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TEMPERANCE CHART.

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VOL. I. INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, OCTOBER 1, 1851. NO. 7.

Poetry.

The Wine Cup.

BY MRS. CAROLINE M. SAWYER.

Dash down that sparkling cup!—its gleam
Like the pale corpse-light o'er the tomb,
Is but a false, deceitful beam,
To lure thee onward to thy doom.
The sparkling gleam will fade away,
And round thy lost, bewildered feet,
'Mid darkness, terror and dismay,
The ghastly shapes of death will meet.

Dash down the cup!—a poison sleeps
In every drop thy lips would drain,
To make thy life-blood seethe and leap,
A fiery flood through every vein—
A fiery flood that will efface,
By slow degrees, that godlike mind,
Till 'mid its ashes not a trace
Of reason shall be left behind.

Dash down the cup!—a serpent starts
Beneath the flowers that crown its brim,
Those deadly fangs will strike thy heart,
And make thy flashing eye grow dim.
Before whose hot and maddening breath—
More fatal than the simoon blast—
Thy manhood, in unhonored death,
Will sink, a worthless wreck at last.

Dash down that cup!—thy father stands
And pleads in accents deep and low;
Thy anguished mother clasps her hands,
With quivering lips and wordless woe.
They who have borne thee on their breast,
And shielded thee through many a year;
Oh, would'st thou make their bosoms blest,
Their life a joy—their pleading hear.

Dash down the cup!—thy young wife kneels,
Her eyes, whose tears have often gushed,
Are turned with mute and soft appeal,
Upon the babe in slumber hushed.
Didst thou not woo her in thy youth
With many a fond and solemn vow?
Oh, turn again, and all her truth
And love shall be rewarded now!

Dash down the cup!—and on thy brow,
Though darkened o'er with many a stain,
Thy manhood's light, so feeble now,
Shall bright and steady burn again.
Thy strength shall, like the fabled bird,
From its own ashes upward spring!
And fountains in thy breast be stirred,
Whose waters living joys shall bring!

Ladies' Department.

Maria Louisa.

BY REV. J. S. C. ABBOTT.

A darker day never enveloped in its gloom the Austrian monarchy, than when the beleaguering hosts of Napoleon encompassed Vienna, and from their encircling batteries were showering shot and shell upon the doomed city. The armies of Austria, in repeated conflicts, had been mown down and scattered by the resistless conqueror. As the eagle of Napoleon glittered upon the hills which overlooked the city, the royal family with the "hot haste" which terror inspires, had fled far off into the wilds of Hungary. It is midnight. The sky is streaked with the fiery projectiles which, like meteors of death, are descending into the thronged and dismayed metropolis. Flames are bursting forth in every part of the city. All hearts are frozen with terror. There is no place of refuge. Red hot balls crush their way through the dwellings of brick and stone. Shells explode in the cradle of the infant, and upheaving the most massive dwellings bury their mangled inmates beneath the ruins. The clamors of two hundred thousand combatants fill the midnight air, and mingle with the thunder of one of the most awful bombardments earth has ever witnessed.

In one of the chambers of the royal palace there lies a maiden of sixteen years of age, the daughter of the king. Her father and mother in the consternation of their flight, were compelled to leave behind them their sick child. Her cheek is flushed with fever and again paled with terror, as the uproar of the assault, like angry thunder, fills the air. The glare of bursting shells and the flames of the spreading conflagration, portentiously gleam through the windows upon the eyes of the sick and terrified sufferer. She in vain buries her head beneath the bedclothes to shut out the horrid cries of the assailants and the shrieks of the wounded.

In the midst of this most dreadful scene, the gates of the city are suddenly thrown open, and a small party emerge, and with a flag of truce pass through the embattling hosts till they approached the presence of Napoleon. They informed him of the situation and peril of the princess. He instantly orders the direction of every gun to be changed, which might endanger her person. The flag of truce again retires within the walls, and the awful bombardment continues. For ten long hours this terrific storm of iron descends upon the city, till three thousand shells have filled its streets with ruin and with blood. But Maria Louisa remains upon her bed unharmed, though other parts of her father's palace are blown down from their foundations. Little did she imagine in the consternation of that dreadful night, that it was her future husband that was raining down destruction upon her father's capital. And little did the plebian conqueror imagine, as he compassionately changed the direction of his guns, that this maiden was to be Empress of France, and by this bombardment he was wooing and winning for his bride the daughter of the Cæsars!

A daughter of the Cæsars! What a misterious influence there is in ancestral renown. Napoleon even, the creature of his crown, the fabricator of his own glory, was dazzled by its glare. Maria Louisa was a lineal descendant of one of the proudest monarchs of Rome. The blood which circulated in her veins, had passed to her from the Cæsars, and through the heroine heart of Maria Theresa. She had been cradled and matured amid scenes of moral sublimity and regal magnificence, which, one would think, would give an impress of grandeur even to the meanest soul. Surely, then, her spirit must be animated with all that is lofty and ennobling in human character. Alas, it was not so! She was nothing more than a mild, amiable, pretty girl, utterly incapable of cherishing an idea of magnanimity or heroism. She was endowed by nature only with those qualities which were most common place and earthly, and was entirely unqualified to act a noble part in the lofty drama through which she was destined to move.

Napoleon, despairing of an offspring from Josephine, and consumed with the most intense desire to have an heir who should inherit his glory and perpetuate his name, resolved to sever the ties which bound him to Josephine, the wife of his youth, to obtain a more youthful bride from the subservient monarchies around him. He hoped thus to secure an heir in whose person should be allied all that was glorious in exalted descent. The repudiation of Josephine, strong as were the political motives which led to it, is the darkest stain upon the character of Napoleon. And like all wrong doing, however seemingly prosperous for a time, it promoted final disaster and woe. A pique originating in this marriage alienated Alexander of Russia, from the French Emperor; hence the campaign of Moscow, and imprisonment of Napoleon upon the rock of St. Helena. When the design of Napoleon was known, every court of Europe was emulous of the honor of such an alliance. The Bourbons in their exile, would gladly furnish a princess of the royal blood, as a bride for the mighty conqueror. The Russian Court proffers any of its high-born maidens to the acceptance of the master spirit, at whose frown all Europe trembles. And the Austrian Monarchy, the proudest of all earthly dynasties, eagerly seeks alliance with the soldier of fortune, who has twice entered his capital in triumph, and reposed with plebian marshals, in its palaces. After much deliberation, Napoleon decided to accept the alliance with Austria. Proposals were made for Maria Louisa and eagerly accepted. Maria was 19 years old, and was most happy to be honored as the bride of one who had filled the world with renown. Napoleon was forty-two. On the 12th of March, 1810, apparently without emotion, she left the palaces of her father, surrounded by all the pomp the Austrian monarchy could confer, to meet her future husband. As the long train of carriages left Vienna, the people gazed mournfully upon the scene. Maria Antoinette, the last princess Austria had furnished for the throne of France, but a few days before, had perished miserably upon the scaffold. The populace were only prevented by the soldiers from cutting the traces of the carriages, and preventing their departure. The gorgeous procession moved on its way towards the frontiers of France. Napoleon had never yet seen the bride who was coming to meet him. "She is not beautiful," he said as he gazed upon her miniature, "*but she is a daughter of the Cæsars.*"

A Curiosity.—A service of silver plate, comprising of forty-five articles—tea-pot, with moveable lid, sugar bowl, slop bason, cream ewer, two cake plates, sugar tongs, butter knife, with twelve cups and saucers, and a dozen spoons, all exquisitely finished, and of the most fashionable make, are all made from the metal contained in a single four penny piece! The wonder is, how it was possible to conduct the necessary manipalation for molding and finishing the several pieces of this less than Liliputian tea service. The set is exhibited under a small glass shade, and the nicity of the finish of each article becomes more apparent when they are viewed through a magnifying glass. Mr. Pearson, Sackville street, Londen, is the ingenious manufacturer—*London Freeman.*

Never retire at night without being wiser than when you rose in the morning, by having learned something useful during the day.

The Consequences of Smoking.

The wide spread habit of smoking has not yet had due medical attention paid to it and its consequences. It is only by two or three years observation that Dr. Laycock had become fully of the great changes induced in the system by the abuse of tobacco, and of the varied and obscure forms of disease to which especially excessive smoking gives origin. He proceeded to state some of them as they were met with in the pharyngical mucous membrane, the stomach, the lungs, the heart, brain, and the nervous system. The tobacco consumed by habitual smokers varied from half an ounce to twelve ounces per week, the usual quantity from two to three ounces. Inveterate segar smokers will consume from four to five dozen per week.

The first morbid result is an inflammatory condition of the mucous membrane of the lips and tongue; then the tonsils and pharynx suffer—the mucous membrane becoming dry and congested.—If the thorax be examined well, it will be found slightly swollen with congested veins meandering over the surface, and here and there a streak of mucous. Action ascends upwards on the posterior nares, and there is a discharge from the upper part of the pharynx, and irritation is felt by the anterior nares. The eye becomes affected with heat, slight redness, lachrymation, and a peculiar spasmodic action of the obicularis muscle, experienced together with intolerance of light on awaking from sleep in the morning. The frontal sinews do not escape, but there is a heavy dull ache in their region.

Descending down the alimentary canal, we come to the stomach, where the result in extreme cases are symptoms of gastritis.—Pain, tenderness, and a constant sensation of sickness, and a desire to expectorate, belong to this affection.

The action of the heart and lungs is impaired by the influence of the practice on the nervous system; but the morbid state of the larynx, trachea and the lungs, result from the direct action of the smoke. The voice is observed to be rendered hoarser and with a deeper tone. Sometimes a short cough results, and a case of inflammation of the cartilages of the larynx come under the doctor's notice. The patient was such a slave to the habit, that he hardly ever had the pipe out of his mouth. Similar sufferings have been caused by similar practices in other instances.

Another form is a slight tickling low down in the pharynx or trachea, and the patient coughs or rather hawks up grumous looking blood. It is so alarming as to be mistakable for pulmonary hæmotysis.

The action of tobacco smoking on the heart is depressing; and some individuals, who feel it in this organ more than others, complain of an uneasy sensation about the left nipple—a distressing feeling, not amounting to faintness, but allied to it. The action of the heart is observed to be feeble and irregular. An uneasy feeling is also experienced in or beneath the spectoral muscles, and oftener on the right side than on the left.

On the brain, the use of tobacco seems to diminish the rapidity of serebral action, and check the flow of ideas through the mind. It differs from opium and henbane, and rather excites to wakefulness, like green tea, than composes to sleep—induces a dreaminess which leaves no impression on the memory, having a great susceptibility, indicated by a trembling of the hand and an irritability of temper. Such are secondary results of smoking. So are the blackness of the teeth and gumboils; there is also a sallow paleness of the complexion, an irresoluteness of disposition, and a want of life and energy, and in constant smokers who do not drink, a tendency to pulmonary consumption.

Dr. Wright, of Birmingham, in a communication to the author, fully corroborates his opinions; and both agree that smoking produces gastric disorders, coughs, and inflammatory affections of the larynx and pharynx, diseases of the heart, and lowness of spirit; and, in short, is very injurious to the respiratory, circulating, alimentary and nervous system.—*Washingtonian.*

An Honest Obituary.—We do not often stumble upon anything more honest than the following. A Western editor, announcing the death of an old resident of his town, says:

"He came to his death by too frequently nibbling at the essence of the still-worm, which soon placed him in a non-travelling condition. He lay out the night previous to his death, near a cottage in this place, and was found too late on the following morning for medical aid to be of much importance in staying his breath. He has been a regular tippler for the last half century."

Inhumanity Rebuked.

There's something good in human nature, after all—*Bulwer.*

The Blair County Whig says, a few years ago, while passing over the Pennsylvania State Improvements, the writer was a witness of one of those scenes of genuine kind-heartedness which make the heart thrill with an unutterable blessing, and fills the mind with the unvoluntary consciousness that there is "something of the angel still" in our common nature.

At a point this side the mountains, where occurred the transhipment of passengers from the west, was moored a canal boat, waiting the arrival of the train, ere starting on its way "through" to the East. The captain of the boat, a tall, rough, sun-embrowned man, stood by his craft, superintending the labors of his men, when the cars rolled up, and, a few moments after, a party of about half a dozen gentlemen came out, and deliberately walking up to the Captain, addressed him something after this wise:—"Sir, we wish to go on East—but our further progress to-day will depend on you. In the cars we have just left is a sick man, whose presence is disagreeable. We have been appointed a committee by the passengers, to ask that you will deny this man a passage in your boat. If *he* goes, *we* remain — what say you?" "Gentlemen," replied the Captain, "I have heard the passengers through their committee. Has the sick man a representative here?" To this unexpected interrogatory there was no answer, when, without a moment's pause, the Captain crossed over to the car, and entering, beheld in one corner, a poor, emaciated, worn-out creature, whose life was nearly eaten up by that canker-worm, Consumption. The man's head was bowed in his hands, and he was weeping. The Captain advanced, and spoke to him kindly. "Oh! sir!" said the shivering invalid, looking up, his face now lit with trembling expectation. "Are you the Captain—and will you take me? God help me! The passengers look upon me as a breathing pestilence; and are so unkind. You see, sir, I am dying — but, oh! if I am spared to reach my mother I shall die happy. She lives in Burlington, sir, and my journey is more than half performed. I am a poor printer, and the only child of her in whose arms I wish to die!"

"You shall go!" replied the Captain, "if I lose every passenger for the trip!"

By this time the whole crowd of passengers were grouped around the boat, with their baggage piled up on the path, and they themselves awaiting the decision of the Captain before engaging their passage. A moment more and that decision was made, as they beheld him coming from the cars with the sick man cradled in his stout arms.—Pushing directly through the throng with his dying burden, he ordered a mattress to be spread, in the choicest spot of the boat where he laid the invalid with all the care of a parent. That done, the Captain directed the boat to be prepared for starting.

But a new feeling seemed to possess the astonished passengers—that of shame and contrition at their inhumanity. With one common impulse they walked aboard the boat, and, in a few hours after, another committee was sent to the Captain, entreating his presence among the passengers in the cabin. He went, and from their midst arose an aged, white-haired man, who, with the tear-drops starting in his eyes, told that rough sun-embrowned man, that he had taught them all a lesson—that they felt humbled before him, and that they asked his forgiveness. It was a touching scene. The fountain of true sympathy was broken up in the heart of nature, and its waters welled up, choking the utterance and filling the eyes of all present. On the instant a purse was made up for the sick man, with a "God speed!" on his way home, to die in the arms of his mother!

The true-hearted Captain of that boat was Gen. Samuel D. Karns, and the above incident is worth remembering.

A Child's Rebuke.—The following is a fact. A bright, intelligent boy about seven years of age, whose father had been in the constant habit of drinking alcoholic stimulants with his dinner, said to his parent the other day—"Father, what do you drink brandy for?" "O I take it for medicine," replied the father. "Why father you ain't sick," rejoined the son. The parent was nonplussed, but his good spouse came to his aid. "Your father takes it make him strong." The child immediately turned to his mother, "why father isn't weak!" Both parents were silent, for they both felt the justice of the rebuke.

Ye who indulge in your daily glass in the sight of your children, give them a reason if you can—if you *dare*, why you do so.—*U. Ark.*

Now for it.

The busiest portion of the season, is passed by. The evenings are growing longer. The time has come to commence with new vigor the strife against the rum power.

Sons of Temperance should everywhere buckle up for the fall and winter campaign, with all the hope and zeal inspired by a righteous warfare. Rivive old enthusiasms and reclaim fresh trophies. Talk with your neighbors and persuade them, circulate temperance publications and temperance truth. Be vigilant, active and discreet. Set an example that can be followed for good. Tell your careless neighbor that whenever he votes for those whom he knows will sustain the rum traffic, he is directly sustaining that business himself. Tell him never to vote that down the throats of others, which he would shrink from having poured down the throats of him and his. Tell him that a wo is pronounced against him who "putteth the bottle to his neighbor's lips," and that the voter who casts his suffrages for the support and continuance of the traffic, most effectually does that.

A good time to work! Let no man put on a long face and whimper about past defeats. He is a poor soldier. If we work until we die, and generations after us do the same, our influence will be felt. A band of men once went cold, ragged and hungry, and bled and died, in a seven years' struggle. We are asked to make no such sacrifices. At our homes, in our shops, and in public assemblies, we can peacefully battle for the right.

Fill up the Division Room! Our right for the cause and humanity. Man your brakes when you get there. Don't be so parliamentary and skillful in hair-splitting as to kill all the life in the Division, but work away with a soul warmed through and through. Don't hurry out of the room, but bend manfully to the work.

Sons, and temperance men everywhere! Let the old zeal thrill again along the arteries and fire the sluggish blood into a quicker throb. Remember the triumphs of the past and rejoice at the bright promise of the future—remember the gigantic power of the evil which is so closely woven with every fibre of our social and political fabric—remember the importance and value of the temperance reform. Remember the rum-cursed living and the dishonored dead, and again to the breach, with the stern determination of good citizens and freemen.—*Cayuga Chief.*

The Engine of Ruin.—*Six thousand and three* rumshops in the city of New York! Good Heaven! No wonder that vice and crime stalk like demons there at noon-day. No wonder that paupers wail for bread—that women die by inches—that children are schooled in prostitution and crime—that murder and outrage is the order of the day.

Of the above number of hells, 4433 are licensed, 1595 not licensed. Forty-one hundred and eighty-one are open on Sundays. The mind recoils from the contemplation of such facts. A chilling sensation creeps over us as we reflect for a moment upon this vast enginery of evil—this infernal crater of ruin and now seething and smoking with the wreck of mind and body.

And yet our legislators dare not lift a voice for humanity. The people cringe like abject slaves while their very life blood is sucked out by the damning system. Talk of Heathendom! when in one city in the State of New York there are over six thousand drunkard, pauper and felon manufactories in full blast. Think of the hunger and the nakedness—the crushing hopes and heart-achings—the unutterable anguish—the degradation and the untold crimes—and then blush that freemen stand up and advocate and sustain the dark system.—*Cayuga Chf.*

Beautiful Extract.—One fountain there is, whose deep veins has only just begun to throw up its silver drops among mankind—a fountain which will allay the thirst of millions, and will give to those who drink from it, peace and joy. It is Knowledge; the fountain of intellectual cultivation, which gives health to mankind, makes clear the vision, brings joy to his life, and breathes over his soul's destiny a deep repose. Go, and drink therefrom, thou whom fortune has not favored, and thou wilt soon find thyself rich. Thou mayest go forth into the world, and find thyself everywhere at home; thou canst cultivate in thy own little chamber; thy friends are ever around thee, and carry on wise conversations with thee; nature, antiquity, and heaven are accessible to thee! The industrious kingdom of the ant, the works of man, the rainbow, and music records, offer to thy soul hospitality.—*Frederika Bremer.*

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TEMPERANCE CHART.

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Edited by C. WOODWARD, G. S.

OFFICE—No. 7, Temperance Hall.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., OCT. 1, 1851.

Temperance Camp Meeting at Crawfordsville.

We have just returned from this camp meeting, where we have spent the past week, and we can say, that we have not in a long time enjoyed so pleasant a time. On Monday we rode through a most disagreeable dust, and arrived at C. early on Tuesday morning. Here we found that for five or six weeks this town had been in a great commotion on the subject of Temperance. Bro. Ross—"the man with the still," had been there, and had held meetings every day and night nearly, during that time. When the excitement commenced, there were nine "*liquor hells*" in the place, but before the camp meeting commenced, five of them had been closed and their liquors destroyed. On Tuesday at 10 o'clock, the camp meeting was commenced in a beautiful grove North-east of the town. On account of the the rain, there was a small attendance on the forenoon of the first day. During the forenoon, however, a liquor seller named Newton, had concluded to quit the traffic and sign the pledge, which he did before the assembly. He then offered all his stock of liquors as a sacrifice to the good cause, and at one o'clock, the multitudes who had by this time assembled, gathered in the street in front of his establishment, and all the stock of liquors on hand were rolled into the street. We were called on for a speech, and mounting a barrel of Whiskey we spoke a few moments, when Bro. Ross came forward with his hatchet and demolished the whole concern, and the mixed liquors ran in a large stream down the gutter.

The meetings were continued during the afternoon on the camp ground, notwithstanding the rain, and in the evening at one of the churches.

By Wednesday night the crowd had increased to a vast assembly, and Rev. Professor Twining, who had just returned from Maine, was called to the stand and made a splendid effort, and read the Maine liquor law, and after full discussion, it was unanimously voted, that the principles of this law be our Temperance platform.

Hon. Horace E. Carter, in the afternoon, made one of his finest efforts, and when he closed, 70 signed the pledge.

Bro. Ross labored incessantly during all the meeting, and was nearly broken down, but still the head and front of the camp meeting.

On Thursday the Odd Fellows had a celebration in town, which we did not attend, and therefore shall not attempt to describe, but notwithstanding this, there was a considerable crowd on the ground, and a fine speech was made by Rev. S. Frazier of this county.

But Thursday afternoon was the capsheaf of all the Temperance meetings we have ever seen. A procession nearly a mile in length, was formed, composed of the Cadets, Daughters, Sons, Templars, Odd Fellows, Rossonians, Washingtonians, Citizens, Ladies, and strangers, and after marching through the town repaired to the campground, where they were addressed by Bro. Ross in his usually powerful and effective manner; and by the Hon. Henry S. Lane, in decidedly the best Temperance speech we have heard since we listened to John B. Gough. The effect was, that some of the hardest cases in the country signed the pledge. At this time the number on the ground was variously estimated at from three to five thousand! we are satisfied there was at least four, one-half of whom were ladies.

During the meetings, addresses were also made by Rev. Messrs. Boyd, Greene, Gee, and many others, whose names we do not recollect, but we believe every clergyman in Crawfordsville and vicinity was present and took a decided stand.

Col. Samuel C. Wilson was the presiding officer, assisted by five Vice Presidents and two Secretaries.

On Friday we were compelled to leave for home, but as Gen. Cary was expected, and as the meeting was to continue several days, we would not be surprised if it should swell in numbers to ten thousand.

The Secretaries will furnish us with the proceedings, and we will publish the remainder in our next.

Success to Crawfordsville.

Statistics of the Order.

We have received the Journal of the 8th annual session of the National Division of North America, and gather from it the following statistics:

During the past year there have been admitted to the Order 91,776 members — suspended 14,230, expelled 28,849 — increase during the year 48,697.

The greatest number expelled and suspended, has been in Ohio. The present number is 238,908.

This however does not include the State of Michigan, the province of Nova Scotia, and the various Subordinates under the immediate jurisdiction of the National Division. These would increase the number of members to about 300,000—1,738 only out of this vast number have died during the year, which has been one of unusual mortality—showing that temperance conduces to health.

There are in the Order about 7,000 Divisions. The receipts of those reported (6,097) are--For fees and dues, $722,661 18. Paid out for benefits, $194,708 16. Cash on hand, $548,746 68.

A full report would have shown at least $200,000 paid out as benefits to the poor and distressed of our noble Order. Who would not be a Son of Temperance?

Virginia has the most "Sons" in proportion to her population, and Tennessee comes next in the list. Indiana, with a population of less than 1,000,000, lacks but 933 of having as many members as Ohio, with her population of nearly 2,000,000. The receipts of her Divisions are $4,100 more than Ohio, and she has paid $2,500 more for benefits.

THE MAILS.

We have frequent complaints that the Chart does not arrive regularly to our subscribers. We are very particular in mailing and directing every number to every subscriber, and if they do not arrive, it is the fault of the mails, and not ours; but we will in every instance forward papers, where they fail to arrive, if our subscribers will inform us what number is missing.

If any of our city subscribers fail to receive their paper, we will furnish them with the missing copies on application at the office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS IN INDIANAPOLIS DURING THE PRESENT MONTH. — The Indiana Conference of the M. E. Church, will commence its session in this city, on Wednesday the 8th instant.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of the State, on Tuesday the 14th instant.

The Grand Section, Cadets of Temperance, on Monday the 13th inst.

And the Grand Union, Daughters of Temperance, on Tuesday the 14th instant.

We hope as all these various bodies meet so nearly at the same time, it will secure for each a large attendance.

CAMP MEETING. — A Temperance Camp Meeting will commence at Boggstown, Shelby county, on the 16th of October inst. We hope it will be well attended.

☞ The annual session of the Grand Union, Daughters of Temperance of Indiana, will be held in this city, commencing on Tuesday October 14th, 1851.

It is desirable that all Subordinate Unions be represented.

ANNA BAGGS, G. S. S.

Indianapolis, Oct. 1, 1851.

GRAND SECTION.—The fourth annual session of the Grand Section of Indiana, will commence in Temperance Hall, Indianapolis, on Monday October 13th, 1851, at 9 o'clock, A. M. It is hoped that there will be a full representation.

HENRY OHR,
G. S. of C. of T.

Indianapolis, Sept. 30, 1851.

☞ When Mrs. Hannah Moore asked Dr. Johnson why he drank no wine, he honestly and wisely said, "Because, if I drink at all, I shall drink too much. Abstinence is as easy as moderation is difficult."

Temperance Lectures.

Bro. E. H. Parsley, G. L., will lecture on on Temperance at the following places at the time mentioned:

At Rushville and vicinity, Oct.	5th and 6th
Burlington,	7th
Morristown,	8th
Charlottesville,	9th
Portland,	10th
Greenfield and vicinity,	11 & 12th
Pleasant View,	13th

At each place at candle-lighting. We hope preparations will be made before Bro. P. arrives for his accommodation, and due notice circulated of the meetings. When Bro. P stops more than one day, it is expected that the brethren will make arrangements for lectures in the vicinity — further appointments will be published in due time.

NEW DIVISIONS.—Since our last, the following new Divisions have been chartered:

117, Starlight, Darlington;
229, Waymansville, Bartholomew Co.;
240, Mt. Meridian, Putnam Co.;
241, Claysville, Washington Co.

Fire.

Many of our readers who were members of the Grand Division and were present at Patriot in April last, will remember the *Big Distillery* past which our procession moved during the celebration at that place.

Well, the said distillery was burned a few nights since, and we are only sorry that the conflagration did not reach to "*some more of the same sort*" in that vicinity.

LET THEM DIE.—Some of our friends have tried to dissuade us from recommending any of the candidates on the State ticket, fearing that if the fact is known that they are temperance men they will be defeated.

Our reply is, if being a temperance man will kill a person's political prospects in Ohio, *let him die.—Western Fountain.*

These are our sentiments exactly, and we don't care who knows it.

GRAND DIVISION OF MAINE.—The following from the report of this G. D., shows the state of the Order in this noble Temperance State, for the past year:

Number of Divisions,	163
Admitted,	1,826
Expelled,	965
Deaths,	56
No. of Members,	6,957
Receipts for Fees and dues,	$14,962 83
Paid for Benefits,	4,023 06
Cash on hand,	18,901 81

GRAND DIVISION OF ALABAMA.—The journal of this G. D. is just received. The following shows the statistics of our Order there, for the past year:

No. of Divisions,	362
Admitted,	1,034
Expelled,	422
Deaths,	40
No. of Members,	9,384
Received for fees and dues,	$30,961 00
Paid for Benefits,	2,623 00
Cash on Hand,	9,504 60

City Election—Result.

The following is the result of the election in this city on Monday last, in regard to the ordinance prohibiting the sale "in any quantity whatever" of "any spirituous liquors, or any other drinks, mixtures, or preparations that will intoxicate," within the corporate limits:

For the Ordinance,	223
Against the Ordinance,	149
Majority in favor of the law,	74

—*Richmond Palladium.*

A second edition of the Maine Law—good for Richmond. The following is the ordinance:

"AN ORDINANCE, to prevent the sale in any quantity whatever of any spirituous liquors or other INTOXICATING drinks, mixtures or preparations that will INTOXICATE, within the corporate limits of the City of Richmond:

SEC. 1st. Be it Ordained by the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Richmond,—That if any person or persons shall sell within the limits of said City in any quantity whatever, any spirituous liquors, or any other drinks, mixtures, or preparations that will INTOXICATE, except for the necessary uses in the arts and sciences, the person or persons so offending shall be fined for each and every offence so committed in any sum not exceeding Fifty Dollars, to be recovered according to the manner prescribed by the Charter and By-Laws of said City.

SEC. 2d. Be it further Ordained, That this Ordinance shall be in force from and after its publication. Passed and approved, September 23, 1851.

JOHN SAILOR, Mayor.
BENJ. W. DAVIS, City Clerk.

MAINE TEMPERANCE LAW.—The stringent temperance law, now in operation in Maine, is attracting the attention both of temperance and anti-temperance men generally.—The former are looking on with deep solicitude, hoping to see a law which contains the most efficient provision for suppressing the traffic of any which has yet been enacted carried fully into execution. Not only the success of the temperance cause in their own State demands this, but its progress in other States call for their united and vigorous action. If the principles of law so generally applied to gamblers, burglars, and counterfeiters can be successfully applied to rumsellers—and we see no reason why it should not be—if the officers of the law can be authorized and sustained in searching out and destroying the *instruments* of mischief, in this case, as in others, then the last strong hold of rum is taken. As, then, the good people of Maine have "girded on the harness," let them not put it off until the earth has drank the last barrel of liquor illegally retained in the State. The enemy will stoutly dispute the progress of the work; rum men, and particularly rum editors out of the State will sneer at the law; but let it be fully and generally executed, and in five years every other New England State will envy Maine her proud pre-eminence, and, we doubt not, emulate her example.—*Vermont Chronicle.*

☞ The following hard hit, by Mrs. Sigourney, is as true as it is severe:

"May it please your honors to grant us permission to *kill?*"

"In what manner do you desire to kill? with the sword?"

"Your petitioners consider the sword as an antiquated way of extinguishing life.—There is a savageness about it, and an useless effusion of blood. Wounds are inconvenient and not always mortal. We wish to do our work with less trouble, and more effectually. Death by the sword is an unjust and partial system: It effects only those who are drawn up in battle array. It falls entirely upon one sex. According to the theory of Malthus, there are more human beings created than the earth is able to contain. Therefore it is necessary that a part be cut off, for the safety and subsistance of the whole. Now as there are full as many *women* in the world as *men*, some process of diminution ought to be devised, in which they shall bear due proportion. We petition for leave to kill women and children, as well as men. We pray that power may be given us to enter the domestic sanctuary, and to slay by the fire-side, as well as in the battle-field."

"Do you prefer the use of gunpowder to the sword?"

"May it please your honors, none reverence more than ourselves, the invention of gunpowder. As an expeditious and commodious way of freeing earth of her supernumeraries, it is truly admirable. Nevertheless, we are not perfectly satisfied to adopt it. It is too local in its operations.—When the field is once covered with the dead, the thunder of the cannon ceases.—Battles are not of frequent occurrence. We prefer to employ an agent that needs no rest, and that night and day may follow the work of destruction."

"It would seem, then, that pestilence or famine must be summoned as executors to your commission."

"We suppose that the plague may be imported, and we know that it has produced great effects. The cities of the east have been humbled in sackcloth before it, and desolated London, anciently inscribed with the red cross, and "Lord have mercy upon us," the doors of her smitten and almost tenantless dwellings. The past year, too, in the opening graves of our own land, told how fearful was even the lightest footstep of the destroyer, "walking in darkness."—Famine also has withered whole nations.—They have blighted and faded away; stricken through for want of the fruits of the field." But earth soon renovated herself, and was again clothed with plenty. The harvest whitened, and the grape filled its clusters. The flocks that had vanished from the fold returned, and the herds lowed in their stalls. Health and fulness of bread banished away every trace of weeping and of woe. Not only is the dominion of pestilence and famine transient, but their sway is also restricted. In the height of their power, they kill only the *body*. They have no authority over the *soul*. We desire a broader commission. We request liberty to "*kill the soul as well as the body.*"

"What tremendous agent do you then seek, before whom the ravages of war, and pestilence, and famine are forgotten?"

"May it please you to grant our petition for a license to sell *intoxicating liquors.*"

The "Burlington (Vt.) Sentinel," edited by the funny poet, John G. Saxe, is responsible for the following:

TO A GRUMBLING SUBSCRIBER.

A free soil patron of the Sentinel,
Politely bids us "send the thing to hell!"
A timely hint. 'Tis proper we confess,
With change of residence, to change th' address!
It shall be sent, if Charon's mail will let it,
Where the subscriber will be sure to get it!

☞ If you can be well without health, you can be happy without virtue.—*Burke.*

SCISSORS—NEWS.—The Cuban authorities have released three of their American prisoners.——A destructive fire raged in the woods in the south east part of Maine on the 13th inst. One Lumber Company lost $130,000 worth of lumber. Timber, crops and houses have been burned to a great extent.——Letters from Savannah state that the Pampera is blockaded near that port by a revenue cutter.——It is reported that Gen. Gonzales is preparing an expedition of 2000 men, at Savannah, to invade Cuba.——The President has accepted an invitation to attend the Railroad celebration at Boston, today. He will be accompanied by Messrs. Steuart, Conrad and Graham.——Miss Bremer has left the United States for her home.——On 16th of Sept. a fire broke out in a stable adjoining the Dennison House, Cincinnati. The flames soon spread to the Dennison House. The roof was entirely burnt off, and the fifth story of the building badly damaged. The lower stories of the house and furniture were also considerably injured by water. The loss is estimated at $10,000.——The Whigs of Massachusetts have nominated R. C. Winthrop for Governor, and Geo. Grinnell for Lieut Governor.——The steamer Glascow sailed from Philadelphia on the 11th with $100,000 in specie.——Four men were killed at Parkersburg, Pa., on the 11th inst., while endeavoring to arrest a fugitive slave.——Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse has been elected Assistant Bishop of the Episcopal Church, for the diocese of Illinois.——There arrived at New York last month 30,251 immigrants, being an increase of 12,149 over the same month last year. The Irish immigration exceeds one half the whole number, counting 16,254.—There were 8,251 Germans, and about 4,000 from Great Britain.

HOW TO TELL WHEN A MAN IS DRUNK.—At a village "down South," public intoxication is an offence punishable with five days imprisonment. A difficulty has often occurred in determining whether a subject arrested was really in the state contemplated by the law, or, in other words, whether the subject were *drunk*, and "publicly" drunk. In "the cell" there is a passage which serves as a thermometer for the *corned*. The village officers bring the subject to its entrance and say to him, "Now, if you can walk to the other end of this place, without touching on both sides, you will be discharged at once but if not, it is clear that you are publicly drunk, and must take up your lodgings in this boarding house." Much dispute has been obviated by this ingenious arrangement.

☞ On Tuesday some gentleman, assisted by old King Alcohol, attempted to give his better half a small specimen of his dexterity at knocking down and dragging out; while she made use of a mighty strong set of lungs in crying "murder," and other equally hideous terms, which soon brought Mayor Thompson to the spot, who kindly informed the gentleman, that he would furnish him with a room in which to amuse himself.—The last we seen of him he was laying in a tremendous chew of "pig-tail," and travelling up the steps to the town house muttering to the crowd that he was going to "learn to be a Congressman, a Judge or a President." On Wednesday he was taken to Mount Holly, and lodged in jail to await his trial at the next term of Court, for assault and battery.—*Bordentown (N. J.) Register.*

☞ A very remarkable river, called the Wicass, has been discovered in Florida.—It takes its rise from springs of immense volume, runs in a stream as large as the Potomac or James for fourteen miles, and then disappears in a subterranean channel, and is no more seen.

☞ There is a female now residing in Clarke Co., Georgia, who is 133 years of age. She is quite active, lively and cheerful, converses fluently, and reads well without the use of glasses.

The last case of spiritual knockings we had in Woonsocket, says the Patriot, was a man about half seas over, tapping at the post office window for a gin-cocktail.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—From the reports of the G. W. P. and G. S. we learn, that the Order throughout the State of New-Jersey, numbering over 120 subordinate Divisions, and a membership of between 6 and 7,000, is with but few exceptions, in a sound and prosperous condition.

☞ The choir of the Musical Convention in Boston, at the Tremont Temple, numbered fifteen hundred voices—the largest it is believed, that ever sung in this country.

☞ Young ladies who read temperance newspapers, are always observed to possess winning ways, most amiable dispositions, invariably make good wives, and always select good husbands.

☞ The Temperance League at Detroit appears to enjoy the confidence of the churches, most of them being represented in the Executive Committee.

CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Temperance Chart.

AUGUST 25, 1851.

Bro. Woodward:—Dear Sir—I thought it would not be amiss to give you some account of the progress of Temperance here at Rinehart Division. We organized on the 29th of March, with 15 members, and our Division now has 25. We have not had the progress here that some Divisions have, but our members are of the right kind, with some of the very best men of the country, but we have the worst kind of opposition. There are some men that stand high in the church, that take strong ground against us and against the ministers of their own church who have joined the Division; and yet with all their opposition we are still increasing. You may think 25 members a small Division, but ours is a country location. We had a Bible presentation on the 16th, when some of the rummies thought they would give vent to their fury. We had borrowed some plank from the Trustees of the Presbyterian church which they used to seat their church, and made seats to accommodate six hundred persons, but the night before the 16th the rummies sallied forth and piled all the plank in a wagon bed that we had fixed for a stand, and set it on fire. Some of the brethren found it out, however, before day-light, and before the sun was two hours high, we had another stand and seats erected over the ruins of the first. We had a beautiful day and everything went off pleasantly. The Bible was bought by the ladies of the vicinity of Rinehart Division and was presented by Miss Rinehart on behalf of the ladies, and Dr. W. S. Hamilton made a response on behalf of Rinehart Division. After the presentation and the response, Bro. M. C. Culver was called for, when he respnded to the call, by giving one of those able and humorous speeches that he is noted for. Next came Rev. Alford Caves, bringing the scriptural ground; and next Bro. J. Burckhalter, of Rinehart Division, showing the rise and progress of our Order. The ladies, by their hospitality had prepared a large quantity of the choicest sweet cakes, and the audience feasted on cakes and cold water. CLOD HOPPER.

For the Temperance Chart.

Bro. Woodward:—I wish to occupy a small space in the "Chart," to say a few words, about the cause of Temperance.—Now is the time for us to be doing something in our glorious cause. Other States have taken the lead, and why should we not follow. The people are becoming awakened and are beginning to get their eyes open, and to see with a clear light the evils of Intemperance; and we should use every lawful means, and combine all our efforts to keep them open and awaken a still livelier interest among the people, that they may co-operate with us in driving the rumsellers from their haunts, and stopping the sale of of intoxicating beverages. In perusing the last number of the "Chart," I notice that memorials have been prepared and will be sent to each Division for the purpose of circulating them among the people, procuring their names and sending them to the Legislature this winter. Will not every member of every division rouse up and proceed to action and do their duty in this respect, and the memorials will go up to the Legislature with long lists of names, and then it the members of our General Assembly are men of the right stamp, and do their duty, we will have laws that will drive the liquor traffic from our State. But it will require exertion on the part of every "Son" to have this accomplished. So let every one be up and doing, and by our united efforts we can drive the Demon from our land, and the mighty monster intemperance, that now stalks abroad over our country unrestrained, will become a thing that was.

Why can we not have a law as strenuous as that of Maine? Our State is not so old; but why wait until we are as old? We are old enough now, and if we cannot have one as good as that of Maine, let us have one at least as good as that of our sister State, Ohio.

But Mr. Editor, I have written more than I intended, and must stop.

Hoping that every "Son" and "Templar" will direct their attention to this subject,

I remain yours,

In Love, Purity, and Fidelity,

Logansport, Sept. 22d, 1851. J. B.

For the Temperance Chart.

MEROM, Sept. 22, 1851.

Bro. Woodward:—A little over two years ago, Merom Division, No. 271, was organized through strong opposition. Some of our opponents prophesied it would not live over one year; but through the efforts of a few of the faithful, it is still in existence, and the community have been made to feel its influence. That strong *prejudice* is fast giving way; our membership is on the increase, and we have received propositions for more. The cause of Temperance appears to be on the advance, and I believe we will yet be able to build up a strong Division here. Our membership, though not large, is generally of the right stamp. We will be able to report an increase of several members by the end of the quarter.

Yours, in L. P. and F. W. P. W.

A LAMENT FOR RUM.—A disconsolate soaker in Ohio laments in the following strain, in the Zanesville Courier, the restriction lately imposed upon the sale of spirituous liquors:

"Jugs has Riz."

Oh! you ought to hear Sam Jones relate
'Bought the good old times in our native State!
When almost every gushing rill
In the Buckeye State could boast its still;
When the strong, pure juice of the rye and corn
Was flowing on from night till morn,
And every man could get a HORN!
Oh LIKKER was cheap, far cheaper than now—
A man could live without keeping a cow!
But Temp'rance RUM, Temp'rance AS IS,
And the price of our grog and jugs HAS RIS.

Now Billy! just wipe 'em tears from your eye,
And PINT me to ONE Distillery!
Dark ruins lie scattered here and there,
Where once our large Distilleries were;
But the STILLS are gone, and the WORM's decay'd,
And their owners are in the Churchyard laid;
For Temp'rance has SPILED the LIKKER trade!
And now, if you'd drive the fog from your throat,
You must carry a Flask in your hat or coat!
For Temp'rance has RUM, Temp'rance AS IS,
And the price of our grog and jugs HAS RIS.

O CRACKEY! the joy good rum will inspire,
When a ring is made round the tavern fire!
Ah! what can compare with the Bar-room seat,
When the joke goes round, and the song and treat!
But the HANDSOMEST places I ever saw
Are all shut up by the License Law,
And we must GUGGLE our LIKKER alone and raw!
Does I boast of our freedom? no, no SIRREE!
I MOUT if LIKKER was cheap and free,
But Temp'rance has RUM, Temp'rance AS IS,
And the price of our grog and jugs has RIS.

I keeps my jug in the coal-hole below,
But there it's a cost and a trouble you know;
Every time I gets dry I must go to the cellar,
And the wimmen folks play such tricks on a feller!
As sure as my name is Swipey P. Soakum
If I'm pizened to death! may Belzebub choke 'em!
For they puts in my jug that Tartarized oakum,
And Ipekakany and Dragon of rotum!
One-half of my LIKKER, as I am a sinner,
Wont stay in that place where I puts in my dinner.
But Temp'rance has RUM, Temp'rance AS IS,
And the price of our grog and jugs HAS RIS.

Olympus, July 1, '51. SWIPEY P. SOAKUM.

Cadets of Temperance.

This junior association banded together, as the friends of Virtue, Morality and Temperance, is composed of the youth of the land. What a beautiful sight; to look upon them assembled together in the same room, having common purposes in view, addressing each other by the endearing name of brother, and mutually inculcating one upon the other, the ennobling principle of rectitude and morality, it is such a sight, as cannot fail to awaken the tenderest emotions of the most insensible heart. Neither riches nor learning, nor worldly distinctions can avail, in gaining admittance to the society of these virtuous youths. Temperance, a total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, is with them the most potent charm. If any thing on earth, besides an association of *real* christians, can adumbrate the society of angels in heaven, 'tis a Section of Cadets of Temperance, clothed in their regalia of white, red and blue, the peculiar emblems of Purity, Fidelity, and Love. Temperance, Love, and Truth; Wisdom and Holiness; Purity and Love; Fidelity and Temperance. All these centred in Him who, in ages far remote, was heard to exclaim—"Suffer little children and forbid them not, to come unto me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." Such were words that occurred to my mind, as I sat and listened to the beautiful, simple, but not the less heavenly doctrines, which the ceremonies of this youthful Order affectionately inculcate. May HE who took *little children* in his arms and *blessed* them, bless these young recruits in the armies of Temperance. May the rays of his grace, the teachings of his spirit, and the influence of his wisdom, preserve them from the devious paths of the unfortunate, helpless, hopeless, inebriate. Then will they realize the hopes of their parents, constitute the joy of their brother; and their sisters, become the future guardians and conservators of public morals and possess within themselves an equanimity and peace of mind unknown, even to the *moderate* dram-drinker. We wish them the most abundant success, and would be glad to see every youth in the country enlisted under its banner. A beautiful sight. J.

WINE.—Let the wine bibbers swallow the following which we take from an article by "Sigma," in the Transcript. It is an old saw that every one must eat his peck of dirt, but it is pretty evident that some who dip deep in the wine cup will stand a chance of getting more than their share, if the following be true. It is an extract from an old writer, who is describing the process of wine making in France. The "kuve" is a large wooden vessel, capable of holding many hogsheads:

"In the kuve which is made use of but once a year, as well as all other parts of their making wine, they are, according to their manner, sufficiently nasty: the grapes are often rotten, and always full of spiders. Besides that, I have been told by those of the country, that they often put salt, dung, and other filthiness into their wine, to help, as they think, its purging. But, without these additions, the very sight of their treading and making their wine, walking without any scruple, out of the grapes into the dirt, and out of the dirt into the grapes they are treading, were enough to set one's stomach ever after against this sort of liquor."

Sigma painfully suggests whether the "nutty" and "cockroachy" flavor, so much in favor with connoisseurs, be not derived from this process, which is still retained in some wine countries.—*Crystal Fount.*

Miscellaneous.

DEAF WIVES.—Two waggish farmers in Dover, New Hampshire, living some miles apart, got married, and they laid a plan to make some fun on introducing their wives to each other. So each one tells his wife that the other is very deaf, and that a visit was expected from one to the other. A day was sent, and Mr. Ela and wife rode over to Mr. Ricker's.

Mrs. Ricker, not expecting them at the time, happened to be engaged at her domestic duties in the kitchen, but observing her visitors through the window, she flew to the glass to adjust her cap, and put herself in the best trim to receive them, that the moment would allow. In the mean time, Ricker had ushered Mr. Ela and his lady into the parlor, by way of the front door. Soon after Mrs. R. appeared in the presence of her guests.

"Mrs. Ricker, I will make you acquainted with Mrs. Ela," roared Mr. E., in a voice of thunder.

"How do you do, madam?" screamed Mrs R. to Mrs. E., with her mouth close to the ear of the latter.

"Very well, I thank you," replied Mrs. E., in a tone of corresponding elevation.

"How did you leave your family," continued Mrs. R., in a voice quite up to the pitch of her first effort.

"All very well, I thank you; how's your family?" returned Mrs. E., in a key that called into requisition all the power of her lungs.

In the mean time, the men, who were convulsed beyond the power of endurance, had quietly stolen out of the door, and remained under the window, listening to the boisterous conversation of their deaf wives, which was continued on the same elevated letter of the staff for some time, when Mrs. R., in the same ledger line key she had observed from the first, thus addressed her lady guest:

"What on earth are you hallooing to me for; I ain't deaf."

"Ain't you, indeed?" said Mrs. E.; "but pray what are you hallooing to me for; I'm sure I'm not deaf."

Each then came gradually down to her ordinary key, when a burst of laughter from the wags at the window revealed the whole trick, and even the ladies themselves were compelled to join in the merriment they had afforded the outsiders by the character of their interview.

DRUNKENNESS IN THE CHURCH.—A leading member of one of the churches of this city, who has been first and foremost in the prayer meetings of that church, and has always been relied on to give animation to the social religious meetings, has been suddenly, and from this unexpected cause, suspended from the exercise of his functions. He was engaged in a liquor store, and being under the necessity of often tasting the liquor that he might recommend it to his customers, the habit of tasting insensibly grew upon him till it quite obtained the mastery. He not long since went home from his business and was attacked with delirium tremens. He at once attacked his family, maltreated them, as drunkards often do, and next day was taken to an insane asylum. How many other professed Christian men in this city are engaged in this unchristian business of liquor selling, we know not,—and whether the same results will follow in their case, we know not. But we would ask, with all sincertty, have not the churches something to do in arresting this rising tide of intemperance? Is it not enough that among the lowest class of community, the hangers-on of the vile groggeries, fighting, stabbing and murder should become common, as of late, in this city? Must church members have the delirium tremens, abuse their families, and go to the Insane Asylum? The ancients said: "A word to the wise is sufficient." Who then is wise? for on this subject words have been written "line upon line, and precept upon precept."—*N. York Tribune.*

☞ A vagrant called at a house on Sunday and begged for some cider. The lady refused to give him any, and he reminded her of the oft quoted remark, that she might entertain an angel unawares,"

"Yes," replied the lady, "but angels don't go about drinking cider on Sundays!"

A SELF-DESTROYER.—A preacher in Ohio lately communicated the following statement to the Christian Mirror:

"About thirty miles from my residence, a young man of intemperate habits had kept his parents in constant fear for several weeks, by his violent, threatening deportment. At length, he one day rushed at his father, with a stone in his hand, exclaiming, "You or I must die." Being intoxicated, he fell forward on the ground. A flask which he had in his pantaloons pocket, broke; a piece of the glass penetrated his body, severed an artery, and in less than a minute he was dead."

☞ In Bangor, there were one hundred and twenty-five grog shops when the law passed. The Mayor gave the dealers thirty days to quit. When the time was out, there was not a liquor-seller in the city.

The Social Temple.

The Social Temple—what is that? It is a degree in the Temple of Honor, into which ladies are admitted, with the most beautiful and appropriately impressive ceremonies. Those who are initiated take a solemn obligation of total abstinence during life. Alcoholic drinks are prohibited in all forms, and their use, except strictly as a medicine, entirely forbidden. Here both Brother and Sister Templars may meet as a social temperance organization. All the business details are transacted by the Brothers in the Subordinate Temple, so that the Social Temple has nothing to do but admit and initiate members, and talk temperance. The members have signs and tokens of recognition; and every lady is assured of aid and support when in trouble or in need, wherever a Brother Templar is found. The Social Degree meetings are delightful temperance *reunions*, and, we think, much more pleasant and profitable than the fashionable parties. where wines *dis*-grace the sideboard, and heartlessness and envy are too often the predominent influences.—*Peninsular Fount'n.*

A SLY DASH AT THE "CRITTER."—One of our subscribers, says the Rhode Island Republican, who happened to be in Newport last summer, got down into the bar-room at a very early hour, when there was nobody but a boy in attendance, when lo! who should come first but a tall, well dressed Quaker gentleman, who had been attracted thither by the "yearly conference." The friend looked about for a moment, and turning to the boy inquired: "Boy, dost thee ever make any lemonade?"

"Certainly, sir—a great deal every day."

"Well, make me a glass. Take that largest size tumbler."

Boy mixes ingredients, and pours in water about half full.

"Stop—leave a vacancy. Has thee any old French brandy?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, pour till I tell thee to stop."

The boy acted accordingly.

"Stop!" exclaimed the Quaker, in due time; "has thee any good Jamaica rum?"

"No, sir."

"Any Santa Cruz?"

"Yes."

"Well, pour till I tell thee to stop."

It was done, and the boy mixed the contents of the tumbler, which was brimfull, in the usual mode, our Quaker friend raised it to his lips, and poured down in one continuous stream the whole "arrangement," without the interruption of a breath. Then with a look of satisfaction to the inner man which on such occasions, is seen but not described, as he sat down his glass, and inquired what was to pay. He paid, and turned to go away, but stopped as if he had forgotten something, just as he had reached the door, and casting an eye to the fountain of refreshments, where he had imbibed the exhilerating beverage, he exclaimed—

"Lad, thee's a very small boy; but thee does make a *gr-gr-great lemonade!*"

ST. CLAIR'S DEFEAT IN 1791.—The bones of the gallant dead, of the heroes who were massacred at Fort Recovery in 1791, thro' the treachery of Indian Allies, are to be exhumed and re-interred, with appropriate honors, by the citizens of Mercer county, Ohio, on the 10th inst., the anniversary of Perry's victory. Gen. Cass, has been invited to pronounce a funeral oration on the occasion.

CHILD EATEN BY A WILD ANIMAL.—A child of Jonathan Ayres, of Canterbury, N. H., was sent out into a pasture on Wednesday last, but not returning, search revealed the horrid fact that it had been killed and mostly eaten by some savage animal, supposed to be a wolf. Some of the child's limbs were found, and a party of hunters started out the next day to ferret out the wild beast. Such animals have not been known in that vicinity for many years.

A TEMPERANCE ITEM.—We recently conversed with a highly respected magistrate of Fayette county, in this State, who among other things informed us that in his county there is not a single tavern or other place where spirituous liquor is sold in either small or large quantities. Fayette is one of the richest portions of Ohio, and since the banishment of King Alcohol, there has been no paupers or other charge upon township trustees.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

☞ A young married women of respectability, while enjoying the society of friends, drank too freely of sweet wine on Tuesday evening. She made an effort to get home without attendance, and fell in the street. When found by her friends, it was discovered that she had been robbed of her gold watch and chain. Officer Kemble accompanied her home.—*Cin. Com.*

RESCUE.—Wednesday, about 12 o'clock, a man in a state of intoxication fell into the river from a schooner anchored off the Cunard dock, at Jersey City, and would have drowned but for the opportune assistance of Col. Hockly, second officer of the Asia, who went off to his assistance, and succeeded in bringing him to shore at the peril of his own life.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A Temperance Appeal from real Life.

The sun rose brightly one summer morning, and joy was in the family of our friends as they commenced the duties of another day. The laughing voices of the little ones also shed its sunshine upon their home.—And never did little A. seem more joyous, nor look more noble than upon that morning, as he started out to seek again his play-fellows. His mother's eye glistened with all the pride and fondness of the parent as she smoothed his shining locks, and heart yearned for his welfare, as she bade him "be a good boy to-day." He saunters slowly from his home, finding one thing after another to allure him on. True to his childish simplicity he imitates the employments of men—he builds and destroys the tiny house, the fragile railroad track, the work of ingenuity—is demolished by the heedless tread of the first passer. Soon he sees the crowd gather around a certain door—something is going on there—his curiosity is aroused—he follows them—and within he hears them talk "great swelling words." He sees the cause on the counter before them. *He* would be large, too, and again he imitates, and is bitten by the most fearful of all reptiles. He goes back to the happy home he left, insensible, an idiotic, disgusting, reeling object. Oh, God! the agony of that mother's heart, when she beholds him thus changed—who can tell? No pencil can picture the pangs of the parents, when they for the first time beheld their idol—their once bright eyed boy an idiot. They would have mourned for the loss of an unsullied jewel, oh how deeply, had they seen his beautiful form in its little shroud. But now his tongue lolls disgustingly from his mouth, his pewter eye-balls roll *senseless* in his head and he *may* die thus. Is there no hope for him; can he be restored? Yes mother the coming morrow may restore him to sense and beauty again, but thy mother's eye must guard him with all the vigilance it can summon—for the same serpent that bit him, lurks in your midst; he has been charmed by its many colored stripes—he will seek to be bitten again, and again, unless more than human aid guard him, he will fall a victim to its loathsome evils.

Reader, this is not a fiction; a child has been bitten by the "worm of the still" in our midst. A boy has been made drunk by the liquid fire, given him by his older, we cannot call them friends, but almost murderers. And had he not parents to love him? and did they not feel his degradation in all its horror? Shall it be repeated?

Will the citizens of our city sit idle and heedless when they have it in their power to stop this inhuman carnage? In the name of humanity, do not consider it a light thing, but rise in your moral majesty as a people and come forward on Monday next and vote the monster from our midst—*Richmond Palladium.*

EMPTYING THE JUGS.—A number of Jugs of all sizes, seized by the police on the 4th of July, containing various kinds of intoxicating and poisonous liquors, were emptied of their contents into the Common Sewer, near the Court House, in the presence of many spectators this A. M., at eleven o'clock and the jugs returned to the Marshal's office. These liquors were found secreted in various spots in and about our beautiful Common, on Independence Day, and by their timely discovery, no doubt many a poor fellow was saved from the House of Correction, and the city the costs of their commitment.—*Boston Traveller.*

THE LAST SPEECH OF MRS. PARTINGTON.—"Fifty-two Sons of Temperance," exclaimed the old lady, "and twenty-five Daughters too! Why bless me how many children has aunt Tempy got? And I hear them talk of Cadets of Temperance. What sort of debts are them? But no wonder she owes debts when she has so many children to maintain—how I pity the old crittur."—And the old lady pulled her spectacles down on her nose and resumed her knitting.

☞ There are in Albany seven breweries in full operation, which consume, by estimate, 400,000 bushels of barley annually, which, at 75 cents a bushel amounts to $300,000; 100,000 barrels of ale are made, which at $5 per barrel, produces the sum of 500,000 dollars.

☞ It is stated that no person was ever "sun struck" who was not in the habit of using intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

SOMETHING NEW.—We understand that two *females*, not over 100 miles from this city, were indicted at the last circuit court of this county for retailing liquor! "Lead us not into temptation—deliver us from evil!"—*Richmond Pal.*

☞ The Temperance Societies of the State of Maine, had a grand celebration in Portland on Tuesday. The possession was three-quarters of a mile long, four abreast, and represented the bone and sinew of the Commonwealth.

☞ John H. W. Hawkins is spending a month or two in Maine, laboring in the cause of temperance.

MOVEMENTS OF WILD CAT.

Mr. W. Secrest, who has recently visited the Mexican towns in the vicinity of Eagle Pass, informs the editor of the Houston Telegraph, that the statement published lately, in regard to the number of runaway negroes that have collected in those towns is entirely correct. He says he was informed that no less than two hundred and seventy runaways crossed the ferries at Eagle Pass and Laredo last year. Several hundred also crossed at the fords above Eagle Pass. It is estimated that there are not less than eighteen hundred runaways at the town that has lately been built by Wild Cat near the mouth of Los Moras. The greater part of these runaways have escaped from Arkansas, but at least five hundred are, it is said, fugitives from Texas. Wild Cat has a large number of negroes armed and they often accompany him on his expeditions against the Camanches. He has made two successful forays into the Camanche country. On one of these forays he had about two hundred Indians and one hundred negro warriors. He attacked a large Camanche lodge, killed one huudred and fifty warriors, and captured over one hundred horses and mules. On his second expedition against the Camanches, he was accompanied by one hundred Mexicans and a large party of Kickapoos. Several hundred horses and mules were captured, but the Mexicans claimed the lion's share of the spoil, and this so enraged the Kickapoos that they stole all the captured property and went back to Red River. It is thought that Wild Cat advised his Indian alies to rob the Mexicans, and that he will share the spoils. His forces appear to be daily augmenting, and it is feared that he will soon concentrate several thousand Indian warriors from Arkansas to his new settlement.

[*N. O. Delta.*

LAMARTINE says, through he scarcely exceeds the middle age of man, he has seen in France *ten revolutions*. Judging from present indications, should he live to a good old age, he will see ten more in the same country.

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, & TRIMMINGS,

AT WHOLESALE.

WE are now in receipt of a large and desirable stock of Fall and Winter Goods, comprising in part.

60 bales brown Sheeting;
10 do do Shirting;
15 do do Drilling;
15 do Ticking;
9 cases bleached Muslin;
2 do do Drilling;
2 do colored Cambrics;
120 pieces Cloths, assorted colors;
200 pieces Satinets, assorted colors;
300 pieces Tweeds and Jeans, assorted colors;
75 pieces Cassimeres, assorted colors;
200 pieces scarlet, yellow, green, and white Flannels;
40 pieces heavy Over-Coatings;
60 pieces Apron Checks;
40 pieces Lin. and Cotton Table Diaper;
2,000 pieces Fancy Prints;
600 do blue and blue and orange Prints;
150 pieces oil red Prints;
300 pieces plain and fancy Ginghams;
600 plain and embroidered Shawls;
15 pieces fancy Bonnet Silks;
12 pieces black satin Vesting;
20 pieces assorted Vesting,
10 do do Dress Silks;
200 pr. ass'd Coat Blankets;
60 pr. white Bed Blankets;
100 pr. Horse Blankets;
250 pieces blk. and fancy Lustres;
100 pieces plain and plaid Linceys;
150 pieces Cashmere and Delanes;
50 pieces Canton Flannels;
160 cases Boots and Shoes;
55 do Hats and Caps;
12 cases Bonnets, fall style;
200 pieces Silk Hdkfs;
300 do Cotton Flags;
50 pieces Irish Linens;

Together with every variety of Notions and Trimmings, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Groceries, Nails, and Glass.

We invite an examination by merchants and dealers, and will sell at low prices.

LITTLE, DRUM, & ANDERSONS.

Indianapolis, Sept. 19, 1851.

Benevolent Societies.

I. O. O. F.

THE R. W. GRAND LODGE—Meets at Indianapolis semi-annually, on the third Tuesdays of January and July.

THE R. W. GRAND ENCAMPMENT—Meets at Indianapolis semi-annually, on the Mondays preceding the 3d Tuesdays of January and July.

CENTRE LODGE No. 18—Meets every Tuesday evening.

PHILOXENIAN LODGE, No. 44—Meets every Wednesday evening.

METROPOLITAN ENCAMPMENT, No. 5—Meets on the 1st and 3d Monday evenings of each month.

MASONIC FRATERNITY.

GRAND CHAPTER OF THE STATE OF INDIANA — Meets on the Wednesday preceding the 4th Monday in May in each year.

GRAND LODGE OF INDIANA — Meets on the 4th Monday in May of each year.

RAPER ENCAMPMENT No. 1 — Meets on the 4th Wednesday of each month.

INDIANAPOLIS CHAPTER No. 5 — Meets on the 1st Friday of each month.

CENTRE LODGE, No. 23 — Meets on the 1st Wednesday of each month.

MARION LODGE, No. 35 — Meets on the 3d Wednesday of each month.

TEMPERANCE ORDERS.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Hall on Washington street, between Meridian and Illinois streets.

GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA—Meets at Indianapolis on the 14th day of October, 1851.

WASHINGTON DIVISION, No. 10, Meets every Friday evening.

FIDELITY DIVISION, No. 44—Meets every Wednesday evening.

MARION DIVISION, No. 76—Meets every Tuesday evening.

TEMPLE OF HONOR.

Hall on the corner of Washington and Meridian streets —Enterance on Meridian street.

OLIVER TEMPLE, No. 6 — Meets on the 2d and last Mondays of each month.

CENTRAL DEGREE TEMPLE, No. 1 — Meets on the 1st and 3d Mondays of each month.

SOCIAL DEGREE TEMPLE, No. —, — Meets every Saturday evening.

CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

MARION SECTION; No. 2 — Meets at Temperance Hall, every Tuesday Evening.

DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE

SIGOURNEY UNION, No. 3 — Meets at Temperance Hall, every Saturday afternoon.

CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

W. P's. and Sections are reminded that by their charters, and the Constitutions of Grand and Subordinate Sections, it is made their duty to forward regularly the Quarterly Returns. Many of the Sections having failed to do so, for one, two and three quarters past, will please attend to this matter immediately, and forward to the Grand Secretary a report for the quarter ending June 30th, and regularly hereafter, or their charters will be forfeited. Such as have disbanded should at least give notice to the G. S., and return charters, red books, and officer's cards, post paid.

As the Grand Section requires all communications from Subordinate Sections to be prepared, such as are not, will be charged to their account and will cost them nearly double postage. Those ordering documents would do well to forward funds to pre-pay postage on said documents, should there be an overplus they will receive credit on account.

Shall we have your returns for the present quarter by the 10th of October to enable us to make a full report to the Grand Section at its annual session on the 13th of October next.

HENRY OHR, G. S. of C. of T.

CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the Naational Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5,00. Books, $2,00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. Woodward G. S., Indianapolis, Ind., free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple. and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20,00

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

C. WOODWARD, G. W. R.

Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys living in ——, in the State of Indiana, with the full consent and approbation of our parents and guardians, respectfully petition the Grand Section of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called —— Section No. —, C. T., to be located at ——, and under your jurisdiction. We pledge ourselves to be governed by the laws and usages of the Order of the Cadets of Temperance. Enclosed is for Charter, Red Books, Officers' Cards, Constitutions, &c., $5,00. Signed,

To which must be appended the following certificate:

This is to certify that Bro. ——, whose name appears to the above as W. Patron, elect, is now a S. of T. in good standing, in —— Division No. ——, S. of T.

Signed by a W. P. or P. W. P. of the Division.

Address (post paid HENRY OHR, G. S. C. of T., Indianapolis, Indiana

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the —— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ——, and under your jurisdiction. We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union. Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5.

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

Address (post paid,) MRS. ANNA BAGGS, G. S. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

"TEMPERANCE CHART,"

THE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION S. OF T. OF INDIANA.

Several attempts have been made by the Grand Division of this State to establish a permanent Temperance paper in this State. which, from various causes, have heretofore failed. At its late session the Grand Division resolved to take the paper under its own patronage, and this will insure its permanency.

The committee appointed to publish the paper, have made the necessary arrangements for its publication, and now offer the paper on the following

TERMS:

The "Chart" will be published semi-monthly, on good paper and large type, of which the present No. is a specimen; *at the low price of 50 cents per annum, payable in all cases in advance.* A limited number of advertisements will be inserted, at the usual rates.

All letters relating to the paper and all communications, should be addressed, *post paid*, to C. Woodward G. S., Indianapolis, Ind.

All D. G. W. P.s and W. P.s, are by resolution of the Grand Division, authorized agents of the "Chart."

Remittances can be sent through the postmasters, free of postage.

The postage on the Chart will be as follows:

In Marion County, free. Any distance not exceeding 50 miles, 10 cents per year. Any distance within the State exceeding 50 miles, 20 cents per year.

NATIONAL SERIES OF

STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS,

Published by A. S. BARNES & Co., 51, *John St., New York; for sale, wholesale and retail, by C. B. Davis, Indianapolis, Indiana.*

THE attention of teachers and friends of education generally, is invited to the following list of Text Books adapted for the use of Schools, Academies, and Colleges. Numerous testimonials of their merits, from many distinguished sources, could here be given. but are entirely omitted, with the hope that intelligent teachers who have not seen the works, will examine for themselves. Many of the books here enumerated are already generally known and in extensive use throughout the United States.

DAVIES' SYSTEM OF MATHEMATICS.

Davies' Primary Table Book, 10 cents.
Davies' First Lessons in Arithmetic, 20 cents.
Davies' School Arithmetic, 38 cents.
Key to Davies' School Arithmetic, 38 cents.
Davies' Grammar of Arithmetic, 30 cents.
Davies' University Arithmetic, 75 cents.
Key to Davies' University Arithmetic, 75 cents.
Davies' Elementary Algebra, 75 cents.
Key to Davies' Elementary Algebra, 75 cents.
Davies' Elementary Geometry, 75 cents.
Davies' Practical Mathematics (in press).
Davies' Bourdon's Algebra, $1 25.
Davies, Legendre's Geometry, $1 25.
Davies' Elements of Surveying, $1 25.
Davies, Analytical Geometry, $1 25.
Davies' Diff. and Integral Calculus, $1 25.
Davies' Descriptive Geometry, $1 75.
Davies' Shades, Shadows, etc. $2 00.
Davies' Logic of Mathematics, $1 50.

THE ELEMENTARY SCIENCES.

Chambers' Treasury of Knowledge, 75 cents.
Chambers' Natural Philosophy, 75 cents.
Chambers' Elements of Zoology, 25 cents.
Hamilton's Elements of Phisiology, 75 cents.
Page's Elements of Geology, 75 cents.
Reid and Bain's Chemistry, 75 cents.
Clark's Elements of Drawing, 75 cents.
Fulton & Eastman's Chirographical Charts, $3 00.
Key to Fulton and Eastman's Charts, 20 cents.
Fulton & Eastman's Writing Books, 10 cents.
Fulton & Eastman's Book Keeping, 75 cents.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy, 25 cents.
Parker's First Lessons in Philosophy, 35 cents.
Parker's School Compendium, $1 00.
McIntire on the use of the Globes, 75 cents.
Gillespie on Roads and Railroads, $1 50.
Bartlett's Natural Philosophy for Colleges, $2 50.

BROOKS' CLASSICAL SERIES.

Brook's First Latin Lessons, 50 cents.
Brook's Ovid's Metamorphoses, $2 50.
Brook's First Greek Lessons, 50 cents.
Brook's Collectanca Evangelica, 50 cents.

SCIENCE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Wrights Analytical Orthography, 20 cents.
Wright's National Spelling Books, (in press.)
Martin's Orthoepist, 35 cents.
Northend's Dictation Exercises, 20 cents.
Parker's First School Reader, 12 cents.
Parker's Second School Reader, 20 cents.
Parker's Third School Reader, 37 cents.
Parker's Fourth School Reader, 62 cents.
Parker's Rhetorical Reader, 75 cents.
Clark's Grammatical Chart and Key, (in press.)
Clark's Analysis of the English Language, (in press.)
Clark's New English Grammar, 50 cents.
Northend's Little Speaker, 30 cents.
Northend's American Speaker, 75 cents.
Northend's School Dialogues, 75 cents.

HISTORY, CHRONOLOGY, MUSIC, ETC.

Willard,s History of the United States, $1 50.
Willard's School History of the U. States, 60 cents.
Willard's Universal History, $1 50.
Willard's American Chronographer, $1 25.
Willard's Temple or Map of Time, $1 25.
Willard's Historic Guide, 50 cents.
Willard's English Chronographer. $1 25.
Allison's History of Europe (abridged,) $1 25.
Kingsley's Juvenile Choir, 25 cents.
Kingley's Young Lady's Harp, 62 cents.
Kingsley's Sacred Harmonist, 30 cents.
School Song and Hymm Book, 30 cents.
Sabbath School Gems, (music,) 25 cents.
Theodore Thinker's Botany, 37 cents.
Watts on the Mind (with questions,] 40 cents.
Dunning's Ancient and Classical Geography; 50 cts.

FOR THE TEACHER'S LIBRARY.

Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching, $1 25.
Mansfield on American Education, $1 25.
De Tocqueville on Ameriean Institutions, $1 25.
Barnard on School Architecture, $1 50.

Orders from teachers or the trade, for any of the above works, shall have prompt attention.

C. B. DAVIS,
Sept. 1, 1851. No 12, Washington St.

REGALIA, EMBLEMS, ETC.—The undersigned has now on hand, and will constantly keep, a large and varied assortment of Regalia, Emblems, Costumes and Implements for subordinate and Grand Divisions, Sons of Temperance, Subordinate and Grand Temples, and Subordinate and Grand Lodges of Masons and Odd Fellows.

These articles are principally manufactured by Wilson & Co., of Baltimore, who are well known as the best manufacturers of the kind in the United States. They will be sold at the manufacturer's prices.

He hopes that members of the various Orders will give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he is confident that he can offer greater inducements than any other similar establishment in the State.

The following is a list of a part of the stock, with the prices annexed:

Linen Collar Subordinate Division, per dozen,	$6 00
Grand Division Regalia,	5 00
National Division Regalia,	6 00
Deputies' Jewels,	3 00
Set of Staff and Jewels for Sub. Divisions,	5 00
Seal and Press for Temple Lodges and Divis'ns,	12 00
Set of Division Jewels,	22 00
Set of Temple Jewels,	30 00
Initiate Regalia for Temple,	6 00
1st Degree,	11 00
2d do	13 00
3d do	15 00
Grand Temple Regalia,	8 00
Embroidered Regalia, from	12 to 20 00
Emblems, 3d Degree Temple,	14 00
Caps for Subordinate Temple,	2 00
Lantern for Subordinate Temple,	12 00
Triangle and Star for Subordinate Temple,	75
Blue Robes,	2 50
White, with Star on,	3 00
Lodge Regalia, Degree and Encampment Regalia,	

JAMES HALL.
july 1st, tf. No. 2, Temperance Hall.

DELZELL & TYLER,

Book-Binders and Blank Book Manufacturers

(Journal Buildings, opposite Branch Bank,)

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

AT which place will constantly be on hand, a full and complete assortment of Blank Books of every description; Also Justices Blanks, Blank Notes, &c. Stationery of every description constantly on hand of the best quality, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

To County Officers.

We are now supplied with a superior assortment of the different Record Papers and are prepared to supply County Officers with *Records* with or without printed heads, of the very best material and on such terms as to insure satisfaction, and in workmanship, inferior to none in the West. We are in possession of all the different forms used in the offices in the State, and feel assured that should you favor us with your orders, entire satisfaction should be given.

Particular attention paid to re-binding old books.

aug2 6mw [Weekly State Sentinel copy.]

RICE.—3 Tierces Rice, received and for sale by
aug2 (Sentinel copy) BLYTHE & HOLLAND.

OHIO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Capital $100,000.

JOINT STOCK AND MUTUAL,

CINCINNATI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Wm. Burnet, Jno. N. Ridgway, Chs. Goodman,
S. Robert, E. S. Haines, Jno. M. Blair,
J. W. Donohue, Eden B. Reeder, Wm. Person.

WM. BURNET, President.

S. W. REEDER, Sec'ry. J. W. DONOHUE, Vice Pres't.

Office in Reeder's Building, Third street, between Almy's and City Bank.

This Company insures Lives at the lowest rates consistent with safety, either upon the Joint Stock or Mutual plan.

In the Joint Stock Department, premium payable quarterly, semi-annually or annually. On the Mutual plan, one-half the premium paid in cash, the balance by a note bearing six per cent. interest—the interest only payable annually. Persons insuring on the mutual plan, participate in the profits of the Company in that department.

The undersigned having been appointed agent for the above Company, is prepared to fill applications for Life Insurance, on favorable terms.

Any information on the subject and pamphlets explaining the nature and utility of Life Insurance, furnished without charge, at the office of the Agent.

C. WOODWARD, Agent.

Office No. 7, Temperance Hall, Indianapolis, Ind
July 15, 1851.

LITTLE, DRUM, & ANDERSONS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY-GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, STATIONERY, NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, & GLASSWARE,

North side Washington Street,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

We are receiving Country Produce of all descriptions, and paying the highest market price. Dealers visiting Indianapolis are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices, both for Produce and Merchandise generally. July 15 tf.

THE AMERICAN LIFE AND HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office--No. 70, South Third St., Philadelphia.

Officers.

LEONARD JEWELL, *President.* | JOHN C. SIMS, *Second Actuary.*
JAMES PEACOCK, *Treasurer.* | THOS. S. SMITH, *Solicitor.*

JOHN F. BIRD, FRED. A. FICKARDT, } *Medical Examiners.*

ELIJAH SABIN, New Albany, Indiana,
General Agent for the State of Indiana.

THIS Company issues policies at Total Abstinence Rates, Joint Stock Rates, and at Mutual Rates which for $1000 on the life of a person 30 years of age, are as follows:

Age.	*Total Abstinence.*	*Joint Stock.*	*Mutual.*
30	$15.40	$19.60	$23.60

A further table of Rates will be furnished at the Office.

The condition in Total Abstinence rates (believed to be the lowest in the Union) is *entire forfeiture* upon the departure of the Insured from Total Abstinence in its strictest sense.

Policies at Joint Stock and Mutual rates, contain no condition except as usual in Life Insurance.

Health Insurance rates made known on application at the office of the Agents.

All the members of a Temple or Division insured at greatly reduced rates.

As Agent for the above Company, I am prepared to receive applications for Policies at any of the above rates.

CHARLES WOODWARD, Agent,
At the office of the Grand Scribe,
No. 7, Temperance Hall, Indianapolis, Ind.
J. L. MOTHERSHEAD, *Medical Examiner.* may28

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

TO my largely increased stock, purchased in the East this Spring, I am constantly receiving additions from the Eastern markets and manufacturers. I have now on hand a larger and cheaper stock than can be found elsewhere in this vicinity. I have added many new articles, as well as in creased those heretofore kept. Among the articles of which I have a full assortment on hand, are

Building Materials and House Trimmings:

Locks, Latches, Butts, Screws, Nails and Brads, Window Sash, Glass, &c.

Table and Pocket Cutlery:

The best assortment ever offered in this market.

Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools:

A full supply of N. Kellogg's and other make, just received.

Cabinet Makers' Goods:

Mahogany Veneers and Knobs; Till, Chest, and Cupboard Locks; Table and Bed Castors; Glue, &c.

Carriage Trimmings:

Gutta Percha and Oil Cloth, Enameled and Patent Leather, and Lace. Also Hubs, Shafts, Felloes, &c.

For Millers:

Anchor Bolting Cloths, India Rubber Belts, Saws, Files, Packing Yarn, Block Zinc, &c.

For Farmers:

All kinds of Farming utensils, Plows, Cast Steel and Steel Back Scythes, Cradles, Forks, Rakes, Shovels, Spades, and Hoes.

For Blacksmiths;

Constantly on hand a very large stock of Shoenberger Iron, all kinds of Steel, Youghigany Coal, Blacksmiths' Tools, &c. All warranted.

A great variety of the most improved patterns of Parlor and Cook Stoves, warranted for one year. Tin Plate, Copper, Pumps, and Lead Pipe. All very cheap, at wholesale or retail, at the sign of the Big Padlock and Cook Stove.

HENRY S. KELLOGG.

Indianapolis, May 15, 1851.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT, arranged in Historical and Chronological Order, in such a manner that the Books, Chapters, Psalms, Prophecies, &c., may be read as one connected History, in the words of the authorized translation. With notes and copious Indexes; by the Rev. George Townsend, A. M.;

Philosophy of the plan of Salvation, by an American Citizen, with an introductory essay; by Calvin E. Stowe, D. D.;

A Parson's Sketches; by Ichabod S. Spencer, D. D.;

Christian Purity; by Rev. R. S. Foster, with an introduction by Bishop Edmund S. Janes;

The Religion of Geology and its connected Sciences; by Edward Hitchcock, D. D., L. L. D.;

Just received and for sale by S. MERRILL,
june17 No. 1, Temperance Hall.

WILLIAM HANNAMAN,

DEALER IN

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Surgical Instruments, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Woods, Medical and Window Glass, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, 3 DOORS WEST OF PENNSYLVANIA ST.,

Indianapolis.

First Book of Natural History, by A. Ackerman. This book is recommended by the Professors in several of the first Colleges in the country, as being superior to any other ever introduced.

Just received by C. B. DANIS,
aug1 (Statesman copy) No. 12, Washington St.

S. MERRILL,

Bookseller and Stationer,

No. 1, Temperance Hall,

INDIANAPOLIS,

The Latest Eastern Publications supplied upon order.

july15 tf

SPANISH FLOAT INDIGO.--500 lbs. Indigo on hand and for sale very low. Merchants, Dyers, and others are invited to examine it.

july18 WM. HANNAMAN.

WINDOW GLASS.--200 boxes of various size Window Glass from 8 X 10 to 24 X 36, for sale at a small advance on manufactureri prices at

july18 WM. HANNAMAN'S Drug Store.

HARPERS' New Monthly Magazine for August this day received by C B. DAVIS,
july31 [Statesman copy] No. 12, Washington St.

A SPLENDID TEMPERANCE MAGAZINE.

The American Temperance Magazine and Sons of Temperance Offering.

BY GEN. S. F. CARY.

Past Most Worthy Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance of North America.

THIS Magazine will be particularly devoted to Temperance Literature of a high character, consisting of Tales, Essays, Biographies of eminent Temperance Men, Poems, &c. It will be issued on the first of each month, and each number will contain *sixty pages of original* matter, prepared expressly for this work by our most popular and talented writers, and will be EMBELISHED WITH PORTRAITS (engraved on steel in the best style) of the distinguished Temperance Champions of our country. Among the Portraits already engraved for this work are the following, viz:—

Edward C Delavan; Rev. Nath Hewit D D; Rev Justin Edwards, D D; Deacon Moses Grant; Gen. John H Cocke; Hon Theo Frelinghuysen; Rev S H Tyng, D D; Rev Geo B Cheever, D D; Rev Albert Barnes; Rev E N Kirk; Rev John Chambers; L M Sargent, Esq; E Nott, D D; L L D; Dr R D Mussey; Gov Geo Briggs; Hon Neal Dow; A M Gorman, G S of N C; Thos J Evans, G S of Va; John B Gough, Esq; Dr Chas Jewett; F W Kellogg; T M Gally, P G W P of Va; A Campbell, P G W P of New Brunswick; A B Morean, G W P of Ill; W S Williford, P G W P of Ga; Hon Geo Hall, P G W P of N Y; B S Edwards, P G W P of Ill; A M Baker, P G W P of Mich; W Hannaman, P G W P of Ind; Hon C N Olds, G W P of Ohio; N D Elwood, P G W P of Ill; Jas Patterson, P G W P of La; J McCaleb Wiley, P G W P of Ala; Wm R Stacey, M W T of the Temple of Honor; Christian Keener, Esq; Gen Jos S Smith, P G W P of N Y; W H Ellerbeck, G S of C W; E M Gregory, P G W P of Ohio; Gen K L Caruthers, P G W P of Tenn; Hon Sam Houston, Texas; Hon J W Johnston, G W P of Nova Scotia; John Dougal, Esq, C E; Hon J B O'Neal, G W P of South Carolina.

The Contributions will be *entirely original*, and by the ablest writers of the country, to consist of Tales, Essays, Biographies, Poems, &c.

This work will be issued Monthly, printed on fine paper, of extra quality, with new and beautiful type.

TERMS.—Two dollars per Annum. invariably in advance, ten copies for sixteen dollars, twenty copies for thirty dollars to one address

☞ The publisher would be happy to receive applications for Agencies for all parts of North America, very liberal terms to good canvassers.

Please address, (post paid.)

R. VAN DIEN, Publisher,
No. 86, Nassau St., N. Y.

☞ Specimen copies now ready, and will be forwarded to those wishing to act as agents, on application to CHARLES WOODWARD [G. S. of Ind.] and General agent for the State of Indiana, to whom all orders and subscriptions should be addressed.

Aug. 15th, 1851. 6mo.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

SECOND VOLUME

OF

THE TEMPLAR'S MAGAZINE.

Published in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, and devoted to the Interests of the Order of the Temple of Honor.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

THIS Popular Magazine, having met with the hearty approval of the Temple Order, wherever it circulated during its first year, will commence its *Second Volume* on the first of September, 1851. It will as heretofore, be issued on the first of every month, each number containing

THIRTY TWO PAGES OF CHOICE READING MATTER,

in pamphlet form, convenient for binding—making at the end of the year a volume of *three hundred and eighty-four pages*—at the low price of

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

The established character of this Magazine—its approval and recommendation by National, Grand, and Subordinate Temples—the liberal terms on which it is published, placing it within the reach of every member of the Order—and the

Unsurpassed Beauty of its Mechanical Execution.

will render it a desirable companion for every Templar who wishes to supply his family with good temperance reading, and keep himself posted in the doings and progress of the Order of which he is a member. This Magazine is the *first* and ONLY publication ever devoted particularly to the Temple Order, and is not confined to any locality, but is designed to be the Organ of the *whole Order*. This gives it a peculiar claim on the Fraternity for encouragement and support.

While it aims to be the expositor of the Temple Order, it will give an impartial and faithful history of all important temperance movements, whether by individual or associated action, or legislative enactments and thus form a valuable journal for every friend of temperance and morality.

The services of several able writers are already secured for its pages; and, as the subscription list increases, more will be added. No labor or expense, consistent with our means, will be spared to make it just what the temperance portion of community desire: a good family Magazine not surpassed by any in the country.

TERMS: One Copy for one Year (12 numbers), $1 00
" " " Six Months, (6 "), 50

Invariably in advance.

☞ Newspapers and periodicals publishing this Prospectus; and sending a marked copy to this office will be entitled to a copy of the work.

J. WADSWORTH

Cincinnati, August 1, 1851.

☞ ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS will be expected to commence at the beginning or middle of a volume (September or March). To new subscribers, sending for the work at any other time, we will forward the numbers back to the nearest of these periods, provided they are on hand, excepting those who wish to begin with a new volume. In no case will it be sent longer than ordered. When the time expires for which a person has ordered the work, he will bear in mind that we have no means of knowing that he wishes it continued, but by a renewal of his subscription.

All remittances and communications should be addressed to J. WADSWORTH, Editor of Templar's Magazine, Cincinnati. Remittances by mail may be sent at our risk, when directed as above, mailed in the presence of a post-master or other responsible person.

Money, current at the place sent *from*, will be received on subscription, but that which is current in *Cincinnati* is always preferable. Bills on Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky banks, are at par in Cincinnati.—Those on *country* banks, at a distance, are at a greater discount than those on banks in large cities.

A specimen number of the work will be sent, without charge, to any one wishing to examine it before subscribing; but no name unaccompanied with the subscription price for one year or six months, will be entered on our books.

TO DIVISIONS OF S. OF T.

WE continue to print Constitutions and By-laws (when no material change is made from the form which we keep standing in type,) at the following rates, to-wit:

For 100 copies $5,00; for 200 copies $8,00; for $300 $10,00. Under the new law, postage must be prepaid, which is about fifty cents per hundied. The pay for printing, and enough to pay postage, must be remitted in advance.

Funeral Cards, twenty-five cents per dozen, or five dozen for $1,00—postage per dozen 3 cents, which must be paid in advance. Odes, 50 cents per dozen, postage 6 cents per dozen, payable in advance.

We will send copies of the Form of the Constitution and By-laws, which we keep standing, when requested by those desiring to order them.

☞ In no instance will Constitutions be sent to divisions without payment in advance, together with the postage.

Address,
Indianapolis, July 8, 1851. J. D. DEFREES.

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TEMPERANCE CHART.

DEVOTED TO TEMPERANCE, MORALITY, LITERATURE, NEWS, THE ARTS, SCIENCES, &c.

VOL. I. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., DECEMBER 15, 1851. NO. 12.

Poetry.

INTEMPERANCE.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

Parent!—who with speechless feeling,
O'er thy cradled treasure bent,
Every year new claims revealing,
Yet thy wealth of love unspent,—
Hast thou seen that blossom blighted
By a drear untimely frost?
All thy labor unrequited?
Every glorious promise lost?

Wife!—with agony unspoken,
Shrinking from affliction's rod,
Is thy prop, thine idol broken,—
Fondly trusted,—next to God?
Husband!—o'er thy hopes a mourner,
Of thy chosen friend ashamed,
Hast thou to her burial borne her,
Unrepented, unreclaimed?

Child!—in tender weakness turning
To thy heaven-appointed guide,
Doth a lava-poison burning
Tinge with gall affection's tide?
Still that orphan burden bearing,
Darker than the grave can show,
Dost thou bow thee down despairing,
To a heritage of woe?

Country!—on thy sons depending,
Strong in manhood, bright in bloom,
Hast thou seen thy pride descending
Shouded,— to the unhonored tomb?
Rise?—on eagle pinion soaring,—
Rise!—like one of God-like birth,—
And Jehovah's aid imploring,
Sweep the spoiler from the earth?

THE FLAG OF OUR UNION.

BY GEO. P. MORRIS.

"A song for our banner!" The watchword recall
Which gave the republic her station:
"United we stand—divided we fall!"—
It made and preserved us a nation!
The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The union of States none can sever—
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the Flag of the Union forever
And ever!
The Flag of the Union forever!

What God in his infinite wisdom designed,
And armed with republican thunder,
Not all the earth's despots and factions combined
Have the power to conquer or sunder!
The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The union of States none can sever—
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the Flag of the Union forever
And ever!
The Flag of the Union forever!

Miscellaneous.

The Maine Law.

SECTION 1. No person shall be allowed, at any time, to manufacture or sell, by himself, his clerk, servant, or agent, directly or indirectly, any spirituous or intoxicating liquors, or any mixed liquors, a part of which is spirituous or intoxicating, except as hereafter provided.

SEC. 2. The town council of any town, and mayor and aldermen of any city, on the first Monday of May annually, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, may appoint some suitable persons as the agent of said town or city, to sell at some central and convenient place within said town, or city, spirits, wines, or other intoxicating lixuors, to be used for medicinal and mechanical purposes, and no other; and said agent shall receive such compensation for his services as the board appointing him shall prescribe; and shall, in the sale of such liquors, conform to such rules and regulations as the town council, or mayor and aldermen, as aforesaid, shall prescribe for that purpose. And such agent, appointed as aforesaid, shall hold his situation for one year, unless sooner removed by the board from which he received his appointment, as he may be, at any time, at the pleasure of said board.

SEC. 3. Such agent shall receive a certificate from the mayor and aldermen, or town council, by whom he has been appointed, authorizing him, as the agent of such town or city, to sell intoxicating liquors for medicinal and mechanical purposes only; but such certificate shall not be delivered to the person so appointed, until he shall have executed and delivered to said board a bond, with two good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of six hundred dollars, in substance as follows:

Know all men that we, —— as principal, and —— and —— as sureties, are holden and stand firmly bound to the inhabitants of the town of ——, (or city as the case may be,) in the sum of six hundred dollars, to be paid them, to which payment we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals, and dated shis —— day of ——, A. D. ——.

The condition of this obligation is such, that whereas the above bounden, ——, has been duly appointed an agent for the town (or city) of ——, to sell within, and for and on account of said town, (or city,) intoxicating liquors, for medicinal and mechanical purposes, and no other, until the —— of ——, A. D. ——, unless sooner removed from said agency.

Now if the said —— shall in all respects conform to the provisions of the law relating to the business for which he is appointed, and to such rules and regulations as now are or shall be from time to time established by the board making the appointment, then this obligation to be void; otherwise to remain in full force.

SEC. 4. If any person, by himself, clerk, servant, or agent, shall at any time sell any spirituous or intoxicating liquors, or any mixed liquors, part of which is intoxicating, in violation of the provisions of this act, he shall forfeit and pay on the first conviction ten dollars, and the cost of prosecution, and shall stand committed until the same be paid; on the second conviction he shall pay twenty dollars and the cost of prosecution, and shall stand committed until the same be paid; on the third, and every subsequent conviction, he shall pay twenty dollars and the costs of prosecution, and shall be imprisoned in the common jail not less than three months, nor more than six months.—And if any clerk, servant, agent, or other person, in the employment or on the premises of another, shall violate the provisions of this section, he shall be held equally guilty with the principal, and on conviction shall suffer the same penalty.

SEC. Any forfeiture or penalty arising under the above section may be recovered by an action of debt, or by complaint before any justice of the peace, or judge of any municipal or police court, in the county where the offense was committed. And the forfeiture so recovered shall go to the town where the convicted party resides, for the use of the poor; and the prosecutor or complainant may be admitted as a witness in the trial. And if any one of the town council or board of mayor and aldermen shall approve of the commencement of any such suit, by endorsing his name upon the writ, the defendant shall in no event recover any costs, and in all actions of debt arising under this section the fines and forfeitures suffered by the defendant shall be the same as if the actions had been by complaint. And it shalt be the duty of the mayor and aldermen of any city, and the town council of any town, to commence an action in behalf of said town or city, against any person guilty of a violation of any of the provisions of this act, on being informed of the same, and being furnished with proof of the fact.

SEC. 6. If any person shall claim an appeal from a judgment rendered against him by any judge or justice, on trial of such action or complaint, he shall, before the appeal shall be allowed, recognize in the sum of one hundred dollars, with two good and sufficient sureties, in every case so appealed, to prosecute his appeal, and to pay all costs, fines, and penalties that may be awarded against him, upon a final disposition of such suit or complaint. And before his appeal shall be allowed, he shall also, in every case, give a bond, with two other good and sufficient sureties, running to the town or city where the offense was committed, in the sum of two hundred dollars, that he will not, during the pendency of such appeal, violate any of the provisions of this act.—And no recognizance or bond shall be taken in cases arising under this act, except by the justice or judge before whom the trial was had: and the defendant shall be held to advance the jury fees in every case of appeal in an action of debt; and in the event of a final conviction before a jury, the defendant shall pay and suffer double the amount of fines, penalties, and imprisonment awarded against him by the justice or judge from whose judgment the appeal was made. The forfeiture for all bonds and recognizances given in pursuance of this act, shall go to the town or city where the offense was committed, for the use of the poor; and if the recognizances and bonds mentioned in this section shall not be given, within twenty-four hours after the judgment, the appeal shall not be allowed; the defendant in the meantime to stand committed.

SEC. 7. The mayor and aldermen of any city, and the town council of any town, whenever complaint shall be made to them, that a breach of the conditions of the bond given by any person appointed under this act, has been committed, shall notify the person complained of, and if, upon a hearing of the parties, it shall appear that a breach has been committed, they shall revoke and make void his appointment, And whenever a breach of any bond, given to the inhabitants of any city or town, in pursuancy of any of the provisions of this act, shall be made known to the mayor and aldermen, or town council, or shall in any manner come to their knowledge, they, or some one of them shall, at the expense and for the use of said city or town, cause the bond to be put in suit in any court proper to try the same.

SEC. 8. No person shall be allowed to be a manufacturer of any spirituous or intoxicating liquor, or common seller thereof, without being duly appointed as aforesaid, on pain of forfeiting, on the first conviction, the sum of one hundred dollars and costs of prosecution, and in default of the payment thereof, the person so convicted shall be imprisoned sixty days in the common jail; and on the second conviction, the person so convicted shall pay the sum of two hundred dollars and costs of prosecution, and in default of payment shall be imprisoned four months in the common jail; and on the third and every subsequent conviction shall pay the sum of two hundred dollars, and shall be imprisoned four months in the common jail of the county where the offense was committed; said penalties to be recovered before any court of competent jurisdiction, by indictment, or by action of debt in the name of the city or town where the offense shall be committed. And whenever a default shall be had of any recognizance arising under this act, scire facias shall be issued, returnable at the next term, and the same shall not be continued unless for good cause satisfactory to the court.

SEC. 9. No person engaged in the unlawful traffic in intoxicating liquors shall be competent to sit upon any jury in any case arising under this act; and when information shall be communicated to the court that any member of any panel is engaged in such traffic, or that he is believed to be so engaged, the court shall inquire of the juryman of whom such belief is entertained; and no answer which he shall make shall be used against him in any case arising under this act; but if he shall answer falsely, he shall be incapable of serving on any jury in this State; but he may decline to answer, in which case he shall be discharged by the court from all further attendance as a juryman.

SEC. 10. All cases arising under this act, whether by action, indictment, or complaint, which shall come before a superior court, either by appeal or original entry, shall take precedence in said court of all other business, except those criminal cases in which the parties are actually under arrest, awaiting a trial; and the court and prosecuting officer shall not have authority to enter a nolle prosequi, or to grant a continuance in any case arising under this act, either before or after the verdict, except where the purposes of justice shall reqnire it.

SEC. 11. If any three persons, voters in the town or city where the complaint shall be made, shall, before any justice of the peace, or judge of any municipal or police court, make complaint under oath or affirmation, that they have reason to believe, and do believe, that spirituous or intoxicating liquors are kept or deposited, and intended for sale, by any person not authorized to sell the same in said city or town, under the provisions of this act, in any store, shop, warehouse, or other building or place in said city or town, said justice or judge shall issue his warrant of search to any sheriff, city marshal, or deputy, or to any constable, who shall proceed to search the premises described in said warrant, and if any spirituous or intoxicating liquors are found therein, he shall seize the same, and convey them to some proper place of security, where he shall keep them until final action is had thereon. But no dwelling house in which, or in part of which a shop is not kept shall be searched, unless at least one of said complainants shall testify to some act of sale of intoxicating liquors therein, by the occupant thereof, or by his consent or permission, within at least one month of the time of making said complaint. And the owner or keeper of said liquors, seized as aforesaid, if he shall be known to the officer seizing the same, shall be summoned forthwith before the justice or judge by whose warrant the liquors were seized, and if he fails to appear, or unless he can show by positive proof, that said liquors are of foreign production, that they have been imported under the laws of the United States, and in accordance therewith—that they are contained in the original packages in which they were imported, and in quantities not less than the laws of the United States prescribe, they shall be declared forfeited, and shall be destroyed by authority of the written order to that effect of said justice or judge, and in his presence, or in the presence of some person appointed by him to witness the destruction thereof, and who shall join with the officer by whom they shall have been destroyed, in attesting that fact upon the back of the order by authority of which it was done; and the owner or keeper of such liquors shall pay a fine of twenty dollars and costs, or stand committed for thirty days, in default of payment, if, in the opinion of the court, said liquors shall have been kept or deposited for the purpose of sale. And if the owner or possessor of any liquors seized in pursuance of this section shall set up the claim that they have been regularly imported under the laws of the United States, and that they are contained in the original packages, the custom house certificates of importation and proofs of marks on the casks or packages corresponding thereto shall not be received as evidence that the liquors contained in said packages are those actually imported therein.

SEC. 12. If the owner, keeper, or possessor of liquors seized under the provisions of this act shall be unknown to the officer seizing the same same, they shall not be condemned and destroyed until they shall have been advertised, with the number and description of the packages as near as may be, for two weeks, by posting up a written description of the same in some public place, that if such liquors are actually the property of any city or town in the State, and were so at the time of the seizure, purchased for sale by the agent of said city or town, for medicinal and mechanical purposes only, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, they may not be destroyed; but upon satisfactory proof of such ownership within two weeks, before the justice or judge by whose authority said liquors were seized, said justice or judge shall deliver to the agent of said city or town an order to the officer having said liquors in custody, whereupon said officer shall deliver them to said agent, taking his receipt therefor upon the back of said order, which shall be returned to said justice or judge.

SECT. 13. If any person claiming any liquors seized as aforesaid, shall appeal from the judgement of any justice or judge by whose authority the seizure was made to a higher court, before his appeal shall be allowed, he shall give a bond in the sum of two hundred dollars with two good and sufficient sureties to procure his appeal, and to pay all fines and costs which may be awarded against him; and in the case of any such appeal, where the quantity of liquor so seized shall exceed five gallons, if the final decision shall be against the applicant, that such liquors were intended by him for sale, he shall be adjudged by the court a common seller of intoxicating liquors, and shall be subject to the penalties provided for in section eight, of this act; and said liquors shall be destroyed as provided for in section eleven. But nothing contained in this act shall be construed to prevent any chemist, artist, or manufacturer in whose art or trade they may be necessary, from keeping at his place of business such reasonable and proper quantity of distilled liquors as he may have occasion to use in his art or trade, but not for sale.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of any mayor, alderman, town-councilman, assessors, city marshall or deputy, or constable, if he shall have information that any intoxicating liquors are kept or sold in any tent, shanty, hut, or place of any kind for selling refreshments, in any public place on or near the ground of any cattle show, agricultural exhibition, military muster, or public occasion of any kind, to search such suspected place, and if such officer shall find upon the premises any intoxicating drinks he shall seize them, and arrest the keeper or keepers of such place, and take them forthwith or as soon as may be practicable, before some justice or judge of a municipal or police court, with the liquors so found and seized, and upon proof that such liquors are intoxicating that they were found in possession of the accused, in a tent, shanty, or other place as aforesaid, he or they shall be sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for thirty days, and the liquor so seized shall be destroyed by order of said justice or judge.

SEC. 15. If any person arrested under the preceding section and sentenced as aforesaid, shall claim an appeal, before his appeal shall be allowed, he shall give a bond in the sum of one hundred dollars, with two good and sufficient sureties, that he will prosecute his appeal and pay all fines, costs and penalties which may be awarded against him. And if on such appeal the verdict of the jury shall be against him, he shall in addition to the penalty awarded by the lower court, pay a fine of twenty dollars. In all cases of appeal under this act from the judgment of a justice or judge of any municipal or police court, to the common pleas court, except where the proceeding is by action of debt, they shall be conducted in said district court by the prosecuting officer of the government—and said officer shall be entitled to receive all costs taxable to the State in all criminal proceeding under this act, in addition to the salary allowed to such officer by law—but no costs in such cases shall be remitted by the prosecuting officer or the court. In any suit, complaint, indictment, or other proceeding against any person for a violation of any of the provisions of this act, other than for the first offence, it shall not be requisite to set forth particularly the record of a former conviction, but it shall be sufficient to allege briefly that such person has been convicted of a violation of the fourth section of this act, or as a common seller, as the case may be, and such allegation in any civil or criminal process in any stage of the proceedings, before final judgment, may be amended without terms and as matter of right.

SEC. 16. All payments or compensations for liquors sold in violation of law, whether in money, labor or other property, either real or personal, shall be held and considered to have been received in violation of law, and without consideration, and against law, equity and a good conscience, and all sales, transfers and conveyances, mortgages, liens, attachments, pledges and securities of every kind, which either in whole or in part, shall have been for or on account of spirituous or intoxicating liquors, shall be null and void against all persons and in all cases, and no rights of any kind shall be acquired thereby; and in any action either at law or equity, touching such real or personal estate, the purchaser of such liquors may be a witness for either party. And no action of any kind shall be maintained in any court in this State, either in whole or in part for intoxicating or spiritous liquors sold in any other State or country whatever, nor shall any action of any kind be had or maintained in this State, for the recovery or possession of intoxicating or spiritous liquors, or the value thereof.

SEC. 17. All the provisions of this act relating to towns shall be applicable to cities; and those relating to town council shall also be applied to the mayor and aldermen of cities.

SEC. 18. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act—as providing for the granting of license to sell spirituous liquors in certain cases, or providing penalties for the illegal traffic in the same—are hereby repealed, saving and reserving all actions or other proceedings which are already commenced by authority of the same.

"Fellow citizens," said a stump orator, "we have the best country in the world, and the best government. No people on the face of this globe enjoy more liberty than we do. Here we have liberty of speech and liberty of press, without onerous despotism. What, fellow citizens, is more desirable than this? Do you want anything more my countrymen?"

"Yes, sir-ee!" sang out a red faced loafer, "this is dry work. I want a suck out of that pint flask sticking out of your coat pocket behind."

Our orator was completely winged in his lofty flight, and came down floundering. He suddenly vamosed from that neighborhood.

DISTANCE OF THE SUN. — Imagine a railway from here to the sun. How many hours is the sun from us? Why; if we were to send a baby in an express train, going incessantly a hundred miles an hour, without making any stopages, the baby would grow to be a boy—the boy would grow to be a man—the man would grow old and die—without seeing the sun, for it is more than a hundred years from us. But what is this compared with Neptune's distance? Had Adam and Eve started, by our railway, at the creation, to go from Neptune to the sun, at the rate of fifty miles an hour, they would not have got there yet; for Neptune is more than six thousand years from the centre of our system.—*Household Words.*

DEACON BARNES AND THE DRUNKARD.—A man once addicted to intemperance, but who for some months had entirely abstained, though he had not joined the Temperance Society, took occasion not long since to relate, in a temperance meeting, his experience in regard to the influence of temperate drinkers of respectable standing in society, upon the habits of the drunkard.

"Many a time," said he, "have I gone to Capt. Johnson's tavern and waited for half an hour, or an hour, for some respectable man to come in and go to the bar and call for liquor. After a while, Deacon Barnes would come in and call for some spirits and water. Then I could get up to the bar and do as he did."

Deacon Barnes hearing of this, asked him if it was so.

"It is," said the man.

"Well," rejoined the Deacon, you shall hang on me no longer. I joined the Temperance Society yesterday."

"Did you?"

"Yes."

"Well, then I will join to-day, for I can do without liquor as long as Deacon Barnes can"

He did join, and remained a consistent temperance man afterwards.

☞ Abram King fell into a drain in New Bedford, while in a state of intoxication, on Saturday night, and was killed.

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY

TEMPERANCE CHART.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY THE GRAND DIVISION S. OF T., STATE OF INDIANA.

TERMS:—50 cents a year, in advance.

Edited by C. WOODWARD, G. S.

OFFICE—At Adams & Co.'s Express Office, near the Court-House.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., DEC. 15, 1851.

Removal.

The office of the Grand Scribe and of the Temperance Chart is removed to Adams & Co. Express office, Kinder's building south side of Washington street, near the Court House.

Persons having business will please call.

State Temperance Convention.

A convention of the friends of temperance of the State of Indiana will be held in the city of Indianapolis, on Wednesday, January 7th, 1852, at 10 o'clock A. M., It is desirable that delegates be present from every county in the State, and we especially call upon Temples of Honor, Divisions of the Sons of Temperance and Temperance men of each county, to call County Temperance Conventions and elect Delegates to this State Convention, the object of which is to secure the passage of such laws as will tend to promote the cause of Temperance in the State.

CALVIN FLETCHER,
WM. HANNAMAN,
C. WOODWARD,
C. SECRIST,
R. MARTIN,
G. C. DOWNEY,
W. C. THOMPSON,
Committee.

Indianapolis, Nov. 28, 1851.

Indiana Legislature.

This body met in this city on the 1st inst. The Senate organized, Lieut. Gov. J. H. Lane in the Chair; by electing John P. Dunn Principal Secretary, J. H. Vawter, Assistant Secretary, Wm. M. Patterson, doorkeeper.

The House was organized by the election of Hon. John W. Davis, Speaker; George L. Sites, of Allen, Chief Clerk; A. J. Boone, of Boone, Assistant Clerk; G. W. Patterson of Dearborn, Doorkeeper, and Washington Holloway, of Montgomery, Sergeant-at-arms.

The Governor's Message was delivered on Tuesday and the two bodies then proceeded to the usual business of legislation. We shall publish from time to time, short sketches of such business as we think will interest our readers.

Legislative Actions.

On the 5th inst., Mr. Gunn of Harrison county, introduced into the House of Representatives, a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five on the subject of Temperance.

The chair appointed Messrs. Gunn, of Harrison, Bryant of Warren, Lindsey of Fayette, Helmer of Lawrence, and Wilson of Randolph said committee. To this committee all our memorials will be referred, that are presented in the House, and much will depend upon their action.

We presume from the fact of his making the motion that Mr. Gunn is a temperance man. Mr. Bryant is not a teetotaller, but may be favorable to a temperance law. Mr. Helmer is a temperance man and said to be favorable to a temperance law. We have heard a story about Mr. Wilson which if true is not favorable to temperance principles or temperance laws. Of Mr. Lindsay we know nothing, but we shall soon have an opportunity of seeing what is to be done.—We hope for the best and will advise our readers how things go on.

Proceedings of the Grand Divison.

The printed proceedings of the sixth annual session of the Grand Division of Indiana, have been sent to every Division, each D. G. W. P., and to every Representative present at the session. By an unfortunate error they are printed as the proceedings of the sixth *semi*-annual session. Brothers receiving a copy will please draw a pen across the word semi, and in this way correct the error. Should any Division or any one entitled to a copy fail to receive it, they will be supplied on application by letter or otherwise, to the Grand Scribe. The abstract of these proceedings prepared six weeks since, for the Chart, is again crowded out, and as it is now so late we have concluded not to publish them.

Grand Lecturers.

The G. W. P. and G. S. have made the following appointments of Grand Lecturers:

First District: — Bro. A. L. Robinson, Evansville.

Second District — Bro. J. B. Abbett, Columbus.

Third and Fourth Districts—Bro. E. H. Parsley, Brownstown.

No person has yet been recommended in the fifth or sixth Districts.

Bro. Parsley will fill the following appointments.

Shelby county,	"	15, 16, 17 and 18
Rush county,	"	19, 20, 21, and 22
Connersville,	"	13
Union county,	"	24, 25, and 26
Centreville,	"	27
Washington and vicinity, Dec.		28 and 29
Huntsville, Randolph Co.,	"	30
Winchester, December 31 and January		1
Delaware Co., January		2, 3, and 4
Chesterfield,	"	5
Anderson and vicinity, January		6 and 7
Pendleton and vicinity, January		8 and 9
Hancock Co., January		10, 11, and 12

The brethren at the county seats of the several counties where Bro. P. stops more than one day, are expected to make such arrangements for Lectures in the *country* as they shall deem best for the cause, and notify him before his arrival so that no time be lost and no ground be traveled over unnecessarily.

Bro. P's next trip will be in the 4th District, and will be duly notified.

Change of Appointments.

To enable Bro. Parsley to be present at the State Temperance Convention in this city Jan'y 7th, he has made the following change in his appointments, and will be at Anderson, Jan'y 8th and 9th; Pendleton, Jan'y 10th and 11th; Hancock County, 12th, 13th and 14th, making his appointments two days later at each place than advertised in our last number. Brethren and Divisions will please notice this, and make their arrangements accordingly.

☞ We extract the following from an address delivered by N. W. Harmon Esq, G. W. P. of Massachusetts, at Tremont Temple, Boston.

It describes the situation and feelings of many a poor inebriate. He says:

"Some ten years since, a gentleman, the son of a man of wealth, influence and character, graduated at the distinguished institution near your favored city. He graduated with the highest honors of his class. He was of Southern birth, and soon after he left college removed to the South, where he studied his profession, commencing the practice of the law in Savannah.—Soon after he married into one of the most respectable families of the South. He possessed great talents, and soon obtained a very lucrative business in his profession.—But, unfortunately, he had formed the habit of occasional drinking. He was blessed with two children. His indulgence in drink continued. Soon, his wife discovered the effect upon her husband—as the wife ever is the first discoverer of this effect. He went on from one stage of inebriety, of disgrace, to another, until he became what is called a gutter drunkard. A classmate from the north, visiting the city, was requested to go and see that man, and to talk with him upon the subject of his habits. He lived, not in the stately mansion that he occupied soon after his marriage, but in a lowly tenement. His friend and classmate went there, and told the unhappy victim the purpose of his visit. "Before you proceed to talk with me upon this subject," said he, "I wish to say a few words to you; and, after I have conclued, I shall be perfectly willing to converse with you. In such a year," continued he, "I graduated from college with the highest honors of my class. I came down here, pursued my law studies, was unexpectedly successful, and soon earned fifteen thousand dollars in my profession. That year I married one of the loveliest women that God ever made; happiness was mine; children blessed our fire-side. But, sir, day by day, I have known that my habits of drunkenness were killing my wife, my property has gone, I have beggard my children, and it is all owing to the cursed appetite for strong drink which I have contracted. I *see* all this, sir, too vividly see it! And now, sir, if *you* have anything to say to me, upon the subject of drinking, I am ready to hear it!"

Friends, what *could* that classmate say to him, after such a statement, seeing and knowing, as he himself did, the accursed influence this great vice was having upon his intellect and his habits?

☞ There is no hesitation in enforcing the Maine Law to the fullest extent. Twelve hundred liquor sellers have abandoned the traffic there since the first of July last.

The Maine Liquor Law.

We publish on our first page this celebrated law, and ask for it a candid and careful perusal. It is, in our humble opinion, the only law which has ever been enacted, which will entirely suppress the nefarious traffic in ardent spirits. It is the first recognition by legislative enactment, that the people have the power to prevent the traffic in, and the right to destroy intoxicating drinks by the power of the law. It also recognizes the right of the law to punish the seller of the article. This principle has long been recognized in regard to other dangerous articles, but not in regard to whisky. When Gen. Jackson marched against the Seminole Indians, he found that certain agents of foreign governments were furnishing those Indians with powder. As soon as he ascertained where this powder came from, he seized what the agents still had on hand, and put the agents themselves to death. Who does not justify his course and say it was right—right in theory and right in practice? Now this is the theory and practice of the Maine Law in regard to liquor and liquor sellers. Whisky and rum are recognized in that law as more dangerous than gunpowder and the seller equally a villain with the seller of gunpowder to a public enemy, and it therefore treats them on the same principle. This we consider right, and now let our readers come to a different conclusion if they can, after reading the law.

Bro. Clarkson, P. G. W. P., in the Brookville American, speaking of this law says:

For the suppression of the sale and use of intoxicating liquors, it is the best that has ever been enacted. It has life, power and energy in it. And our advices are that it is popular in that State, and that its provisions are enforced with promptness. There has been considerable inquiry of late for this Law, and as in all probability, it will be frequently alluded to in the future, we give it to our readers entire.

The cause of temperance is advancing. There is a better moral feeling growing up relative to the hundreds and thousands of our citizens who are annually slaughtered by the debased appetite of some, and the craven cupidity of others. The time is coming, and that shortly, when such things will be no longer tolerated. And although many suppose that nothing is doing in the temperance cause, we assure them there never was a time when there was as much doing in a substantial and lasting way. It is not a storm which would soon pass over. It is not a violent outburst of feeling that will soon subside. The Sons of Temperance have a mission—and that mission is to put an entire stop to the manufacture and sale, in every shape or form, of intoxicating liquors for a beverage. This is our mission, and our halls will never be closed—our gavel will never cease to resound throughout our land till this great object be attained. Those who expect the Sons to fail before this great victory is achieved, will die, without the sight. And those Sons who are not prepared for the battle, and who have not the face to contend for an entire exclusion of the accursed traffic, who are not willing to contend for the abolition of the Capital punishment now carried on by liquor sellers, had better step out of our ranks. They are in our way, and had better go over to those with whom they have sympathy. We want no timid souls in our army in this warfare. The enemy now has entire possession of every fort, citadel and battery, but we are preparing for a charge, and those who do not desert now will be put to the test. In this warfare we intend to be cool ,and prepared, keeping our provisions and amunition wagons together. But disguise it as you will, and evade it as long as some Sons are striving to do, their great object and mission is the entire suppression of the importation, manufacture, and use of liquors for a beverage: And this they intend to do by moral and legal suasion, penal enactments, and confiscations. Those not prepared to go with us in this, at the proper time, may as well, join at once, those who are engaged in human slaughter-houses. We wish our readers to examine the Law of the State of Maine carefully.

But, says one, you are encroaching on our rights, and taking away our liberty.—That is true. We long since took away your right to kill your neighbors with the shot-gun and the dagger, notwithstanding you killed but a few dozen a year. But now we are determined to deprive you of the right to kill 50,000 a year, by a more insidious, but more disgraceful instrument. We intend to deprive you of the right to murder in all shapes, groan as you will.

We endorse this sentiment in full. The Chicago Temperance Messenger speaking of the same law, says:

It is gratifying to the reformer to witness the impetus given to the temperance movement by the passage of the Anti Liquor Law of Maine. It has been one triumphal march through the whole continent. It is not confined to the States but the temperance host in the Canadas have taken up the cry, and the Maine Law—the total anihilation of the liquor traffic is the watchword uuder which they are now marshaling for a renewed contest.

It is the first legal embodiment of the true idea, that the people have the right to destroy the traffic in intoxicating drinks by the strong arm of the law. It is not only a sound principle, but the result has proved its expediency, and farther that the people will sustain a movement the beneficial results of which are so immediately manifest, with more earnestness and spirit than they will one framed on a compromising and temporizing poliicy. Cowardice has ruined many a good cause, and it is this combined with a distrust of the people, that now prevents the people of Illinois from enjoying the same freedom from the ravages of the destroyer that now blesses the State of Maine. We do not mean to disparage the efforts of the members of the last session of our legislature, for all did nobly; but we repeat, that were it not for a hesitating cowardice on the part of the temperance workers of this State, a fear of asking for too much, a far better and much more efficient law would have been passed.

But in that glorious State they have at once advanced to it. They have no miserable restraining policy, they destroy and anihilate the evil, and already are they reaping the fruits of their courage and perseverance in the remarkable improvement in the society of their cities and towns, in their freedom from drunken revels and midnight brawls, and the rapid disappearance of pauperism and crime.

This is the point to which we are to reach, and the people of this State should unite in one loud call for the enactment of the provisions of the Maine Law, nor cease their efforts until our State is totally redeemed from the dire influence of the accursed traffic.

We hope to see a similar law enacted in Indiana.

Public Temperance Discussions.

We noticed some time since, that the brethren of Hartsville Division were holding public temperance discussions. We learn that they continued them as long as there was an opposer, and finally failed for want of opposition.

They have now proposed the question: "Is it the duty of Christians to join the Sons of Temperance?" and invite every opposer to meet them on the question. Our opinion is, that such discussions are productive of much good, and that public speeches at the corners of the streets, such as are now delivered weekly in this city, are calculated to bring into notice our objects as temperance men, and will certainly end in our favor. Such a course has been pursued in Crawfordsville and other places, and has been the means of a great reformation.

Let our friends try one or both means thoroughly, and see if our predictions are not correct.

Washington Monument.

A majority of the committee appointed at the annual session of the Grand Division of 1850 to expend the fund collected from the several Subordinate Divisions for a stone for this monument, met in this city a few days' since and made a contract with Bro. D. R. Mead of Greensburgh, to furnish a stone of the same size and kind of that furnished by the State, for one hundred and twenty-five dollars, delivered on the Ohio river. We regret to say, however, that this small sum has not yet been received from Divisions, and we now call upon every Division in the State to do something however small, for this noble object, and forward their donations to the Grand Scribe immediately, that the contract with Bro. Mead may be complied with and funds raised to transmit the stone to Washington city. Will our Divisions respond to this call? We shall see.

☞ Dr. Jewett, the celebrated Temperance Lecturer, recently had a horse stolen from him. The "Worcester Cataract" mentioning the circumstance, says:

"The burglarious, and grog-drinking scamp, who stole Dr. Jewett's horse, ought ever afterwards to ride on a trip-hammer beam, *trotting* 60 blows a minute, with nothing under him but a saddle of porcupine quills, and that without stirrups."

We say, *consent.*

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Rhode Island, at its annual reunion last week, passed the following rasolution:

Resolved, The Maine Law—we want it—we shall have it—and it shall be executed.

Sons in England.

There are 33 Divisions of the Sons of Temperance in the cities of Liverpool and Manchester, England, and 1400 members.

☞ Francis W. Kellogg, the Ohio shoemaker, has been in England for the last three months, lecturing on Temperance. He knows how.

☞ Reader, read Bro. Fisher's communication in this number of the Chart—it will repay a careful perusal—then take his advice and let such an array of names be taken to our General Assambly as will give us the right kind of a law or none—for we much prefer none to a license law.

In conformity to his suggestions, we here insert our Memorial and ask every one who has not a copy to set down and write one and circulate it as Bro. F. suggests.

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TEMPERANCE MEMORIAL.

To the General Assembly of the State of Indiana.

The undersigned, citizens of the State of Indiana, would respectfully petition your honorable body to repeal all laws which authorize the granting of license to traffic in intoxicating drinks in the State, and to append such penalty to the traffic as in your wisdom will most effectually suppress the evils growing out of it.

BOSTON.—The following report is characteristic of Marshal Tukey. It is prompt and to the point:

A report was made by City Marshal Tukey to the Board, agreeably to an order introduced by Alderman Grant, propounding several questions concerning the extent of the liquor traffic, in the city of Boston, the marshal reports as follows, viz:—The whole number of places where liquor is sold 1500. In ward 1 there are 335 places; ward 2, 88; ward 3, 120; ward 4, 217; ward 5, 21; ward 6, 36; ward 7, 286; ward 8, 97; ward 9, 25; ward 10, 111; ward 11, 67; ward 12, 95. American dealers, 490; Germans and Swedes, 110; Irish, 900; Sold in cellars, 310; *above ground*, 1190. Male dealers, 1374; female dealers, 126. Sold in oyster and ice cream saloons, 65; bowling alleys, 90; buildings for same, 14; groceries 469; other places, 1031. All first class hotels except four, have an open bar for the sale of liquor. In answer to the eight interrogatories requiring him to give an opinion of the means best calculated to check the progress of crime and intemperance, whereby our taxes are greatly increased, and the reputation of the city injured, he replied "EXECUTE THE LAWS."

From the Massachusetts Cataract.

DEATH AND THE DRAM SHOP!

FRIEND GOODRICH:—Somewhat of a sorrowful occurrence took place here recently in Brookfield. Some of our Catholic friends took carriages on the Sabbath for Ware Village, for the purpose of attending the Catholic church there. Two men with one of their wives, after taking a *horn of the good creature*, started for home, the men or the horse became unmanageable, and caused the carriage to turn a somerset, and in the operation the woman had her skull broken in, and her neck dislocated, which caused instant death. The carriage was very much shattered, and one of the men had one arm badly broken, and probably it may be found necessary to amputate it. The husband of the woman escaped without much injury. The charge must have been obtained in Ware Village that caused the disaster. Make what use of the above you please. The woman was *ancient*, and of good reputation. She foresaw the evil when it was too late to avoid it. *All for rum!* If the *Maine Liquor Law* had been in force in Ware, this disastrous smash-up,—loss of property,—broken limbs,—and death of two human beings, would all have been prevented. When shall we have such an antidote for rum?

EBEN. MERRIAM.

West Brookfield, Oct., 1851.

A most distressing case of the death of a stubborn and lawless rumseller of Waterford took place a short time since. This man by the name of Chapin Nelson, a trader, removed some ten barrels of rum to the cellar of his dwelling house for *safety*; but fearing it would not be safe there from the vigilant eye of temperance men, he removed it again into the woods, or swamps for greater security. Late at night he started in his wagon for two barrels. Some few of his unfortunate victims were waiting at his store for his return. He came not. They went home, and next morning his wagon was found bottom upwards. The heads of the barrels, by the upsetting, were bursted out, and he was laying by the side of a large rock against which he had been thrown, cold and stiff in death! Truly the way of the transgressor (rumseller) is hard. The *grandfather* of this unfortunate young man was killed in the town of Bridgeton, by being thrown from *his* wagon while *drunk!* His *father* broke a blood vessel in a *drunken* cough, and died in a short time after he became sober.—*Cataract.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Chart.

License or No License.

MR. EDITOR:—The question presented by the heading of this article must be settled in Indiana, for the next two years, by the Legislature now about to convene; and fearing that temperance men are not sufficiently awake to the importance of immediate action, I take the responsibility of calling their attention to the subject through the Chart.

The existing law provides that the voters of each township may decide the question for themselves, at the April election in each year. Under this law it is believed that three-fourths of the townships in the State have voted "No License." Indeed, I know of no township, where the friends of temperance have made an effort, that has not so voted. Some counties and even townships have special laws prohibiting the retail liquor traffic, which are perfectly satisfactory to the people residing therein; hence they make no further effort.

But all these laws have to be changed the coming winter. Our New Constitution provides that there shall be no special laws for particular localities. All must live under the same law; license must be authorized in all the counties and townships, or in none.

The new Constitution, too, prohibits the submission of this question, or indeed any other question, to the vote of the people; or, in other words, the taking effect of any particular law cannot be made to depend upon a vote of the people, subsequently taken.—Hence, whatever law the Legislature pass upon this subject will be in force until repealed by a subsequent Legislature.

Then shall the law authorize the granting of license in every township in the State, or not? Shall we go back to the starting point of the temperance reform, and begin anew; or shall we hold on to what we have gained, and strive to advance.

The drunken man said, when asked how he came to fall from his horse, that he did not fall off; he "just got off to get on better." Shall we go back to begin better? I trust not. It is contended by liquor sellers that more liquor is drank where "no license" prevails than where men are licensed to retail.

This is simply untrue. Still, if it was true, I say abolish the license system, because I regard it as the greatest absurdity of the age.

Morally speaking, it is either right or wrong to sell liquor. If it is right, why make a monopoly of it? Why restrict it? Why not permit every one to sell as much or as little as he pleases? Why not permit all our citizens to deal in it, as they do in corn or oats, or other products of the soil, or articles of domestic manufacture? Or, if it is proper to require men to get license to retail liquor, particularly domestic liquor, why not require them to get license to retail corn or oats, or butter? If it is as proper to retail liquor as butter, why not let the same law govern both? The fact is, it is not right; and every civilized nation on earth restricts it by legal enactments. But does this make it right? Is it the province of the law-making power, to license men, for a pecuniary consideration, to commit wrong?—It is asserted, that in the dark ages the Pope granted, for a pecuniary consideration, to members of the Church, indulgences to commit sin. This seems so ridiculous at the present time, that men are loth to believe it; yet it is no more ridiculous than granting license to retail liquor, if such retailing is wrong. God says "Cursed is he that putteth the bottle to his neighbor's lips." But, says the retailer, "I have a license from the State. God calls a man to account for murder; but says the man, "I have an indulgence from the Pope to kill—I have paid for the privilege." Now, will not the indulgence of the Pope to kill avail just as much at the bar of the Almighty, in the hands of the murderer, as the license of the liquor seller, when arraigned for "putting the bottle to his neighbor's lips." I can see no difference. If it is right to retail liquor, let every man retail that pleases; if wrong, prohibit all from retailing. The law cannot make right wrong, or wrong right. It may declare a thing right, but that does not make it so, if it was wrong before. It only makes it a legal wrong. Things are right or wrong, independent of human law. If the law should authorize men to steal, it would be just as wrong to steal then as now. It would only be legalizing a wrong. The only thing the license system has to commend it to men of the present day is its antiquity. If the question was now raised for the first time, it would be regarded as the offspring of a diseased imagination, and no man of sane mind would entertain the proposition for a moment.

It is not so much my object to argue the license question at present, as to call the attention of your readers to the importance of action on this subject, *now*. I presume most of them entertain the same views I do upon this subject, and are anxious to secure the passage of a law prohibiting the granting of license in all cases.

But are temperance men making the proper effort to secure the passage of such a law? I fear not; and I am very much afraid that, through our apathy and negligence, a license law, with all its ridiculous absurdities, will be passed by our next Legislature, and the retail traffic legalized all over the State. Politicians are the last men to take hold of any reform. They wait to "feel the public pulse." Hence there is no prospect of reform until the people move.

There are a large number of printed memorials, in the hands of temperance men in all parts of the State; but it is feared but little effort is making to procure signatures. Is there not danger that the old maxim, "What is everybody's business, is nobody's business" will apply in the present case.

That a large majority of the voters of this State are opposed to any law authorizing license to retail liquor, I do not entertain a doubt; but how to get an expression of their wishes on this subject, is the question. It requires labor to do this; and whose duty is it to perform this labor? Evidently the duty of every lover of the temperance cause.—The obligation is just as strong upon one as upon another, and each has the same interest at stake. Then let us all take hold of this matter, and devote one day faithfully to the circulation of memorials for signature; and let us do it on Christmas day. Let it be a simultaneous action throughout the State; let temperance men everywhere devote that day faithfully to this business, and my word for it the result will be an array of names that our representatives dare not disregard.

True, all have not a printed copy of our memorial; but it is only a moment's labor to write one. The last number of the Chart contained the form, and I suggest that it be continued in the next. Then let each friend of the cause copy the memorial, and on Christmas day use his or her best efforts to procure signatures. Let each devote the whole day faithfully to this cause, and on the next day forward the memorials to some member of the Legislature, and there will be an end, in this State, to licensing men to make drunkards.

And what temperance man would not rather devote one day in this manner than to have a license law prevail? I hope there is not one to be found in the State. But now is the time to act. It is useless to "lock the stable door after the horse is stolen." If license hereafter prevails, it will be the fault of temperance men. We have the power to prevent it. It can be done in a single day, by united effort. What excuse have we for neglecting it? None whatever.—Then let us do our duty, and live in the enjoyment of the good effects produced by one day's labor.

Yours truly,
S. FISHER.

WABASH, Nov. 29, 1851.

For the Temperance Chart.

The new Temperance Hall at Waveland, was dedicated to our glorious cause, on Saturday, 22d ult. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather and the muddiness of the roads, there was a very respectable turn out of both Sons and citizens.

The acting officers, as well as the speakers, acquited themselves with honor.

By order of Rescue Division S. of T.
CHAS. W. TALBURT,
WM. F. RHOADS.

There are 6200 Divisions of the Sons of Temperance in the United States and Canada; the number of contributing members is 238,909 and the number joined the order during the year 91,776.

The Daughters of Temperance in New York State are active and are about getting up petitions to the State Legislature to put down the liquor system.

RUSHVILLE, Nov. 12, 1851.

BRO. WOODWARD:—Having failed to find my last trip published from this place to your city, I sent a written appointment to each place mentioned in the Chart. I am now on that work, I have very many tribulations, sometimes I think the ball is rolling, I think I see evidences of renewed zeal on the subject of temperance, but just as soon as I ask the people to subscribe for the Chart or to purchase some of Bro. Goodwin's sermons on temperance, I instantly perceive a change in the visages of the dear creatures, and they say that they take so many papers and periodicals, that they cannot afford time to read them all. So I don't know what will become of the paper. Rushville is a considerable place, with many first rate temperance men, some very zealous, others lukewarm, and several stone dead. I am here trying to produce some effect, but may not succeed. My congregations are generally large. The Divisions in Wayne county are no great things. I find that opposition is the very life of our Order. At Washington the brethren had concluded to give up their Charter, while some of the religious ones were standing with one foot on the Bible and the other on a whisky barrel. They took no paper, knew not of my coming, nor did they care. The ladies where I called for dinner, urged me to stay until night and they would procure me a congregation, and so they did, (a large one,) mostly ladies.—They have resolved to advocate the cause of temperance, they had a protracted meeting commenced last Saturday, they sent to New Castle and Cambridge City for speakers.—I advised the men to write over the door of their Hall,

INGLORIOUSLY FLED.

Two drunkards there said that if the Sons would go to work, they would both send in their petitions and become members of the Order, whereupon the brethren resolved to go at it and do their duty. The brethren at New Port wished me to offer an apology for their backwardness, as they had been thrown off their duty by the Cholera.

I am dear Bro. yours, &c. E. H. P.

For the Temperance Chart.

Mr. Editor:—Let any one who is in the habit of drinking one five cent dram a day, look at the amount he wastes in five years, and consider that

"A constant drop will wear a stone,
And molehills often heaped to mountains rise,
The constant waste of half a dime alone
A day for thirty years would all surprise.',

Look at a calculation. The amount wasted in thirty years at only five cents a day, is for the first year $18,25. Now as this is given for an article that does neither the spender or his family any good, it is fair to count it at compound interest; and as he expends a like sum every year, it is also fair to add to the amount $18,25 each year. Now $18,25 at 6 per cent. in one year, gives $1,19,5 interest; to which add $18,25, and the amount is $19,34 and 5 mills, principal for the 2d year; but he has spent this year, $18,25, which added to the other, makes $37,59,5, the true principle for the 3d year. &c., in 10 years he has wasted $285,18; in 20 years, $749,80; and in 30 years, $1,583,26; enough to buy a farm sufficient to support a large family, and he is poor, and perhaps grumbles that he is so unlucky. Well, it *is* unlucky, that he has allowed himself to waste so much for a poison, that kills its 30,000 drunkards every year!! D. J. B.

COVINGTON, Nov. 8th, 1851

WORTHY BROTHER—I have the pleasure of sending you the names of applicants for a new Division of the Sons of Temperance at Chambersburg, in this county, eight miles south east from this place. We had a grand rally there on last Tuesday, Fountain and Attica Divisions were well represented, also some Daughters and Cadets from Attica. We made quite an imposing procession.—Bro. Pease (blind) was in attendance, and delivered two short addresses. The young misses of the place sang a number of temperance odes under the direction of Rev. Bro. Freeman. On Tuesday evening a Rev. Mr. Manning, of the United Brethren church, delivered an address at Chambersburg, in which he attempted to prove from the Bible, that the order of the S. of T. was *anti-christian*! Rev. Bro. Donaldson of this place was present, and so fully and clearly vindicated our Order, that the orgaization of a Division there was at once gone into. There is an unusual interest on the subject of the temperance reform awake in our community at this time, and we shall keep it in motion.

Yours, fraternally, &c. W. H.

VERSALLES, Nov. 12, 1851.

Bro. G. S.—Bro. Parsley was here last June, and gave general satisfaction with promise of farther usefulness, if he could then have tarried longer.

Four or five years ago we had five or six licensed liquor shops here, and one was built on wheels with a tongue for oxen to draw it about the public square of the town. No license is now granted, there is but little lounging about town, temperance, moral and religious interests are advancing, and our place bids fair soon to become one of the most prosperous and lovely.

Yours, in L. P. and F. A. C. B.

Charley's Half Dollar.

"Good, good!" exclaimed Charley Gray, as he ran down the smooth path leading from his father's cottage; "I shall have so much fun! How kind my papa is to give me this bright half dollar, and permission to spend it as I please!"

As he said this, his cheeks glowed with anticipation of the pleasure he expected to receive as the worth of his money. Charley soon reached the street gate, and as he cast his eye towards the gay flags floating over a large tent near by, he saw Edward H. sitting upon a spot of grass, working very busily at something. Charley ran up to him, and found that he was trying to tie down the crown of his hat, which was nearly torn out. Edward was so much engaged with his work, that he did not raise his head until Charley had called to him two or three times, but when he looked up, he tried to smile, although his face wore an expression of sadness.

Charley did not notice this, but showed Edward his money, and eagerly began to tell him about the enjoyment he meant to have at the circus during the afternoon, and in eating the cakes and candies that he could buy with the rest of his money.

To all this Edward said nothing, but, putting back his auburn curls, he fixed his large dark eyes on Charley's face, and then burst into a flood of tears.

Charley quickly asked what was the matter; why he felt so bad?

For a few moments Edward could not answer; but when his feelings became more calm, he told Charley that he had been trying in vain to find some work at which he could earn something to assist in paying the month's rent of the house in which his mother lived, and that he had just then thought how hungry his little brothers and sisters often were, and how tired his mother often looked when she came home, with hardly food enough to last them a day. Again Edward burst into a flood of tears.

This sorrowful tale was too much for Charley's benevolent heart, and the tears rolled down his cheeks, as he thought of his little friend's condition; but these were soon wiped away, and he said, "Cheer up, Edward; look happy again, for my sake. True, you have found no work to day, but my half dollar shall make it all up; take it and give it to your mother." So saying, he slipped the money into Edward's hand, and with a light step and heart made happy by an approving conscience, and Edward's look of gratitnde, he went towards home. That night Charley felt very happy, and resolved to relieve the distressed whenever he could.—*S. S. Advocate.*

For the Temperance Chart.

NEW YORK, November 11th, 1851.

Mr. Editor:—The arrival to-day of the Canada, bringing news of an accident to the steam-ship Africa, and her return to Liverpool, has occasioned much and animated discussion in our city. The assurance also, that Kossuth has actually landed in England, and been received with vast enthusiasm—that he designs to remain there but ten days, and then come to this country in one of the regular steamers—adds to the very natural excitement on the subject of the welcome to be given here, to the great Hungarion patriot. He puts his children to school, it appears, in England; agreeably to a previous arrangement.

Miss Hayes, the distinguished vocalist, had some difficulty on Saturday evening with Maretzek of the Italian Opera. The proceeds of her concerts were attached by Sig. M. to pay for the use of one or two of the opera corps who assisted her.

The "American Illustrated News," a splendid paper with 10,000 circulation here, has been stopped. The owner had not time to attend to it, and could not dispose of it.

The *New Yorker* of this city, a penny paper, has been converted from a morning into an afternoon paper.

Silsbee, a celebrated actor of Yankee parts, well known throughout this country as a gentleman of ability, has been engaged at two theatres in London, and is doing wonderfully well. His success has been decided and extraordinary. He deserves it.

The election has passed, nearly a week, but we are yet in doubt as to the exact result throughout our State. The contest in some respects, has been close, and it is evident that more "scratched" tickets have been polled this time, than ever was polled before. We trust all will come out right in the end.

A murder occurred at a ball here, on Saturday night, at which one of the returned New York volunteers was figuring in the dance. A person with whom he had had a quarrel, stepped up to him, abused him, and then plunged a dagger into his stomach.—We fear that the "rum-fiend" had much to do with it.

Dr. J. Kearney Rodgers, a very eminent Physician, died here, yesterday.

The Fire Annihilator is to be tested this evening by Dr. Colton, in a public lecture at Tripler Hall. The public awaits its exhibition with much anxiety.

Father Mathew left us on Saturday in the steamer Pacific, for Liverpool. He gave us an address before he left, praising warmly the American people. He has made 600,000 converts to the temperance cause in the United States. The concert given for his benefit by Catharine Hayes netted the old gentleman *nothing*. So he returns as poor as he came. His Secretary, Father Mahoney, is about to publish, in Ireland, an account of their two years' tour in this country.

Miss Mary Taylor, the actress, called "Our Mary" by the Press, was married last Friday to Mr. Ewing, late manager of the National Theatre. She is a correct young woman and quite talented. Mr. E. is pretty well off, and we hope they will be happy.

Mr. Abraham Thompson, who died here a short time ago, bequeathed $300,000 to several charitable societies. There is quite a contest in regard to the money.

The winter is on us. It is quite cold, and looks like snow.

The U. S. Steam Frigate Mississippi arrived here this morning, with a number of the Hungarians on board who were with Kossuth. No more to-day.

Yours truly. ST. JOHN.

☞ An effort will be made in the New York Legislature to put down the liquor business in that State by the enactment of an efficient law for that purpose. The "Tribune" in advocating such a law, says:

"Law should be the shield of the weak, the admonisher of the tempted, the hope of the fallen, the reprover of the vile, the fortress of the virtuous and good. A law which protects and encourages the manufacture of criminals and paupers — which says to the selfish and unprincipled, I authorize you to enrich yourself by stripping the poor laborer of his scanty earnings for that which only degrades and maddens him, and sending him home penniless 'to terrify and abuse his famishing wife and children'—has no just title to the name of Law, and ought to be erased from the statute book. This is a work which cannot be accomplished too soon."

We believe a vigorous effort will secure a very fair Temperance law this winter. We may not hope to obtain the full stringency of the Maine Law at once, but we may make a very long stride toward it. We can carry a law enacting all the penalties and means of discovery of the Maine law against all *unlicensed* sellers of Alcoholic liquors, and prescribing an Annual Election for three Commissioners of Excise in each County, who shall have the exclusive power of determining to whom, under what restrictions and for what purposes Licenses to vend Alcoholic Liquors shall be granted—all sellin without such express and unexpired l cense to be exposed and subjected to t penalties aforesaid. We believe such a l by energy and efficiency on the part of friends of Temperance, may be carried the approaching Session—that it wo clear two-thirds of the State of grog-sh at once; and that it would help to edu the people for an entire suppression of Liquor Traffic at an early day. Shal earnest effort be made for it?—*N. Y. T*

A POWERFUL DELINEATION.—The follo ing is an extract from the address of Judg Johnson, of Georgia, in sentencing G. D Cornet to death for the murder, without provocation, of W. W. HAILES, delivered on the 16th of Sept., 1851:

Not shall the *place* be forgotten in which occurred this shedding of blood. It was in one of the thousand antichambers of hell, which mar like plague spots, the fair face of our lovely State. You need not be told that I mean a tippling shop—the meeting place of Satan's minions and the foul cess-pool which, by spontaneous generation, breeds and nurtures all that is loathsome and disgusting, in profanity, and babbling, and vulgarity, and Sabbath breaking and bloodshed. I would not be the owner of the grocery, for the price of this globe converted into precious ore. For the pitiful sum of a dime he furnished the poison, which made the deceased a fool, and converted this trembling cnlpit into a demon. How paltry this price of two human lives! This traffic is tolerated by law, and, therefore, the vender has commited an offence not cognizable by earthly tribunal. But in sight of Him who is unerring wisdom, he who deliberately furnishes the intoxitating draft which inflames men to anger and violence and bloodshed, is *particeps criminis* in the moral turpitude of the deed. Is it not high time, that these sinks of vice and crime should be held rigidly accountable to the laws of the land, and placed under the ban of an enlightened and virtuous public opinion?

☞ A man buys rum, and while drunk, is killed by the cars. If he drank liquor, legally and honorably sold, he died legally. Who complains then, that a man has been killed? Is'nt it right to kill a man legally? Havn't men a right to sell him the liquor to kill him, so long as their moral characters are good and it is necessary that they should sell rum in order to keep beds for travelers and stabling for horses? What kind of a tavern would that be, where blue ruin is not sold to neighborhood soaks—men who have to travel every morning, noon and night, to get their drams?—*Cayuga Chief.*

DIED,

In Bowling Green, Ind., Dec. 6th, Bro. SHUBAL B. BOWLING, a member of Bowling Green Division, No. 300, Sons of Temperance.

The Division passed the usual resolutions.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—A few days since, Dr. Ford, of Sevierille, who was about leaving with his family for Chattanooga, where he intended residing in future, came to his death under circumstances truly distressing. Refusing to pay his taxes, the tax collector, Mr. Shields, levied upon a side-saddle and took it into the house. Ford pressed upon him, very improperly, and being a very stout man, was rather too much for him. Mr. Shields, however, extricated himself from the grasp of Ford, and retreated into the door of the house—Ford pressed upon him, and Shields, in self-defense, drew a large knife, and literally cut him to pieces, of which wounds he died almost instantly.

Now, we record this fact for the purpose of stating, that Ford had a bottle of liquor in his pocket at the time—was under its influence when he madly rushed upon an excellent officer of the law, and forced him to hurry him into eternity unprepared to meet his Judge. Let this be a warning to others who use intoxicating drinks to excess!—*Knoxville Whig.*

☞ Eighty-nine barrels of liquor were seized recently by the authorities of Augusta, Me., and condemned, partly to exile, and partly to the gutter. Dr. Jewett happened to be present, having lectured there the night before, and being summoned with some others by the officer to aid him, pulled off his coat,—laid hold of the demons,—and, with a hearty good will, rolled them out of the store and the vessel, to have their heads or bungs knocked in by the legal executioner!—*Cataract.*

The total receipts of the great exhibition at the Crystal Palace, are put down at $2,270,000, while the expenses have been just $1,062,600; which will leave as clear profits, 1,207,500.

☞ Twenty-eight of the thirty-one States celebrate their thanksgiving on the same day the 27th of November.

☞ Mr. Paxton has received £5000 for designing the Crystal Palace and been knighted by the Queen. It is not many years since he was a poor gardener.

☞ There are 1500 grog shops in Boston. 900 are kept by Irishmen, and 979 are open on the Sabbath.

☞ Hon. Wm T. Haskell, a Mexican war Colonel, late M. C. from Tennessee, is now lecturing through that State on Temperance, in behalf of the Sons.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
"TEMPERANCE CHART,"
THE
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION S. OF T. OF INDIANA.

Several attempts have been made by the Grand Division of this State to establish a permanent Temperance paper in this State, which, from various causes, have heretofore failed. At its late session the Grand Division resolved to take the paper under its own patronage, and this will insure its permanency.

The committee appointed to publish the paper, have made the necessary arrangements for its publication, and now offer the paper on the following

TERMS:

The "Chart" will be published semi-monthly, on good paper and large type, of which the present No. is a specimen; *at the low price of 50 cents per annum, payable in all cases in advance.* A limited number of advertisements will be inserted, at the usual rates.

All letters relating to the paper and all communications, should be addressed, *post paid*, to C. Woodward G. S., Indianapolis, Ind.

All D. G. W. P.s and W. P.s, are by resolution of the Grand Division, authorized agents of the "Chart."

Remittances can be sent through the postmasters, free of postage.

The postage on the Chart will be as follows:

In Marion County, free. Any distance not exceeding 50 miles, 10 cents per year. Any distance within the State exceeding 50 miles, 20 cents per year.

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, & TRIMMINGS
AT WHOLESALE.

WE are now in receipt of a large and desirable stock of Fall and Winter Goods, comprising in part,

60 bales brown Sheeting;
10 do do Shirting;
15 do do Drilling;
15 do Ticking;
9 cases bleached Muslin;
2 do do Drilling;
2 do colored Cambrics;
120 pieces Cloths, assorted colors;
200 pieces Satinets, assorted colors;
300 pieces Tweeds and Jeans, assorted colors;
75 pieces Cassimeres, assorted colors;
200 pieces scarlet, yellow, green, and white Flannels;
40 pieces heavy Over-Coatings;
60 pieces Apron Checks;
40 pieces Lin. and Cotton Table Diaper;
2,000 pieces Fancy Prints;
600 do blue and blue and orange Prints;
150 pieces oil red Prints;
300 pieces plain and fancy Ginghams;
600 plain and embroidered Shawls;
15 pieces fancy Bonnet Silks;
12 pieces black satin Vesting;
20 pieces assorted Vesting,
10 do do Dress Silks;
200 pr. ass'd Coat Blankets;
60 pr. white Bed Blankets
100 pr. Horse Blankets;
250 pieces blk. and fancy Lustres;
100 pieces plain and plaid Linceys;
150 pieces Cashmere and Delanes;
50 pieces Canton Flannels;
160 cases Boots and Shoes;
55 do Hats and Caps;
12 cases Bonnets, fall style;
200 pieces Silk Hdkfs;
300 do Cotton Flags;
50 pieces Irish Linens;

Together with every variety of Notions and Trimmings, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Groceries, Nails, and Glass.

We invite an examination by merchants and dealers, and will sell at low prices.

LITTLE, DRUM, & ANDERSONS.

Indianapolis, Sept. 19, 1851.

CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the Naational Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5,00. Books, $2,00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. Woodward G. S., Indianapolis, Ind., free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple. and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20,00

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

C. WOODWARD, G. W. R.

Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys living in ——, in the State of Indiana, with the full consent and approbation of our parents and guardians, respectfully petition the Grand Section of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called —— Section No. —, C. T., to be located at ——, and under your jurisdiction. We pledge ourselves to be governed by the laws and usages of the Order of the Cadets of Temperance. Enclosed is for Charter, Red Books, Officers' Cards, Constitutions, &c., $5,00. Signed,

To which must be appended the following certificate:

This is to certify that Bro. ——, whose name appears to the above as W. Patron, elect, is now a S. of T. in good standing, in —— Division No. ——, S. of T.

Signed by a W. P. or P. W. P. of the Division.

Address (post paid HENRY OHR, G. S. C. of T., Indianapolis, Indiana

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the —— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ——, and under your jurisdiction. We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union. Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5.

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

Address (post paid,) Mrs. ELIZA RICHMOND, G. S. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

Benevolent Societies.

I. O. O. F.

THE R. W. GRAND LODGE—Meets at Indianapolis semi-annually, on the third Tuesdays of January and July.

THE R. W. GRAND ENCAMPMENT—Meets at Indianapolis semi-annually, on the Mondays preceding the 3d Tuesdays of January and July.

CENTRE LODGE No. 18—Meets every Tuesday evening.

PHILOXENIAN LODGE, No. 44—Meets every Wednesday evening.

METROPOLITAN ENCAMPMENT, No. 5—Meets on the 1st and 3d Monday evenings of each month.

MASONIC FRATERNITY.

GRAND CHAPTER OF THE STATE OF INDIANA—Meets on the Wednesday preceding the 4th Monday in May in each year.

GRAND LODGE OF INDIANA—Meets on the 4th Monday in May of each year.

RAPER ENCAMPMENT No. 1—Meets on the 4th Wednesday of each month.

INDIANAPOLIS CHAPTER No. 5—Meets on the 1st Friday of each month.

CENTRE LODGE, No. 23—Meets on the 1st Wednesday of each month.

MARION LODGE, No. 35—Meets on the 3d Wednesday of each month.

TEMPERANCE ORDERS.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Hall on Washington street, between Meridian and Illinois streets.

GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA—Meets at Indianapolis in the month of October, 1852.

WASHINGTON DIVISION, No. 10, Meets every Friday evening.

FIDELITY DIVISION, No. 44—Meets every Wednesday evening.

MARION DIVISION, No. 76—Meets every Tuesday evening.

TEMPLE OF HONOR.

Hall on the corner of Washington and Meridian streets—Enterance on Meridian street.

OLIVER TEMPLE, No. 6—Meets on the 2d and last Mondays of each month.

CENTRAL DEGREE TEMPLE, No. 1—Meets on the 1st and 3d Mondays of each month.

SOCIAL DEGREE TEMPLE, No. —,—Meets every Wednesday evening.

CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

MARION SECTION; No. 2—Meets at Temperance Hall, every Saturday Evening.

DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE

SIGOURNEY UNION, No. 3—Meets at Temperance Hall, every Saturday afternoon.

NATIONAL SERIES OF
STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS,

Published by A. S. BARNES & Co., 51, *John St., New York; for sale, wholesale and retail, by C. B. Davis, Indianapolis, Indiana.*

THE attention of teachers and friends of education generally, is invited to the following list of Text Books adapted for the use of Schools, Academies, and Colleges. Numerous testimonials of their merits, from many distinguished sources, could here be given, but are entirely omitted, with the hope that intelligent teachers who have not seen the works, will examine for themselves. Many of the books here enumerated are already generally known and in extensive use throughout the United States.

DAVIES' SYSTEM OF MATHEMATICS.

Davies' Primary Table Book, 10 cents.
Davies' First Lessons in Arithmetic, 20 cents.
Davies' School Arithmetic, 38 cents
Key to Davies' School Arithmetic, 38 cents.
Davies' Grammar of Arithmetic, 30 cents.
Davies' University Arithmetic, 75 cents.
Key to Davies' University Arithmetic, 75 cents.
Davies' Elementary Algebra, 75 cents.
Key to Davies' Elementary Algebra, 75 cents.
Davies' Elementary Geometry, 75 cents.
Davies' Practical Mathematics (in press).
Davies' Bourdon's Algebra, $1 25.
Davies, Legendre's Geometry, $1 25.
Davies' Elements of Surveying, $1 25.
Davies, Analytical Geometry, $1 25.
Davies' Diff. and Integral Calculus, $1 25.
Davies' Descriptive Geometry, $1 75.
Davies' Shades, Shadows, etc., $2 00.
Davies' Logic of Mathematics, $1 50.

THE ELEMENTARY SCIENCES.

Chambers' Treasury of Knowledge, 75 cents.
Chambers' Natural Philosophy, 75 cents.
Chambers' Elements of Zoology, 25 cents.
Hamilton's Elements of Phisiology, 75 cents.
Page's Elements of Geology, 75 cents.
Reid and Bain's Chemistry, 75 cents.
Clark's Elements of Drawing, 75 cents.
Fulton & Eastman's Chirographical Charts, $3 00.
Key to Fulton and Eastman's Charts, 20 cents.
Fulton & Eastman's Writing Books, 10 cents.
Fulton & Eastman's Book Keeping, 75 cents.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy, 25 cents.
Parker's First Lessons in Philosophy, 35 cents.
Parker's School Compendium, $1 00
McIntire on the use of the Globes, 75 cents.
Gillespie on Roads and Railroads, $1 50.
Bartlett's Natural Philosophy for Colleges, $2 50.

BROOKS' CLASSICAL SERIES.

Brook's First Latin Lessons, 50 cents.
Brook's Ovid's Metamorphoses, $2 50.
Brook's First Greek Lessons, 50 cents.
Brook's Collectanea Evangelica, 50 cents.

SCIENCE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Wrights Analytical Orthography, 20 cents.
Wright's National Spelling Books, (in press.)
Martin's Orthoepist, 35 cents.
Northend's Dictation Exercises, 20 cents.
Parker's First School Reader, 12 cents.
Parker's Second School Reader, 20 cents.
Parker's Third School Reader, 37 cents.
Parker's Fourth School Reader, 62 cents.
Parker's Rhetorical Reader, 75 cents.
Clark's Grammatical Chart and Key, (in press.)
Clark's Analysis of the English Language, (in press.)
Clark's New English Grammar, 50 cents.
Northend's Little Speaker, 30 cents.
Northend's American Speaker, 75 cents.
Northend's School Dialogues, 75 cents.

HISTORY, CHRONOLOGY, MUSIC, ETC.

Willard,s History of the United States, $1 50.
Willard's School History of the U. States, 60 cents.
Willard's Universal History, $1 50.
Willard's American Chronographer, $1 25.
Willard's Temple or Map of Time, $1 25.
Willard's Historic Guide, 50 cents.
Willard's English Chronographer. $1 25.
Allison's History of Europe (abridged,) $1 25.
Kingsley's Juvenile Choir, 35 cents.
Kingley's Young Lady's Harp, 62 cents.
Kingsley's Sacred Harmonist, 30 cents.
School Song and Hymm Book, 30 cents.
Sabbath School Gems, (music,) 25 cents.
Theodore Thinker's Botany, 37 cents.
Watts on the Mind (with questions,) 40 cents.
Dunning's Ancient and Classical Geography; 50 cts.

FOR THE TEACHER'S LIBRARY.

Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching, $1 25.
Mansfield on American Education, $1 25.
De Tocqueville on American Institutions, $1 25.
Barnard on School Architecture, $1 50.

Orders from teachers or the trade, for any of the above works, shall have prompt attention.

C. B. DAVIS,
Sept. 1, 1851. No 12, Washington St.

REGALIA, EMBLEMS, ETC.—The undersigned has now on hand, and will constantly keep, a large and varied assortment of Regalia, Emblems, Costumes and Implements for subordinate and Grand Divisions, Sons of Temperance, Subordinate and Grand Temples, and Subordinate and Grand Lodges of Masons and Odd Fellows.

These articles are principally manufactured by Wilson & Co., of Baltimore, who are well known as the best manufacturers of the kind in the United States. They will be sold at the manufacturer's prices.

He hopes that members of the various Orders will give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he is confident that he can offer greater inducements than any other similar establishment in the State.

The following is a list of a part of the stock, with the prices annexed:

Linen Collar Subordinate Division, per dozen,	$6 00
Grand Division Regalia,	5 00
National Division Regalia,	6 00
Deputies' Jewels,	3 00
Set of Staff and Jewels for Sub. Divisions,	5 00
Seal and Press for Temple Lodges and Divis'ns,	12 00
Set of Division Jewels,	22 00
Set of Temple Jewels,	30 00
Initiate Regalia for Temple,	6 00
1st Degree,	11 00
2d do	13 00
3d do	15 00
Grand Temple Regalia,	8 00
Embroidered Regalia, from	12 to 20 00
Emblems, 3d Degree Temple,	14 00
Caps for Subordinate Temple,	2 00
Lantern for Subordinate Temple,	12 00
Triangle and Star for Subordinate Temple,	75
Blue Robes,	2 50
White, with Star on,	3 00
Lodge Regalia, Degree and Encampment Regalia,	

JAMES HALL.
july 1st, tf. No. 2, Temperance Hall.

DELZELL & TYLER.
Book-Binders and Blank Book Manufacturers
(*Journal Buildings, opposite Branch Bank,*)
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

AT which place will constantly be on hand, a full and complete assortment of Blank Books of every description; Also Justices Blanks, Blank Notes, &c. Stationery of every description constantly on hand of the best quality, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

To County Officers.

We are now supplied with a superior assortment of the different Record Papers and are prepared to supply County Officers with *Records* with or without printed heads, of the very best material and on such terms as to insure satisfaction, and in workmanship, inferior to none in the West. We are in possession of all the different forms used in the offices in the State, and feel assured that should you favor us with your orders, entire satisfaction should be given.

Particular attention paid to re-binding old books.

aug2 6mw [Weekly State Sentinel copy.]

RICE.—3 Tierces Rice, received and for sale by
aug2 (Sentinel copy) BLYTHE & HOLLAND.

OHIO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Capital $100,000.
JOINT STOCK AND MUTUAL,
CINCINNATI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Wm. Burnet, Jno. M. Ridgway, Chs. Goodman,
S. Robert, E. S. Haines, Jno. M. Blair,
J. W. Donohue, Elam B. Reeder, Wm. Person.

WM. BURNET, President.
S. W. REEDER, Sec'ry. J. W. DONOHUE, Vice Pres't.
Office in Reeder's Building, Third street, between Almy's and City Bank.

This Company insures Lives at the lowest rates consistent with safety, either upon the Joint Stock or Mutual plan.

In the Joint Stock Department, premium payable quarterly, semi-annually or annually. On the Mutual plan, one-half the premium paid in cash, the balance by a note bearing six per cent. interest—the interest only payable annually. Persons insuring on the mutual plan, participate in the profits of the Company in that department.

The undersigned having been appointed agent for the above Company, is prepared to fill applications for Life Insurance, on favorable terms.

Any information on the subject and pamphlets explaining the nature and utility of Life Insurance, furnished without charge, at the office of the Agent.

C. WOODWARD, Agent.

Office at Adams & Co.'s Office, near the Court-House, Indianapolis, Ind.

July 15, 1851.

LITTLE, DRUM, & ANDERSONS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY-GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, STATIONERY, NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, & GLASSWARE,
North side Washington Street,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

We are receiving Country Produce of all descriptions, and paying the highest market price. Dealers visiting Indianapolis are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices, both for Produce and Merchandise generally. July 15 tf.

THE AMERICAN LIFE AND HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office--No. 70, South Third St., Philadelphia.

Officers.

LEONARD JEWELL, *President.* | JOHN C. SIMS, *Second Actuary.*
JAMES PEACOCK, *Treasurer.* | THOS. S. SMITH, *Solicitor.*
JOHN F. BIRD, FRED. A. FICKARDT, } *Medical Examiners.*
ELIJAH SABIN, New Albany, Indiana, *General Agent for the State of Indiana.*

THIS Company issues policies at Total Abstinence Rates, Joint Stock Rates, and at Mutual Rates which for $1000 on the life of a person 30 years of age, are as follows:

Age.	*Total Abstinence.*	*Joint Stock.*	*Mutual.*
30	$15.40	$19.60	$23.60

A further table of Rates will be furnished at the Office.

The condition in Total Abstinence rates (believed to be the lowest in the Union) is *entire forfeiture* upon the departure of the Insured from Total Abstinence in its strictest sense.

Policies at Joint Stock and Mutual rates, contain no condition except as usual in Life Insurance.

Health Insurance rates made known on application at the office of the Agents.

All the members of a Temple or Division insured at greatly reduced rates.

As Agent for the above Company, I am prepared to receive applications for Policies at any of the above rates.

CHARLES WOODWARD, Agent,
At the office of the Grand Scribe,
At Adams & Co.'s Express Office, near the Court house,
Indianapolis, Ind.
J. L. MOTHERSHEAD, *Medical Examiner.* may28

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

TO my largely increased stock, purchased in the East this Spring, I am constantly receiving additions from the Eastern markets and manufacturers. I have now on hand a larger and cheaper stock than can be found elsewhere in this vicinity. I have added many new articles, as well as increased those heretofore kept. Among the articles of which I have a full assortment on hand, are

Building Materials and House Trimmings:
Locks, Latches, Butts, Screws, Nails and Brads, Window Sash, Glass, &c.

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The best assortment ever offered in this market.

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All kinds of Farming utensils, Plows, Cast Steel and Steel Back Scythes, Cradles, Forks, Rakes, Shovels, Spades, and Hoes.

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Indianapolis, May 15, 1851.

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Aug 15th, 1851. 6mo.

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Cincinnati, August 1, 1851.

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VOL. I. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., JANUARY 1, 1852. NO. 13.

Poetry.

From the Port Gibson Herald.

SONG OF THE INEBRIATE.

BY WILLIAM P. BRANNAN.

Fill high, fill high the flowing bowl;
Let wassail madness rule the hour,
A frenzy grapples with my soul,
And riots with a Demon's power.
Let other's sing the woful wail
Of those whose steps take hold on hell,
Mine is a song to make men quail,
And hold them with a horror spell.

Should reason rise to stay my hand,
And dash the brimming goblet down,
The passion-furies at command
Annihilates it with a frown.
Then pour the Upas on my head,
Till Reason reels upon her Throne,
And every sense of shame is dead,
My better nature e'er hath known.

Fill high the bitter cup of wrath,
And drain the bubbling poison there;
We take the deep and downward path,
Where Demon's howl in dark despair!
Let driveling dastards prate of love,
And senseless joys their souls have known
Such feeble follies fools might move;
Our answer is—a scornful groan.

All hail!—thou Prince of Horrors hail!
The burning bowl hath made no friends,
Ha! ha!—the Demon's deadly wail
Now with our hideous laughter blends,
Drink deep as death: with horrid glee
We'll smite the world from pole to pole
Till all mankind shall quake to see
The DRUNKARD drown his Demon soul!

Miscellaneous.

"Take my Hats."

Some have supposed that "take my hat," is a saying which originated in this wise: A handsome young lady put upon her head a gent's hat, for which he enforced the penalty of a kiss, and another swain, eager to inflict the same punishment, said to the fair one, "take *my* hat;" whether she did or not is now the question, but this did not originate the saying; nor did it as some suppose, originate from the fact that a frolicking blade who had too many bricks in his beaver, insisted most earnestly that the town pump should "take his hat," but as near as we can ascertain, and it is a matter of history, the saying originated as follows:

About nineteen years ago, a fine looking old gentleman from Western Virginia, entered a store in Nashville, Tennessee.—Said store was owned by a bluff, honest old trader, who knew a great deal more about the quality of liquor sold at the back end of the counter, than he did about the fineness of the fabrics at the other; nevertheless, between the two extremities of that shelf, he contrived to make both ends very comfortably meet the necessities of the case. The old Virginian cast his eye around the shelves, and finally remarked—

"Well, neighbor, *you*, I see, hev got hats?"

"A slight sprinkling," was the answer, and then followed the query—"Whar are you from?"

"Old Virginia!" was the response.

"Right smart old State," replied the Tennesseean, but getting rather too old to keep her har on."

"What do you mean?" inquired the Virginian.

"Well, jest what I say uncle; it can't keep its *har* on—for instance, now, I should think, you hev been a right healthy child of the Old Dominion, but she has '*shed*' you at last, and like Samson of old, that's jest the way she's losin' all the best har off her venerable head."

The old Virginan looked around the store rather bothered with the liberty this Tennessean was taking with his mother State, and finally remarked:

"I came here to talk about *hats*, and not *har!*"

"Well, well, uncle, don't git wrathy now, I was only venturin' a political opinion about population in gineral, and on that *head* we won't quarrel; but before we do look at the hats, as they are intimately connected with heads, s'pose we take a mite of *baldface*?"

The proposition was agreed to—the liquor was imbibed, and next followed the hats. The merchant tossed down four or five all wool hats of various sizes, and invited the old gentleman to select one that would fit him. He looked at them, examined the sizes, said they would do, and requested the store keeper to hand him down a few more.

"Thar's all the sizes I've got," said he, "but here's a few more ef you think you'd like 'em better," and so saying he tossed down three more.

"Them's all right," said the old Virginian, turning them around; and the stout old storekeeper, blowing with exertion, descended from his perch, where he was straddling from shelf to counter. As soon as he reached the floor, the old Virginian remarked that he had not got enough yet.

"Oh, you want 'em for your niggers?" says the storekeeper; "well, why did'nt you say so when I was up," and he again proceeded to perch himself up, like a mercantile colossus. When he had blowed himself into his former position, the old man quietly remarked:

"Why, stranger, I warn't talking anything about *niggers*." The fact is the old man was rather enjoying the extra trouble he had put the Tennesseean to.

"Well, what *do* you want with so many hats?" inquired the latter.

"I want 'em for my *sons*, said the old man.

The storekeeper began to count those on the counter—"*Eight*," said he, "a pretty big spread of boys already, but here goes," and he added one, and then another, and still another, and yet a fourth, and he picked off a fifth, and finally, seeing the old man immovable, earnestly counting the hats, he tossed down three more and was about descending himself, when the old man told him to hold on and throw down *a few more*.

"Oh, come, uncle," said he, "you are joking;" but to please him he threw down twenty.

"That's jest *one* too many," said the old man with much gravity.

"*What!*—you don't mean to say you hev *nineteen* sons?"

"Yes, I do mean to say so," was the old man's answer.

"And *whar* in the name of the State of Tennessee are they?"

"Well, they are in Tennessee," said the old man, "right *yeer*, in this city,—up at the hotel."

"Stranger," said the storekeeper, his incredulity making him stutter and sputter as he said it, "if you can show me nineteen boys of your make, thar's the *hats*."

"Hold on, then," said the old man, and off he started. In about ten minutes, down street he came, heading a line of nineteen boys, marching single file, each bearing a good gun, and followed by their venerable mother. They entered the merchant's store and ranged along the counter—the storekeeper ran his eyes along the line with astonishment.

"And you say," he inquired "that these boys are all yours?"

"Ask their mother," said the old man, "she says they are."

"Do *you* say so, madam?" he inquired.

"Yes, I *do*," was the reply, "and *I oaght to know!*"

"Well you ought indeed," said the storekeeper. "Old friend," he added, "I ain't got a word more to say, jest *take my hats*.

Brandy Drops.

Rum is a most ruinous affair, and the devil does not confine its operations for mischief to any one particular matter; and not only that, but he is constantly devising and planing some new method of decoying the unwary.

Our attenting was recently called to the exhibition, in a show window, of some small candy affairs, called "Brandy Drops," and other drops containing the accursed poison. This is an admirable invention! Nothing like getting children to imbibe a relish for alcohol, and the prospect of becoming drunkards is very fine! It is not enough that children arrive at the age of manhood, without decoy, and then run the risk of learning to love rum—no,—it must be put into something that is palateable for children, and what is more likely to catch the eye of a child, or to be wished for by it, than a fanciful candy? The devil is decidedly a cunning chap. He has but to venture a plan, and he will find ready agents to carry it into effect. We have no sympathy with any plea that may be set up in vindication of any such tempting and ruinous *nuisances* as *those alluded* to above. *Sugared* words will not do for the "drops."—*Norristown, (Pa.) Olive Branch.*

☞ When a young man puts the fire end of a cigar in his mouth and blows his nose and wipes it with a dirty shirt collar, we are suspicious that he has seen "some service." We saw such a young beauty trying to imbibe out of a bottle which had lost its goodness through a hole unfortunately knocked in the bottom.—*Cay. Chf.*

☞ We hear people incessantly growling about the hard world they live in. They never have seen a better—we hope they will not a worse one. If the world gives you hard knocks, buckle up and pay down.—Keep on the sunny side of creation and of human nature, or you will see the blankest waste ever "hearn tell on." Keep out of slough-holes and bad company and work for an honest living, and you will find that this world is considerable of a place to be got up in six days.—*Cay. Chf.*

From Sketches of European Capitals.

The Filthiness of Tobacco.

BY WM. WARE, M. D.

"One trait more, though with the risk of disgusting some, and offending more, though I will hope not. An Englishman, I believe, rarely chers, and, compared with the American, rarely smokes; but whether he does not secretly practice both those abominations I am not prepared to say. But with both these provocations, if it be so, one thing he never does, is to spit. That fact draws a line of demarcation between the Englishman and the American, broader and deeper a thousand-fold than any other, in politics, government, laws, language, religion. *The Englishman never spits.* Or if he does, he first goes home, shuts himself up in his room, locks his door, argues the necessity of the case; if necessary, performs the disagreeable duty, and returns to society with a clear conscience. The American spits always, and everywhere; sometimes when it is necessary; always, when it is not. It is his occupation, his pastime, his business. Many do nothing else all their lives; and always indulge in that singular recreation when they *have* nothing else to do. Sometimes in a state of momentary forgetfulness he intermits; but then, as if he had neglected a sworn duty, returns to it again with conscience smitten vigor. He spits at home and abroad, by night and by day, awake and asleep, in company and in solitude, for his own amusement and the edification of a spitting community. On the freshly painted or scoured floor, on the clean deck of a ship, or steamboat, on parlor floors, covered whether with ingrained, Brussels, Wilton, or Turkey, even there he voids his rheum; upon the unabsorbent canvass, so that one may see, where numbers congregate, the railroad cars to run in more ways than one. The pulpits and pews of churches are not safe.—The foot pavements of the streets, the floors of all public places, of exchanges, hotels, of Congress halls, are foul with it; and in railroad cars, it must always be necessary for a lady to shorten her garments, as if about to walk in deep mud of the street, or the snow and water of spring, if she would escape defilement to either her dress or her slippers. As the power of direction of these human missiles is by no means unerring, notwithstanding so much practice, one's own person, and all parts of his person, are exposed to the random shots of this universal foe of American civilized life; and often he finds on different parts of his dress proofs abundant of the company he has kept.—The only single spot, absolutely secure is a man's face; and that would not be, were it not for the fear of a duel.

That there is not the shadow of exaggeration in this description, coarse as it is, and coarse as it has been my intention to make it, all Americans, and all travelers who have ever been within an American hotel, steamboat, or rail-car—all will testify. And the result of it all, I suppose, is that we are the most enlightened people on the face of the earth! But, for one, republican as I am in principle, I think, on the whole, I would prefer the despotism of Austria, Russia, or Rome, to the freedom, if I must take with it the spit, of America. It is vice enough to tempt one to forswear home, country, kindred, friends, religion. It is ample cause for breaking acquaintance and friendship, for a divorce. In a word, it is our grand national distinction, if we did but know it. There are certainly parts of the country comparatively, but only comparatively, free from this vice. Here, at the North, there is much less than the West and the South, though here enough of it to disgust one with his race. In proportion as general refinement prevails, the custom abates. At the South, no rooms, no presence, affords protection. Here, in the best rooms, the best society, there is a partial exemption; though not often enough from the presence of that ingenious, fearful patent, the brazen, china, or earthen *box*.

Would that my country could be induced to pause in this, its wonderful career. Pity some public effort could not be made by way of general convention, or otherwise, for the abatement of this national mischief—certainly as worthy of attention as very many of our political reforms. The advice of the London surgeon, Abernethy, to an American sea-captain, was at any rate useful to us all, and pregnant with good medical philosopy. 'Keep your saliva in your mouth, to help digest your food with,' said he, 'and not spit it all over my carpet.' Very wholesome counsel. And, seriously, who can say, how much the palid face, the proverbial indigestion of our country, even consumption itself may not be owing to this constant drain which deprives the stomach of a secretion which nature provided for the most import purposes in the manufacture of the blood, and which she certainly did not provide to be wasted and thrown about in the manner of Anglo-Americans."

A Saving Wife.

A NewYork cotemporary boasts of having had an introduction to the heroine of the following shetch—an acquaintance of which to be proud, and a wife such as is a glory to her husband.

Mr. ———, a merchant now residing in Philadelphia, who formerly lived in rather an extravagant style, was in the habit, every Monday morning of giving his wife a certain sum of money for table and other household expenses during the week; he never mentioned his business to his wife, and she, deeming him sufficiently capable of attending to his own affairs, never inquired into them. About five years after they were married, through a slight mismanagement, and the rascality of his confidential clerk, Mr. ——— suddenly broke, and his fall was mentioned sympathizingly on 'Change, and—like all such matters—there it all ended. The merchant kept the affair a secret, and the first intimation the lady had of it, was by a paragraph in the Ledger. Shortly after dinner was over on the day of the discovery of the startling fact, Mrs. ——— requested her husband to remain in the parlor a few moments as she had something to say to him She then left the room, hurried up stairs, and shortly after returned with a splendid bound Bible in her hand. Handing it to her husband, she said, "George, the day after our marriage you gave me this precious book, as a token of love, and as a rich fountain to look to in the day of trouble. Its pages have been precious to me; and as your brow looks sad to-day, I now return it to you, that you may glean from it some consolation in the hour of gloom. She then left the room.

The merchant opened the book carelessly and a bank bill fell out of it. He picked it up and glanced at its face—it was a ten dollar bill. He opened the book again, and another note of the same amount was before him. He opened it at the first page, and continued to find an X between every two leaves, till he arrived at the commencement of the book of Revelations. He was saved—could again commence business, and had a capital of $9,000 to commence with!

He rang the bell—a servant appeared.

"Request your mistress to come to me immediately!" said the merchant.

The lady obeyed, entered the room with something between a tear and a smile.

"Kate! Kate! where did you procure all this money!"

"'Tis the weekly saving of your household expenses for the last five years," was the modest reply. "Every week I put ten out of the twenty dollars which you gave me into our Bible bank, that when a day of trouble came upon us, we should have something to save us from the wolf."

"But why put it in the Bible, Kate?"

"Because it is a good bank, and one that will not suddenly break."

"You are an angel, Kate," cried her delighted husband, clasping her to his heart.

And so she is. Does any one doubt it? There are thousands of such angels, despite the failings of our miserable woman-slandering bachelors.

☞ Had Temperance men been consistent in their conduct, the cause would have been in a far greater state of advancement than it now is. There is much said about supporting Temperance Houses. It is a notorious fact, and most humiliating, that a great mass of the Temperance people, never put a foot out of the way to *act* out their profession. Where the best of hotels, meritorious and well tried, demand a generous support, we huve known *much-talking* temperance men determinedly shy around such houses and give their countenance and money to those places where they could enjoy more *freedom*, and fish for bar-oom. No reform has been wounded more in the house of its friends, than has been ours. We want more friends, than has been ours. We want more coosistencs—more reliable integrity.—*Cay. Chf.*

☞ Whisky is a most excellent thing in a poor family where there is a sick mother and a large family of children to support. This is probably the reason why the sale is made legal by conscientious members of the excise boards. Such men do not act without reasons. | *Cay. Chf.*

☞ The London *Punch* makes itself merry over the defeat of the English Yatches. The triumphs of the Atlantic Steamships, did not so unhinge the gravity of John Bull as did that of the America.

The Temple.

What do you think of the Temple of Honor, is a question often put. Some other opportunity, we will answer the question more in detail. But we can say at this time, that we love and admire the Institution. We know that there is prejudice against it among good and honest Sons of Temperance. But the Sister Institution deserves it not. It is not as extensively known as the older Order—its principles are not as well understood. But once thoroughly known, it will receive the confidence and enthusiastic support of every friend of the Temperance Reform. Once extended, and some of our brightest trophies of our Revolution, will be found upon its altars.

The Temple marks another phase in the advancement of our Reform. Another banner is unrolled whose silken folds are like the brazen serpent to the afflicted. It is a TEMPERANCE banner, and old and well tried veterans, are bearing it on. There may be a new device upon its ground, but not more new than eloquent to every heart which beats for his "fellow man." The old emblems and old mottoes are there, watchwords which have been battle-scripture on a hundred fields, and are hallowed for their associations in the conflicts and triumphs o the past. As a Temperance man from the earliest commencement of the actively organized Temperance Reform, baptized in the tears of a mother who was driven out homeless from a desolate home in her youth, and to-day wearing the harness which has never been laid by even in the darkest hour; we ask that the Templar's flag shall float in PEACE side by side with the older banners in the field. We must guard it with a Templar's honor!

Harmony should ever characterize the course of Temperance organizations. How many of our old friends have abandoned the field because the Orders have outstripped them in the fight. All wrong. We wish we could arouse all the old hearts which have beat so devoutedly in times past. We wish we could urge them into the Order of the Sons, or of the Temple. They would find a home and a band of kindred spirits, and conspicuous in that band, some of the oldest and most active of the old organizations. Harmony, friends, with unflagging zeal in a common cause.

Temperance men should not be jealous of the Temple. Its star burns with all the fervid radiancy of love to mankind and to God. Its teachings are beautiful with the sublimity and purity of Divine Truth. The flame upon its altar, lights the wanderer from the darkness of error and in instructions and ceremonies the most chaste and beautifiul, impress upon his mind the loveliness of a better life. Fraternal interest and regard draw more closely within its walls. Its very dome is a beacon-light of hope upon a troubled sea. The Templar is a life soldier, and by everything that is sacred in honor, he stands pledged to his God, his fellow, and native land. In fine, a fairer fabric stands not among us. May its pillars abide firmly forever. Templars need but be true the blessings of the Institution, and the fruits of their combination shall win confidence and esteem.—*Cayuga Chief.*

RUM AND RATTLESNAKES.—Two individuals named Ellenwood and Briggs, were arraigned last week at Northfield in this State for selling liquor under the guise of an exhibition of rattlesnakes. The coupling of he two poisonous things together was exceedingly appropriate, for they are about equally destructive in their use—though perhaps *rum* can exhibit more victims than the rattlesnakes. The trial was held at Northfield, Sept. 6, and it appeared upon evidence that the defendants, residing at Irving, went to Northfield on the 18th of August, at which time a circus was exhibiting in it, set up an *exhibition of Rattlesnakes*, to which they charged an admittance fee of six cents, and that *they gave to each person who came, in a glass of liquor.* There being an express decision of our courts to the point, this ingenuity did not avail them, and they were bound over upon their own recognizances, in the sum of one hundred dollars, to appear at the November term of the Court of Common Pleas.—*Norfolk Democrat.*

☞ It is asserted that there is not a farmer in the United States who is a Jew. That may be, but we know of a farmer who jews every body. He will skim his milk until it curdles, and then feed his own young ones on potatoes and salt.—*Cayuga Chief.*

☞ Let every one look out for themselves. A wife and mother should never complain for the want of a decent dress while her dear husband has a jug of whisky in the house.—*Cayuga Chief.*

STATE LIBRARY INDIANAPOLIS

TEMPERANCE CHART.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY THE GRAND DIVISION S. OF T., STATE OF INDIANA.

TERMS:—50 cents a year, in advance.

Edited by C. WOODWARD, G. S.

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INDIANAPOLIS, IND., JAN. 1, 1852.

State Temperance Convention.

We hope our friends will not forget the State Temperance Convention, which assembles in this city on the 7th of January. Let each county, each township, and each Division of the Sons of Temperance, each Temple of Honor, and each section of Cadets, be fully represented. Arrangments will be made here for a large meeting, and we hope not to be disappointed.

Bring in the memorials filled with names, and let us make such a demonstration as no Legislature body can withstand. If our friends are active, we can do it, if not, we shall fail. Let every one consider that if he is not here, the convention will fail, and then act accordingly. We hear of large delegations from various counties, and hope they will all come.

The legislature is wating for our action, and will very much influence the temperance legislation of the session.

Indiana Legislature.

Our Legislature is as yet doing but little. A Bill has passed the House authorizing the Masonic fraternity to erect a Monument on the Tippecanoe battle ground, in memory of the brethren of that order who fell in that engagement.

The Senate have passed a resolution fixing the number of Judges of the Supreme court at three, and the House has one under consideration fixing the number at five. Many of our memorials numerously signed, have been presented to both houses, and referred to Temperance committees. A Bill has been introduced which will doubtless pass, excluding negroes from the State.

Both house have adjourned for the holydays.

Legislative Committees on Temperance.

In our last we gave the House committee and made some comments upon it. We have seen nothing to change our mind so far as that committee is concerned. We consider it on the whole a pretty fair committee. On the 17th ult., the President of the Senate appointed the following commit- on Temperance in that body: Messrs. Milliken, of Dearborn, Crawford, of Decatur, Holloway, of Wayne, McCarty, of Marion, and Goodman, of Dubois, &c. This we consider the very best selection that could be made in that body, and the thanks of the Temperance community are due Lt. Gov. Lane for giving us such a committee.—Messrs. Mlliken, Crawford, and Holloway, are acting and efficient Sons of Temperance. Mr. McCarty is a decided temperance man, and has sustained every temperance bill since his election, three years since. With Mr. Goodman we are not acquainted. We shall look for something worth while from this committee.

Legislating for Railroads.

The Vermont Legislature are willing that the *cars* shall go by *steam*, but not the *conductors*. So they passed an act at the late session which forbids the employment of conductors, engineers, brakemen, or switchmen, "who shall make use of intoxicating liquor as a beverage," and the employment of such a person exposes the company to a fine of $300 to $3000, besides being liable for all damages that may result.

This is right. There is not a sensible man in the community, that does not believe that one half our Railroad and Steamboat accidents, are caused by drunken engineers, captains, pilots, conductors, &c., and it is right that every Legislature should pass the most stringent laws, to guard the lives of the millions who travel on our public conveyances. Let us have such a law on our Western Waters, and the lives of hundreds, and property of immense value, would be saved annually.

Better put a crazy man on a Locomotive to run it than a drunken one, for the law of self preservation, would make the one careful while the other is so stupid as not to know danger, or so reckless as not to care. The Vermont Legislature have passed a sensible act.

John B. Gough.—We are sorry to learn that owing to failing health, Mr. Gough is compelled to discontinue lecturing for the present and return home. We had hoped that we would have been favored with a visit from him, and that he might be able to spend some time in this city during the present winter. He is needed very much here at this time, and if it is possible we hope yet to see him before our legislature adjourns. We know there is no man that can accomplish so much as he can, and at the present time when a law is about to be passed on the subject of license, his persence would be very desirable. We do not yet despair.

New Divisions.—Since our last the following new Divisions have been chartered: 273 Father Matthew, Portland, Fountain Co. 275 New Columbus, New Columbus, Madison Co. 281 Hesperian, Newport, Vermillion Co.

The Traveling Card.

One lovely morning in July, a boat touched at Wheeling, and the senseless form of a man in the prime of life was borne from its deck and laid upon the planks of the wharf. The stranger thus left to die like a dog, was suffering the tortures of that fever peculiar to our western waters, and the delerium was raging in his brain. Fancy carried him back to his home, where sat his loving wife praying the blessings of heaven upon her absent lord. This memory, as much as the fever, caused him to utter a deep groan, which attracted the attention of two police officers who were passing, and who at once advanced to the spot where he was lying, and began turning him over with their sticks to ascertrin who he might be. Just at that juncture, Pat Malone, an Irish drayman, passed, and observing that there was some fun on hand, stopped his horses. Pat left his dray for a few moments and advanced towards the man; as he did so, he detected a small piece of paper which had fallen out of his pocket upon the wharf. Pat scanned it narrowly, and after ascertaining, that his first surmise was correct, said to the officers:

"You need'nt be afther poking the poor man about in that fashion, Mr. Perlacemen; he'll be tinded to," and rasing the sufferer upon his dray, he bore him to a hotel.—Once there he ordered a good bed, and took his departure for a physician, who was soon by the bed-side of the sick man. Night came, and with it two men, who nursed him until morning, and were then relieved by a woman, whose business it was to attend upon the sick.

Several weeks passed ere the demon of fever removed from the system of the stranger; and then, when conciousness returned, he gazed around, and inquired of his nurse. "Where am I?" She told him, and also of the situation in which he was found, but did not inform him who his benefactors were. At his suggestion, a letter was dispatched to his wife, and in a few days she arrived. The scene was deeply affecting—the interview between the wife and husband. At night, when the hour of retirement was come, a woman entered the chamber and urged the lady to retire to rest while they attended her husband. At length he arose from his bed, snatched almost from the jaws of death by the kindness of those who found him a stranger and took him in.

"My husband," said his wife, "where are we, and what kind of people are these among whom we have come? Every night two men have been here and sent me to my room, while they watched over you until the nurse or myself came in the morning.—Pray tell me what this means?"

"These," said he "are my brothers of the Sons of Temperance."

"Thank God," said she, while tears of gratitude streamed from her eyes; "thanks be to God for such a noble institution—surely He will prosper it."

During the day she heard the whole story, and when at night Pat came into her presence, she rushed to him, threw her arms around his neck, and with uncontrolled emotion, cried out, "God bless you, sir! God bless you!"

A few days thereafter they left for their home, and the last words that fell upon the ears of those who followed them to the wharf, was the heartfelt prayer of the grateful wife: "God bless you, Sons of Temperance!"

The Rum Army.—It is thought by some that great good might result to this city, if not to the whole country, by calling out all the liquor dealers in the city of New York. Let every man and woman that is concerned in the liquor traffic meet in some convenient place, and form in such order as would be convenient for the Mayor and Aldermen to inspect them. This rum army would number not less than fifty thousand. This would be a sight worth seeing; 50,000, no doubt all "honorable persons," for none other would be concerned in the liquor trade. The law requires that they should be of good character.—*N. Y. Cadet.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

Rushville, Dec., 23d, 1851.

Bro. Woodward:—

I am alarmed to find the people as I do find them. The best of men, the most zealous Temperance men, such as are found in Rush and Shelby counties, and I expect nearly every where else, all anxious to do something for the cause, but entirely ignorant as to the method—and as soon as the plan of canvassing the counties by employing men is proposed they see into it instantly, and call a meeting, and employ men immediately to go ahead. I tell you that two-thirds of the voters, and more too, can be procured on this plan. People here think you ought to send an Extra or hand-bill right off, to each county. If you could, we perhaps would gain forty thousand or more names. The people do not know how to act or what to do.

All the Divisions, within my knowledge, will send delegates to the Temperance Convention at your city on the 7th Jan.—They come there to counsel as to what law will most effectually restrain the liquor traffic, and when they agree amongst themselves, I understand that it will then be the work of that convention to urge the passage of such a law. This may be the work of more than a week, or less. I am sent by Invincible Division, to push and pull, to lift up and pull down, to entreat and order, to command and exhort,. One day will not do for me. The people are coming there to do something. You may rely on that.

Your Brother,

E. H. Parsley.

The above letter of Bro. Parsley's, speaks for itself. We think the people are right on this subject of a License law—at any rate we are satisfied to trust them. Let the Legislature repeal all License laws, and then let the people direct the issue, and if the Maine law is not put in force in two years we have greatly mistaken public sentiment. We hope, however, that the present Legislature will pass such laws as will entirely do away with the traffic, and we are not by any means sure they will not.

Our impression of the present Legislature is rather favorable. We think there is less intemperance in the present Legislature than in any one that has assembled in this city for the last ten years, and much very much less than there was in the constitutional convention of last winter, and if they are properly petitioned we shall be much disappointed if they do not pass such laws as temperance men will not be ashamed of.

Let then our Memorials be well filled with names, and our State Temperance Convention on the 7th inst., be a perfect crowd, and we can not fail to accomplish much.—Brethren be awake and active, and we fear not the result.

For the Chart.

Friends of Temperance:—I rejoice that it is my privilege to announce to you, that your labor have not been in vain, your Father in Heaven has blessed your labor of love far above your most sanguine expectations. All your earnest efforts have been crowned with the most signal success. Let every heart be glad, and every tongue rejoice! The public mind is right on the license question. Had I the voice of a thousand trumpets, I would sound them all abroad. Behold the harvest is ripe! The fields are white. Where are the reapers? The pleasant fields are waveing their rich abundant fruit. Where are the husbandmen? But the storm threatens and in a few, very few short weeks all will be lost! Thank God, the reapers are setting in, and oh! what a crop! In the poorest places two-thirds of the legal voters, and nineteen-twentieths of the women are signing the Temperance memorial to the Legislature. Let God be praised. He has stretched out his arm in our behalf. Our good farmers and mechanics have detected the evil policy of the liquor traffic. They see that it is a fruitful source of unnecessary taxation, and brings in no correspondent benefit in return, and no sensible man is willing to vote money out of his own poeket. The mechanic sees that it shuts up every avenue to happiness and prosperity, and therefore as sensible men they oppose it.

And as to the dear Women, they always have been foremest in the accomplishment of every good. The men if consulted, are now ready to co-operate with us, I have ascertained these facts to be true. But now the great question arise, Who will go and wait on each man, and each lady in these several counties? Whose business it it? I answer and you will answer. It is the business of every man who wishes to promote peace, plenty, good order, happiness, purity, piety, and the glory of God in the world. How can every man operate in this case? Let every Division of the Sons of Temperance, and every Union Society, and every Washingtonian Society employ some good man to canvass a certain district or township, and let them by contribution or otherwise pay that man. Let every Minister of the Gospel make this subject his theme during this great conflict. And further, let each Division send a strong delegation to the Temperance Convention, on the 7th day of Jan'y. next, at Indianapolis. Let these things be promptly attended to, and so sure as ours is a Representative Government, so sure we will get the license system set aside, and the reign of peace established. But if we neglect these things, the chains of vice will be rivited on us more strongly. Our cause must languish the next two years, and the guilty bloodhounds, if expelled from Ohio, will rally their dark legions, around our sons, brothers and fathers. The prince of darkness will triumph, and our land be left to mourn.—Question:—Will those men who said prayers, asking the Lord to destroy the works of darkness, and the kingdom of the devil, remain inactive during the next six weeks?—If they do, will they find one man hereafter, so great a fool as to have any confidence in their piety? Let all the earth answer NO.

Dear Brethren, think that now you can easily succeed, but in fifty days it will be utterly too late. Think of the future. Think of the dark disgrace that may setle down on a dear Son. Think of the tears that may bathe the cheek of that dear Wife of yours. Think that that dear pretty little Girl you love so well, may be killed by a drunken husband, think like a man, a christian, and then act, and God will bless you- And think now is the only accepted time.

In Love, Purity and Fidelity,

E. H. PARSLEY.

NEWS, MISCELLANY, &c.

The Maine Law.

The State of Maine has doubtless a good many laws—some higher, others lower—but there is one honored throughout the length and breadth of the land as preeminently '*The* Maine Law.' It is the act of her present Legislature at its late session whereby the traffic in Alcoholic Liquors is cut up root and branch—not merely forbidden but eradicated or compelled to hide in deep holes and skulks about the darkest corners. This law has now been some six months in operation, and has already affected a vast amount of good. Drunkenness is dying out, Pauperism is drying up, and Murder is scarcely heard of or dreaded. All honor to Maine and 'The Maine Law!'

There seems to be hardly room for doubt that the Law will not only be enforced but sustained. A meeting was called in Lisbon, Lincoln Co. a few days since, to instruct the representative of that town to vote for its repeal. The voters generally attended, and voted as follows: For the Instructing Resolve, 33; Against it 147, or more than four to one! A similar meeting was lately held in Ellsworth with an equally favorable result. Up to this moment, we have not heard of a single town instructing its representative to vote in favor of repeal.

The People of Maine are compelled to maintain a constant warfare with the liquor merchants of Boston especially, who, though 'lower law' with respect to Slave-catching, are 'higher law' as relates to Rum-selling. Surrounded by Rum-selling and Rum-tolerating States, they have an unequal fight to maintain; and they will maintain it; but they justly appeal to other States to dry up the desolating flood which now assails them on every side and threatens to sweep over them. That appeal must and *will* be responded to. Every New-England State will make a gallant struggle in her next election for a No-License Law based on that of Maine. We trust most of them will carry it, and that New York, New Jersey and Ohio will do likewise. Why should we lag behind? Is it the Empire State that needs an impulse from Maine to induce her to diminish the load of Pauperism, Misery and Crime now pressing upon her?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Encampment.

The order of Encampment of Temperance actually deserves more attention than we have of late paid to it; to neglect so good an institution as this is, cannot be justified on any ordinary consideration. We are frequently asked what kind of a work have the Encampment order? we answer this question in short hand, by saying it is as good as any on earth; it is in every respect a most sublime work, and is destined to become a great and powerful order, and will yet do a vast amount of good; to know its principles and workings is to admire it; it is now planted in many of our States, doing well. The object of this institution is to benefit the young; it will do its work. Any information may be had by application to D. Cady.—*N. Y. Cadet.*

☞ A Boston paper raps the New Yorkers about removing the rock at Hell Gate." It has heard that the road to that place, is a broad one, but the New Yorkers must have broader one.

The Sons in New-Mexico.

A letter from M. W. S., Dr. Fickardt to M. W. P., John W. Oliver, gives the following intelligence:

"I have just had a visit of a very interesting nature from the Hon. Grafton Baker, Chief Justice of New-Mexico, formerly G. W. Patriarch of the Grand Division of Mississippi, and now resident at Santa Fe. He informs us of the institution of Astec Division No. 1, Lot of New Mezico at Santa Fe. The organization took place on or about the 20th of September last. Mr. Baker was elected W. P. Mr. Baker also states that both of his Associate Justices, Hon. John G. Watt and Hon. Horace Mower, are members of the Division. Hon. John G. Watt was formerly a member of the Grand Division of Indiana. Amongst other names of members of the Astec Division, he mentions D. V. Whiting, Dep. M. W. P. for New-Mexico, and translator for the Territory, of whom he speaks in high terms, E. P. West, U. S. District Attorney, Joseph D. Ellis, Clerk of the 3d District Court, Rev. Mr. Nicholson, a missionary of the Methodist persuasion and an excellent man, Mr. Sabine, an active and influential merchant, &c., &c. The names show that the interests of the Order have fallen into right hands in New-Mexico, and also show what I have predicted long ago, that the Order of S. of T. from its high moral and mental discipline will rapidly supply the Judicial Legislative and Executive Officers of the nation. Mr. Baker speaks confidently of the progress of the Order in New-Mexico, and already looks to the formation of a Grand Division."

The *John G. Watt* spoken of in the above paragraph is the Hon John S. Watts formerly of Bloomington in this State.

Ed. Chart.

End of a Fellow Student.—To-day I saw F., who was a classmate in the—— Academy, in 1840. He was S's associate in opposing the temperance cause, and branding the friends as being weak-minded. What was he then? and what is he now? He, the only child of a widowed mother.—On him that mother had placed her hope, and lavished her little means, that he might become educated, and even eminent.

While a student in the institution, he took a noble stand in learning. He had no rival in studies, no equal in composition or declamation, and was looked up to by all.—Those emblems of the greatness and brilliancy of his youthful mind, that was emerging into manhood, excited a love in the mind of that fond mother, and often caused her to revel in imagination on the greatness of the joy of her heart, to see that son, the lone star of her existence, rising and expanding into future greatness, probably to leave a name that would be chronicled among our greatest men, and an example worthy to be patterned by the world. This, however, was not to be. That mother's fondest hopes were blighted. Her idol of future eminence, refused to sign the pledge; had nothing to restrain his genial heart from partaking of the social glass, of which he drank and became a victim to vice. He is now a reeling, imbecile inebriate, ready to plunge into any iniquity, or commit any crime that may pervade his frenzied mind. Go to the bar-rooms of New Winsor, of ——, of——, and ask for the once bright and promising youth; and they in wonder will ask you if you do not refer to poor bloated, fighting and drunken Sam——. Go to——Church, and witness that mother, as she sits in the sanctuary of worship, and behold her deeply furrowed cheeks, grief-depicted, and sorrowful countenance, and ask the cause of her distress, and the answer will be, "Oh! my lost! my erring son!"—*Maine Temp. Watchman.*

Temperance Movements.—Marshall Division of the Sons of Temperance, at their regular weekly meeting on Thursday evening last, adopted resolutions instructing their representatives to the Grand Division to agitate in that body the subject of the passage of a liquor law by the Legislature of this State similar to that now in force in the State of Maine. Also urging upon all friends of law and order to procure, by a faithful discharge of duty at the Primary Elections and at the Polls, such enactments as will interpose an effectual barrier to the further prosecution of the Rum Traffic—that fruitful source of poverty, degradation, and crime. We understand that other divisions of this numerous, useful, and influential order have adopted similar resolutions. If, as these resolutions suggest, the friends of temperance will do their duty at the nominating caucuses, and at the Polls on election days, they will find no difficulty in securing the election of such men as will enact proper laws, and who shall possess moral courage sufficient to see them rightly enforced.

Marshall Division, referred to above, is one of the most prosperous and influential in the State, having the names of nearly two hundred contributing members on its books, and a fund of over $3,000 in its Treasury.

N. Y. Tribune.

☞ A toper was lately seen trying to pick up the shadow of a swinging sign; he thought he had dropped his pocket handkerchief.

A Touching Scene.

The following affecting narative purports to have been given by a father to his son, as a warning derived from his own bitter experience of the sin of grieving and resisting a mother's love and counsel:

"What agony was visible on my mother's face when she saw that all she said and suffered, failed to move me! She rose to go home, and I followed at a distance. She spoke no more to me till she reached her own door.

It is school time now, said she. Go, my son, and once more let me beseech you to think upon what I have said·

'I shan't go to school,' said I.

She looked astonished at my boldness, but replied, firmly:

'Certainly you will go, Alfred. I command you.'

'I will not!' said I, with a tone of confidence.

'One of two things you must do, Alfred—either go to school this moment, or I will lock you in your room, and keep you there till you are ready to promise implicit obedience in the future.'

'I dare you to do it,' said I: 'you can't get me up stairs.'

'Alfred, choose now,' said my mother, who laid her hand upon my arm. She trembled violently, and was deadly pale.

'If you touch me I will kick you, said I in a terrible rage. God knows I knew not what I said.

'Will you go Alfred.'

'No!' I replied, but quailed beneath her eye.

'Then follow me,' said she, as she grasped my arm, firmly. I raised my foot—oh, my son, hear me!—I raised my foot and kicked her—my sainted mother! How my head reels as the torment of memory rushes over me! I kicked my mother—a feeble woman—my mother! She staggered back a few steps, and leaned against the wall. She did not look at me. I saw her heart beat against her breast. 'Oh! Heavenly Father,' she cried, 'forgive him,' he knows not what he does!'

The gardner just then passed the door, and, seeing my mother pale and almost unable to support herself, he stopped; she beckoned him in, 'Take this boy up stairs and lock him in his room,' said she, and turned from me. Looking back as she was entering her room, she gave me such a look—it will forever follow me—it was a look of agony, mingled with the intensest love—it was the last, unutterable pang from a heart that was broken.

In a moment I found myself a prisoner in my own room. I thought for a moment I would throw myself from the open window and dash out my brains, but I felt afraid to do it. I was not penitent. At times my heart was subdued, but my stubborn pride rose in an instant, and bade me not yield. The pale face of my mother haunted me. I flung myself on the bed and fell asleep. Just at twilight I heard a footstep approach the door. It was my sister.

'What may I tell mother for you?' she asked.

'Nothing,' I replied.

'Oh, Alfred! for my sade, for all our sakes say that you are sorry. She longs to forgive you.'

I would not answer. I heard her footsteps slowly retreating, and again I flung myself on the bed to pass another wretched and fearful night.

Another footstep slower, and feebler than my sister's disturbed me. A voice called me by name. It was my mother's.

'Alfred my son shall I come? Are you sorry for what you have done?' she asked.

I cannot tell what influence, operating at that moment, made me speak adverse to my feelings. The gentle voice of my mother that thrilled through me melted the ice from my obdurate heart, and I longed to throw myself on her neck, but I did not.

But my words gave the lie to my heart when I said I was not sorry. I heard her withdraw. I heard her groan. I longed to call her back, *but I did not.*

I was awakened from my uneasy slumber by hearing my name called loudly, and my sister stood by my bedside.

'Get up Alfred. Oh, don't wait a minute! Get up and come with me. Mother is dying!'

I thought I was dreaming, but I got up mechanically, and followed my sister. On the bed pale and cold as marble, lay my mother. She had not undressed. She had thrown herself on the bed to rest; arising again to go to me she was seized with a palpitation of the heart, and borne senseless to her room.

I cannot tell you my agony as I looked upon her; my remorse was tenfold more bitter from the thought that she would never know it. I believed myself to be her murderer. I fell on the bed beside her. I could not weep. My heart burned within my bosom; my brain was all on fire. My sister threw her arms around me and wept in silence. Suddenly we saw a slight motion of mother's hand—her eyes unclosed.

She had recovered conciousness but not speech. She looked at me and moved her lips. I could not understand her words.

'Mother, mother!, I shrieked, say only that you forgive me.'

She could not it say with her lips, but her hand pressed mine. She smilcd upon me, and lifting her thin, white hands, she clasped my own within them, and cast her eyes upward. She moved her lips in prayer, and thus she died. I remained still kneeling beside that dear form, till my sister removed me. The joy of youth had left me forever.

Boys who spurn a mother's control, who are ashamed to own that they are wrong, who think it manly to resist her authority, or yield to her influence, beware! Lay not up for yourselves bitter memories for future years.

Questions for Liquor Dealers.

BY PRESIDENT WAYLAND.

1st. Can it be right for me to derive my living from that which is spreading disease, poverty, and premature death through my neighborhood? How would it be in any similar case? Would it be right for me to derive my living from selling poison, or from propagating plague and leprosy around me?

2d. Can it be right for me to derive my living from that which is debasing the minds and ruining the souls of my neighbors?—How would it be in any other case? Would it be right for me to derive my living from the sale of a drug which produced misery or madness; which excited the passions, and brutalized the mind, and ruined the souls of my fellow-men?

3d. Can it be right for me to derive my living from that which destroys forever the happiness of the domestic circle—which is filling the land with women and children in a condition far more deplorable than that of widows and orphans?

4th. Can it be right for me to derive my living from that which is known to be the cause of nine-tenths of all the crimes which are perpetrated against society?

5th. Can it be right for me to derive my living from that which accomplishes all these at once, and which it does without ceasing?

6th. Do you say that you do not know that the liquor which you are selling will produce these results? Do you not know that nine hundred and ninety-nine gallons produce these effects, for one which is used innocently? I ask then,

7th. Would it be right for me to sell poison on the ground that there was one chance in a thousand that the purchaser would not die of it?

8th. Do you say that you are not responsible for the acts of your neighbors? Is this clearly so? Is not he who furnishes a murderer with a weapon considered an accomplice?

If these things are so—and that they are so who can dispute?—I ask you, my respected fellow citizens, what is to be done? Let me ask, is not this trade altogether wrong? Why, then, should we not altogether abandon it? If any man think otherwise, and choose to continue it, I have but one word to say, My brother, when you order a cargo of intoxicating drinks, think how much misery you are importing into the community. As you store it up, think how many curses you may be heaping together against yourself. As you roll it out of your warehouse, think how many families each cask will ruin. Let your thoughts then revert to your own fireside, wife, and your little ones, then look up to him that judgeth righteously and ask yourself, my brother, IS IT RIGHT?

Cadets.

There is no Temperance order on earth that the rum-dealers stand so much in fear of, as they do of the Cadets of Temperance; and yet it is not strange, because they well know that it is the Cadets and other kindred juvenile orders that will put an end to their wicked rum-traffic. No man of common sense, who will look upon the subject with candor, can help coming to the conclusion that the only way to rid this, or any other country from the curse of intemperance is to train up the young and rising generation under strictly moral Temperance principles. Nothing under Heaven short of this, will accomplish the great work. The old tipplers will soon be out of the way; the young men will take their places, and if their habits are correct, all will be well.—All must look upon this important subject in this light. The rum-dealer looks upon it in this light, and trembles and fears lest the friends of Temperance should come to the same conclusion, and go to work to save the young from being contaminated with liquor. We have, time and again, laid this subject in its true light before parents, and warned them of the danger their young sons are in, of becoming miserable outcasts upon earth; and yet we have not been able to wake them up to their duty. But we are not without hope that God, in his infinite mercy, will yet awaken them, that they may see and know the awful danger which their sons and daughters are in, of being ruined, and all their earthly hopes blasted forever. We earnestly invite all young boys to become Cadets. Don't delay one moment. Parents, will you heed the warning of one that has your best interests, and that of your children, at heart, and delay no longer? Bring forward your sons, and make Cadets of them. You may depend upon it, it will add to your and their happines· *N. Y. Cadet.*

ECCENTRIC PREACHER.—The discourse, from which the annexed passage is taken, was actually preached in the town of Zanesville, Ohio, some years ago. The name of the reverned divine, who was a colored gentleman, and we believe a sincere and humble Christian, we have forgotten, but the Judge Harper to whom he refers, we remember well. He was, we believe, at that time, President Judge of the 15th Judicial Circuit of the Court of Common Pleas—has since represented the District in Congress, and is, if we are not mistaken, the present Representative. The Judge was present at the delivery of the sermon and was brought in by the preacher, by way of illustrating a certain position, then and there taken by him. But to the passage:

"My dear frens and bedren," said the preacher, "de soul ob de brack man is as dear to de Lord, as de soul ob de white man.

"Now you all see Judge Harper, a settin dah leanin' on his gold headed cane—you all know de Judge, niggas, and a berry fine man he is too. Well, now, Ise gwine to make a little comparishment. Supposin' de Judge some fine morning' put his basket on his arm, an' goes to market to buy a piece ob meat. He soon finds a nice fat piece of mutton, an' trots off wid it. Do you s'pose de Judge would stop to 'quire wedder dat mutton was ob a white sheep, or ob a brack sheep? No, nuffin ob de kind—if de mutton was nice an' fat it would be all de same to de Judge—he would not stop to ax wedder de sheep had white wool or brack wool.

"Well, so it is, my frens, wid our hebenly master. He does not stop to ax wedder a soul belongs to a white man, or a brack man—wedder his head is kivered wid straight har, or kivered wid wool—de only question he will ax, will be, 'Is dis a *good soul?*' and if so, de Massa will say, 'Enter into de joy ob de Lord, an' set down on de same bench wid de white man—yo'se all on a perfect quality.'"—*Decatur Gaz.*

THE REFORMED CROWS.—Col. B. had one of the best farms on the Illinois River.—About one hundred acres of it were covered with waving corn. When it came up in the spring, the crows seemed determined on its entire destruction. When one was killed, it seemed as though a dozen came to its funeral, and though the sharp crack of the rifle often drove them away, they always returned with its echo. The Col. at length became weary of throwing grass, and resolved on trying the virtue of stones. He sent to the druggist's for a gallon of alcohol, in which he soaked a few quarts of corn, and scattered it over his field. The blacklegs came and partook with their usual relish, and, as usual were pretty well "corned;" and such a cooing and cackling; such strutting and swaggering. When the boys attempted to catch them, they were not a little amused at their staggering gait, and zigzag way through the air.

At length they gained the edge of the woods, and there being joined by a new recruit which happened to be sober, they united at the top of their voices in haw-haw-hawking, and shouting either praises or curses of alcohol, it was difficult to tell which, as they rattled away without rhyme or reason. But the Col. saved his corn. As soon as they became sober, they set their faces steadfastly against alcohol. Not another kernel would they touch in his field.

A TEMPERANCE HORSE.—At a camp meeting in this county a few weeks since, a certain man hitched his horse on the Sabbath, leaving his saddle bags on him, fastened as usual by the strap. The motive for so doing was discovered in the fact that he had a bottle of liquor in them, and intended to visit it frequently through the day, under the pretence of looking after his horse. The horse, in his absence, but in the presence of several gentlemen, laid down and rolled, breaking the bottle and spilling the whiskey. On rising to his feet, and feeling the "distilled essence sf damnation" run down his side, put his nose to it and got the scent, and instantly fell upon the other side and rolled again, in the hope of breaking another bottle, but failed in the effort, as there was nothing but a stone to ballance the bottle already broke!

Now if this horse was not *at heart* a Son of Temperance, his conduct was such as becomes every horse in the land. Ardent spirits have given many a faithful horse trouble and suffering. They cause a poor horse to stand tied too long to a dry stake—to be rode too hard over bad roads, and to be cruelly beaten over the head without just cause. Our advice to all horses is break all the jugs and bottles that come in their way, and throw all the drunken riders that may mount them. They will be doing a good work, and have the approbation of all good citizens.—*Brownlow's Whig.*

☞ A letter was sent from Boston the other day with this inscripiion on it: "Asia Minor, Par took it." It was intended for *Asa Minor, Pawtucket.* Where's the schoolmaster.

GRAND BLAST.—At a recent blast of rock on a railroad in New Hampshire, forty large rattle snakes were blown into the middle of *several* 'next weeks.'—*Vox Populi.*

Advertisement of an Honest Rumseller.

Friends and neighbors! Having just opened a commodious shop for the sale of 'Liquid Fire,' I embrace this early opportunity of informing you that on Saturday I shall commence the business of making drunkards, paupers, and beggars, for the sober, industrious and respectable to support.

I shall deal in 'familiar spirits,' which shall excite men to deeds of riot and robbery, and blood; and by so doing diminish the comforts, augument the expense, and endanger the welfare of the community.

I will undertake at short notice, for a small sum, and with great expdeition, to prepare inmates for the asylum, the poor house the prison and the gallows.

I will furnish an article which shall increase the amount of fatal accidents, multiply the number of distressing diseases, and render those now harmless incurable.

I will furnish a drug, which shall deprive some of life, many of reason, most of property, all of peace; which shall cause fathers to be fiends; wives widows; children orphans, and all mendicants.

I will cause the rising generation to grow up in ignorance, and prove a burden and a nuisance to the nation.

I will corrupt the ministers of religion, obstruct the progress of the Gospel, defile the purity of the church, and cause temporal, spiritual and eternal death; and if any be so impertinent as to inquire why I had the audacity to bring such accumulated misery upon a comparatively happy land, my honest reply is, MONEY.

The spirit trade is the most lucrative, and some professing Christians give it their cheerful countenance.

I have license from the court, and if I do not bring these evils upon you, somebody else will.

I live in a land of liberty.

I have purchased the right to demolish the character, destroy the health, shorten the lives, and ruin the souls of those who choose to honor me with their custom.

I know that the Bible says thou shall not kill; that it pronounces a woe upon him who giveth his neighbor strong drink; and I also read in the Divine record that no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven, and I cannot expect the drunkard maker to share a better fate. *Yet what can I do.—Temperance Messenger.*

That two-thirds of the crime committed may be traced to intemperance we do not pretend to deny. No man who has looked over the criminal calendar of our state can deny it. * * *

When temperance men as a body will break loose from their parties and labor to sustain temperance principles by electing temperance men, we may hope to see good resulting from such a movement, and not before. * * *

We wish not to be understood as opposing the movement, but on the contrary bid the work God speed, All we ask is that the ticket selected may be worthy of the support of every man, and that its friends will break loose the political bonds which fetter them, and work for it manfully, that the temperance cause may not suffer in consequence thereof—for surely Justice and Mercy pleads in its behalf.—*Bordentown, (N. J.) Register.*

FATHER CHINIQUY.—The "Joliet (Ill.) Journal" is gratified to learn that Rev. Mr. Chiniquy, the French Catholic Apostle of Temperance, has emigrated to that State, and intends locating in the Kankakee Valley. He will be joined in the spring by about 1,500 French families from Montreal and Quebec. The reverned gentleman, we understand, is highly pleased with the country, and his locating among us will attract hither a large accession to our population. "There is room enough for all."

'THAT'S THE WAY TO HELL.'—A few years ago, an Elder of a certain congregation would keep a distillery. He was believed to be a good man. His preacher was grieved and resolved to have a talk with him. A visit was paid him for the purpose; and after a conversation of rather a general nature on the subject of religion, the Elder looked out of the door upon a grave yard near at hand and observed, 'I love to look there, it seems to be the way to Heaven.' Yes, said the preacher, pointing to the disullery, 'and that's the way to Hell.' This was enough. The business was soon abandoned.

☞ A City Temperance Society has been formed in Albany composed of some of the best and most influential of the population. The measure was needed. Our cities and larger pleces, are reeking ulcers. Their drunkeries are the great armories of corrupt politicians. Churches sleep lazily over the craters. The thunders of the desk are not often truthfully and boldly leveled at pews where wealthy liquor dealers are wont to set. Success then to every effort which shall help to restrain the great evil.—*Cayuga Chief.*

The Postmaster General of Canada, has abolished the postage on provincial papers passing between Canada and Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland.

A FOX'S REVENGE.—Rev. J. Murray in his works on Creation, tells the following story:

An old and respectable man of the County of Montgomery used frequently to relate an anecdote of a circumstance which he saw. In his youth he resided on the banks of the Hudson River. One day he went to a bay on the river in order to shoot ducks or wild geese. When he came to the river he saw six geese beyond shot. He determined to wait for them to approach the shore. While sitting there, he saw a fox come down to the shore and stand some time and observe the geese. At length he turned and went into the woods, and came out with a very large bunch of moss in his mouth.—He then entered the water very silently, sank himself, and then keeping the moss above the water, himself concealed, he floated among the geese. Suddenly one of them was drawn under the water, and the fox soon appeared on the shore with the goose on his back. He ascended the bank and found a hole made by the tearing up of a tree. The hole he cleared, placed in the goose, and covered it with great care, strewing leaves over it. The fox then left; and while he was gone, the hunter unburied the goose, closed the hole and resolved to await the issue.

In about half an hour the fox returned with another in company. They went directly to the place where the goose had been buried and threw out the earth. The goose could not be found. They stood regarding each other for some time, when suddenly the second fox attacked the other most furiously, as if offended at the trick of his friend—During the battle the man shot them both.

ON HAND.—A farmer hired a sailor to dig a patch of potatoes upon condition of being allowed a bottle of whiskey to begin with.

In about an hour the farmer went to see how the son of Neptune had progressed with his business of farming, when he found him holding to a stump, the bottle lying empty at his feet, and no potatoes dug.

"Hallo, you rascal," said he, "is this the way you dig potatoes?"

"If you want your potatoes dug," said the sailor hiccuping, "bring 'em on, for I'm not going to run all round the lot after 'em."

COST OF RUM IN NEW YORK.—There are 6,003 liquor establishments in the city of New York, or one for every 85 individuals. The amount received from these for the sale of licenses is $44,980. If, as esumated, two thirds of the police, criminal, and almshouse expenses are cause by intemperance it costs the city in taxes $750,000.

At a sale of a parson's effects, recently, his library sold for $10 and his wines for $300. His wife quoted—"The *letter* killeth, but the *spirit* giveth life."

A drop of water has the properties of the sea, but cannot exhibit a storm.

DIED,

At Allisonville, Ind., Dec, 15th, Bro. CHARLES QUILLER, a member of Allisonville Division, No. 338, S. of T.

The Division passed the usual resolutions.

NEW VOLUME OF THE

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE MAGAZINE.

COMMENCING JANUARY 1, 1852.

ON the first of January, 1852, the new volume of the American Temperance Magazine, edited by Gen. S. F. Cary, will be commenced. The first number will contain three beautiful engravings, one of which will be a splendid portrait of Hon. Neal Dow, (the Napoleon of the Temperance Army,) with a Biographical Sketch, and giving the operations of the Maine Liquor Law. Our New volume will open with several marked improvements; and we intend to render each succeeding number more and more worthy the generous patronage of the public.

☞ We have the happiness to inform the readers of the Magazine, that an original story, written expressly for our pages by Mrs. C. W. Denison, will shortly appear. It will be entitled—

HOPE STERLING—A TALE OF NEW ENGLAND.

In view of our arduous exertions, and of the large expenses we are constantly incurring in this good work, we confidently appeal to the friends of temperance, and of a sound American Literature for their generous support. We really feel that our Magazine deserves it; that it is, and will ever continue to be, under our direction, a guide, a counsellor, a companion, which the lovers of sound morals, and human happiness ought to aid in introducing to every temperance organization and family in the land.

TERMS—$2 per annum; 10 copies for $16; 20 for $30; and one gratis, to the brother sending a club in advance. Money to be remitted at the publisher's risk. Please address—

R. VAN DIEN, Publisher.
86 Nassau St., N. Y.

☞ Bro. E. H. PARSLEY is my duly authorized agent for the State of Indiana. jan1-3m.

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS.

HAVING completed our arrangements, we commence today running a daily line to the East, accompanied by special messengers, and with the speed of the mails, running our own cars with the passenger trains.

Packages will be received at the cars up to the time of starting, and at our office until 7 o'clock each day.

We are prepared to transport packages, bank notes and specie, to and from any of the Eastern cities; also, Louisville, Frankfort and Lexington, Ky., St. Louis, Mo., or any points on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

In addition to these we have the most complete arrangements for transporting packages to and from California and Europe.

Exchange on England, Ireland, and Scotland, for sale, payable at any bank in the kingdom.

Notes, drafts and bills collected in any of the Eastern or Western cities.

Orders for goods to be returned by Express, sent free. Our rates of charges have been greatly reduced and the public will find this a safe and expeditious method of transportation. ADAMS & CO.

Indianpolis, Sept. 15 1851.

Office in Indianapolis in Kinder's Building, South side Washington street, near the Court House.

Office open during business hours.

dec. 6, C. WOODWARD, Agent.

NEW YORK POST-OFFICE. — There are made up daily in this post-office 4,480 mails a considerable part of which are made up thrice each day, making over 7,000 mails made up for separate places daily. About 200 large canvass bags of newspapers are despatched daily; and on Wednesday and Thursday 250 extra bags are despatched each day, and on Friday nearly as many more. The average number of letters received at and sent from the office daily is between 50,000 and 60,000. The daily average of newspapers is about 112,000.—There are 76 clerks employed, and 30 carriers with their assistants. The above work is exclusive of the mails sent and received by foreign and California steamers.

IMPROVEMENTS IN TRAVELLING. — The Hudson River Railroad, built at a cost of about $9,000,000, was opened October 8.—The distance is 140 miles, and the engine, with a heavy train, traveled it in three hours and fifty minutes, including stoppages; the speed in some instances exceed 50 miles an hour. In 1804 it took three days by the accommodation stage to go from New York to Albany. In 1814, the steamboat Fulton made the passage in 18 hours and 25 minutes. In 1824 the distance from New Orleans to Washington was accomplished in 24 days. By the Nicaragua route, letters are now conveyed from New York to San Francisco within the same period.

BETTER THAN SILVER PLATE.—James Boorman, Esq., President of the Hudson River Railroad Company, has declined to receive a service of plate costing $5,000, in recognition of his arduous and unpaid labors for the company. He proposes, with a thoughtfulness worthy a Christian man, that the cost of such a service shall be set apart as a fund for the relief of men employed on the road who shall be disabled in its service.

THE MAILS IN THE OLDEN TIME.—The first post in New York for Hartford and Boston was begun January 1, 1673, and went monthly. In 1704, the only posts on the continent were from New York to Boston and Philadelphia. In 1753 Benjamin Franklin was appointed the first postmaster, at a salary of $1,000. New York was the first colony which established posts by law. The Boston and New York posts started on Monday morning, and met at Saybrook on the Saturday evening following.

NOBLE.—The late Dr. Thomas Hartford bequeathed $50,000 to the Pittsburgh and Alleghany Orphan Asylum. He also left $10,000 to the poor of Canton, Ohio.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
"TEMPERANCE CHART,"
THE
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION S. OF T. OF INDIANA.

Several attempts have been made by the Grand Division of this State to establish a permanent Temperance paper in this State, which, from various causes, have heretofore failed. At its late session the Grand Division resolved to take the paper under its own patronage, and this will insure its permanency.

The committee appointed to publish the paper, have made the necessary arrangements for its publication, and now offer the paper on the following

TERMS:

The "Chart" will be published semi-monthly, on good paper and large type, of which the present No. is a specimen; *at the low price of 50 cents per annum, payable in all cases in advance.* A limited number of advertisements will be inserted, at the usual rates.

All letters relating to the paper and all communications, should be addressed, *post paid*, to C. Woodward G. S., Indianapolis, Ind.

All D. G. W. P.s and W. P.s, are by resolution of the Grand Division, authorized agents of the "Chart."

Remittances can be sent through the postmasters, free of postage.

The postage on the Chart will be as follows:

In Marion County, free. Any distance not exceeding 50 miles, 10 cents per year. Any distance within the State exceeding 50 miles, 20 cents per year.

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, & TRIMMINGS
AT WHOLESALE.

WE are now in receipt of a large and desirable stock of Fall and Winter Goods, comprising in part,

60 bales brown Sheeting;
10 do do Shirting;
15 do do Drilling;
15 do Ticking;
9 cases bleached Muslin;
2 do do Drilling;
2 do colored Cambrics;
120 pieces Cloths, assorted colors;
200 pieces Satinets, assorted colors;
300 pieces Tweeds and Jeans, assorted colors;
75 pieces Cassimeres, assorted colors;
200 pieces scarlet, yellow, green, and white Flannels;
40 pieces heavy Over-Coatings;
60 pieces Apron Checks;
40 pieces Lin. and Cotton Table Diaper;
2,000 pieces Fancy Prints;
600 do blue and blue and orange Prints;
150 pieces oil red Prints;
300 pieces plain and fancy Ginghams;
600 plain and embroidered Shawls;
15 pieces fancy Bonnet Silks;
12 pieces black satin Vesting;
20 pieces assorted Vesting;
10 do do Dress Silks;
200 pr. ass'd Coat Blankets;
60 pr. white Bed Blankets
100 pr. Horse Blankets;
250 pieces blk. and fancy Lustres;
100 pieces plain and plaid Linceys;
150 pieces Cashmere and Delanes;
50 pieces Canton Flannels;
160 cases Boots and Shoes;
55 do Hats and Caps;
12 cases Bonnets, fall style;
200 pieces Silk Hdkfs;
300 do Cotton Flags;
50 pieces Irish Linens;

Together with every variety of Notions and Trimmings, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Groceries, Nails, and Glass.

We invite an examination by merchants and dealers, and will sell at low prices.

LITTLE, DRUM, & ANDERSONS.
Indianapolis, Sept. 19, 1851.

CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the Naational Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5,00. Books, $2,00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. Woodward G. S., Indianapolis, Ind., free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple. and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20,00

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

C. WOODWARD, G. W. R.
Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys living in ——, in the State of Indiana, with the full consent and approbation of our parents and guardians, respectfully petition the Grand Section of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called —— Section No. —, C. T., to be located at ——, and under your jurisdiction. We pledge ourselves to be governed by the laws and usages of the Order of the Cadets of Temperance. Enclosed is for Charter, Red Books, Officers' Cards, Constitutions, &c., $5,00. Signed,

To which must be appended the following certificate:

This is to certify that Bro. ——, whose name appears to the above as W. Patron, elect, is now a S. of T. in good standing, in —— Division No. ——, S. of T.

Signed by a W. P. or P. W. P. of the Division.

Address (post paid HENRY OHR, G. S. C. of T., Indianapolis, Indiana

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the —— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ——, and under your jurisdiction. We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union. Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5.

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

Address (post paid,) Mrs. ELIZA RICHMOND, G. S. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

Benevolent Societies.

I. O. O. F.

THE R. W. GRAND LODGE—Meets at Indianapolis semi-annually, on the third Tuesdays of January and July.

THE R. W. GRAND ENCAMPMENT—Meets at Indianapolis semi-annually, on the Mondays preceding the 3d Tuesdays of January and July.

CENTRE LODGE No. 18—Meets every Tuesday evening.

PHILOXENIAN LODGE, No. 44—Meets every Wednesday evening.

METROPOLITAN ENCAMPMENT, No. 5—Meets on the 1st and 3d Monday evenings of each month.

MASONIC FRATERNITY.

GRAND CHAPTER OF THE STATE OF INDIANA — Meets on the Wednesday preceding the 4th Monday in May in each year.

GRAND LODGE OF INDIANA — Meets on the 4th Monday in May of each year.

RAPER ENCAMPMENT No. 1 — Meets on the 4th Wednesday of each month.

INDIANAPOLIS CHAPTER No. 5 — Meets on the 1st Friday of each month.

CENTRE LODGE, No. 23 — Meets on the 1st Wednesday of each month.

MARION LODGE, No. 35 — Meets on the 3d Wednesday of each month.

TEMPERANCE ORDERS.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Hall on Washington street, between Meridian and Illinois streets.

GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA—Meets at Indianapolis in the month of October, 1852.

WASHINGTON DIVISION, No. 10, Meets every Friday evening.

FIDELITY DIVISION, No. 44—Meets every Wednesday evening.

MARION DIVISION, No. 76—Meets every Tuesday evening.

TEMPLE OF HONOR.

Hall on the corner of Washington and Meridian streets —Enterance on Meridian street.

OLIVER TEMPLE, No. 6 — Meets on the 2d and last Mondays of each month.

CENTRAL DEGREE TEMPLE, No. 1 — Meets on the 1st and 3d Mondays of each month.

SOCIAL DEGREE TEMPLE, No. —, — Meets every Wednesday evening.

CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

MARION SECTION; No. 2 — Meets at Temperance Hall, every Saturday Evening.

DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE

SIGOURNEY UNION, No. 3 — Meets at Temperance Hall, every Saturday afternoon.

NATIONAL SERIES OF
STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS,

Published by A. S. BARNES & Co., 51, *John St., New York; for sale, wholesale and retail, by C. B. Davis, Indianapolis, Indiana.*

THE attention of teachers and friends of education generally, is invited to the following list of Text Books adapted for the use of Schools, Academies, and Colleges. Numerous testimonials of their merits, from many distinguished sources, could here be given. but are entirely omitted, with the hope that intelligent teachers who have not seen the works, will examine for themselves. Many of the books here enumerated are already generally known and in extensive use throughout the United States.

DAVIES' SYSTEM OF MATHEMATICS.

Davies' Primary Table Book, 10 cents.
Davies' First Lessons in Arithmetic, 20 cents.
Davies' School Arithmetic, 38 cents.
Key to Davies' School Arithmetic, 38 cents.
Davies' Grammar of Arithmetic, 30 cents.
Davies' University Arithmetic, 75 cents.
Key to Davies' University Arithmetic, 75 cents.
Davies' Elementary Algebra, 75 cents.
Key to Davies' Elementary Algebra, 75 cents.
Davies' Elementary Geometry, 75 cents.
Davies' Practical Mathematics (in press).
Davies' Bourdon's Algebra, $1 25.
Davies, Legendre's Geometry, $1 25.
Davies' Elements of Surveying, $1 25.
Davies, Analytical Geometry, $1 25.
Davies' Diff. and Integral Calculus, $1 25.
Davies' Descriptive Geometry, $1 75.
Davies' Shades, Shadows, etc., $2 00.
Davies' Logic of Mathematics, $1 50.

THE ELEMENTARY SCIENCES.

Chambers' Treasury of Knowledge, 75 cents.
Chambers' Natural Philosophy, 75 cents.
Chambers' Elements of Zoology, 25 cents.
Hamilton's Elements of Phisiology, 75 cents.
Page's Elements of Geology, 75 cents.
Reid and Bain's Chemistry, 75 cents.
Clark's Elements of Drawing, 75 cents.
Fulton & Eastman's Chirographical Charts, $3 00.
Key to Fulton and Eastman's Charts, 20 cents.
Fulton & Eastman's Writing Books, 10 cents.
Fulton & Eastman's Book Keeping, 75 cents.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy, 25 cents.
Parker's First Lessons in Philosophy, 35 cents.
Parker's School Compendium, $1 00.
McIntire on the use of the Globes, 75 cents.
Gillespie on Roads and Railroads, $1 50.
Bartlett's Natural Philosophy for Colleges, $2 50.

BROOKS' CLASSICAL SERIES.

Brook's First Latin Lessons, 50 cents.
Brook's Ovid's Metamorphoses, $2 50.
Brook's First Greek Lessons, 50 cents.
Brook's Collectanea Evangelica, 50 cents.

SCIENCE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Wrights Analytical Orthography, 20 cents.
Wright's National Spelling Books, (in press.)
Martin's Orthoepist, 35 cents.
Northend's Dictation Exercises, 20 cents.
Parker's First School Reader, 12 cents.
Parker's Second School Reader, 20 cents.
Parker's Third School Reader, 37 cents.
Parker's Fourth School Reader, 62 cents.
Parker's Rhetorical Reader, 75 cents.
Clark's Grammatical Chart and Key, (in press.)
Clark's Analysis of the English Language, (in press.)
Clark's New English Grammar, 50 cents.
Northend's Little Speaker, 30 cents.
Northend's American Speaker, 75 cents.
Northend's School Dialogues, 75 cents.

HISTORY, CHRONOLOGY, MUSIC, ETC.

Willard,s History of the United States, $1 50.
Willard's School History of the U. States, 60 cents.
Willard's Universal History, $1 50.
Willard's American Chronographer, $1 25.
Willard's Temple or Map of Time, $1 25.
Willard's Historic Guide, 50 cents.
Willard's English Chronographer, $1 25.
Allison's History of Europe (abridged,) $1 25.
Kingsley's Juvenile Choir, 35 cents.
Kingley's Young Lady's Harp, 62 cents.
Kingsley's Sacred Harmonist, 30 cents.
School Song and Hymm Book, 30 cents.
Sabbath School Gems, (music,) 25 cents.
Theodore Thinker's Botany, 37 cents.
Watts on the Mind (with questions,) 40 cents.
Dunning's Ancient and Classical Geography; 50 cts.

FOR THE TEACHER'S LIBRARY.

Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching, $1 25.
Mansfield on American Education, $1 25.
De Tocqueville on Ameriean Institutions, $1 25.
Barnard on School Architecture, $1 50.

Orders from teachers or the trade, for any of the above works, shall have prompt attention.

C. B. DAVIS,
Sept. 1, 1851. No 12, Washington St.

REGALIA, EMBLEMS, ETC.—The undersigned has now on hand, and will constantly keep, a large and varied assortment of Regalia, Emblems, Costumes and Implements for subordinate and Grand Divisions, Sons of Temperance, Subordinate and Grand Temples, and Subordinate and Grand Lodges of Masons and Odd Fellows.

These articles are principally manufactured by Wilson & Co., of Baltimore, who are well known as the best manufacturers of the kind in the United States. They will be sold at the manufacturer's prices.

He hopes that members of the various Orders will give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he is confident that he can offer greater inducements than any other similar establishment in the State.

The following is a list of a part of the stock, with the prices annexed:

Linen Collar Subordinate Division, per dozen,	$6 00
Grand Division Regalia,	5 00
National Division Regalia,	6 00
Deputies' Jewels,	3 00
Set of Staff and Jewels for Sub. Divisions,	5 00
Seal and Press for Temple Lodges and Divis'ns,	12 00
Set of Division Jewels,	22 00
Set of Temple Jewels,	30 00
Initiate Regalia for Temple,	6 00
1st Degree,	11 00
2d do	13 00
3d do	15 00
Grand Temple Regalia,	8 00
Embroidered Regalia, from	12 to 20 00
Emblems, 3d Degree Temple,	14 00
Caps for Subordinate Temple,	2 00
Lantern for Subordinate Temple,	12 00
Triangle and Star for Subordinate Temple,	75
Blue Robes,	2 50
White, with Star on,	3 00
Lodge Regalia, Degree and Encampment Regalia,	

JAMES HALL.
july 1st, tf. No. 2, Temperance Hall.

DELZELL & TYLER.
Book-Binders and Blank Book Manufacturers
(Journal Buildings, opposite Branch Bank,)
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

AT which place will constantly be on hand, a full and complete assortment of Blank Books of every description; Also Justices Blanks, Blank Notes, &c. Stationery of every description constantly on hand of the best quality, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

To County Officers.

We are now supplied with a superior assortment of the different Record Papers and are prepared to supply County Officers with *Records* with or without printed heads, of the very best material and on such terms as to insure satisfaction, and in workmanship, inferior to none in the West. We are in possession of all the different forms used in the offices in the State, and feel assured that should you favor us with your orders, entire satisfaction should be given.

Particular attention paid to re-binding old books.
aug2 6mw [Weekly State Sentinel copy.]

RICE.—2 Tierces Rice, received and for sale by
aug2 (Sentinel copy) BLYTHE & HOLLAND.

OHIO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Capital $100,000.
JOINT STOCK AND MUTUAL,
CINCINNATI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Wm. Burnet, Jno. N. Ridgway, Chs. Goodman,
S. Robert, E. S. Haines, Jno. M Blair,
J. W. Donohue, Eden B. Reeder, Wm. Person.
WM. BURNET, President.
S. W. REEDER, Sec'ry. J. W. DONOHUE, Vice Pres't.
Office in Reeder's Building, Third street, between Almy's and City Bank.

This Company insures Lives at the lowest rates consistent with safety, either upon the Joint Stock or Mutual plan.

In the Joint Stock Department, premium payable quarterly, semi-annually or annually. On the Mutual plan, one-half the premium paid in cash, the balance by a note bearing six per cent. interest—the interest only payable annually. Persons insuring on the mutual plan, participate in the profits of the Company in that department.

The undersigned having been appointed agent for the above Company, is prepared to fill applications for Life Insurance, on favorable terms.

Any information on the subject and pamphlets explaining the nature and utility of Life Insurance, furnished without charge, at the office of the Agent.

C. WOODWARD, Agent.

Office at Adams & Co.'s Office, near the Court-House, Indianapolis, Ind.
July 15, 1851.

THE AMERICAN LIFE AND HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office—No. 70, South Third St., Philadelphia.

Officers.

LEONARD JEWELL, *President.* | JOHN C. SIMS, *Second Actuary.*
JAMES PEACOCK, *Treasurer.* | THOS. S. SMITH, *Solicitor.*
JOHN F. BIRD, FRED. A. FICKARDT, } *Medical Examiners.*
ELIJAH SABIN, New Albany, Indiana, *General Agent for the State of Indiana.*

THIS Company issues policies at Total Abstinence Rates, Joint Stock Rates, and at Mutual Rates which for $1000 on the life of a person 30 years of age, are as follows:

Age.	Total Abstinence.	Joint Stock.	Mutual.
30	$15.40	$19.60	$23.60

A further table of Rates will be furnished at the Office.

The condition in Total Abstinence rates (believed to be the lowest in the Union) is *entire forfeiture* upon the departure of the Insured from Total Abstinence in its strictest sense.

Policies at Joint Stock and Mutual rates, contain no condition except as usual in Life Insurance.

Health Insurance rates made known on application at the office of the Agents.

All the members of a Temple or Division insured at greatly reduced rates.

As Agent for the above Company, I am prepared to receive applications for Policies at any of the above rates.

CHARLES WOODWARD, Agent,
At the office of the Grand Scribe,
At Adams & Co.'s Express Office, near the Court house, Indianapolis, Ind.
J. L. MOTHERSHEAD, *Medical Examiner.* may28

LITTLE, DRUM, & ANDERSONS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY-GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, STATIONERY, NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, & GLASSWARE,
North side Washington Street,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

We are receiving Country Produce of all descriptions, and paying the highest market price. Dealers visiting Indianapolis are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices, both for Produce and Merchandise generally. July 15 tf.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

TO my largely increased stock, purchased in the East this Spring, I am constantly receiving additions from the Eastern markets and manufacturers. I have now on hand a larger and cheaper stock than can be found elsewhere in this vicinity. I have added many new articles, as well as increased those heretofore kept. Among the articles of which I have a full assortment on hand, are

Building Materials and House Trimmings:
Locks, Latches, Butts, Screws, Nails and Brads, Window Sash, Glass, &c.

Table and Pocket Cutlery:
The best assortment ever offered in this market.

Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools:
A full supply of N. Kellogg's and other make, just received.

Cabinet Makers' Goods:
Mahogany Veneers and Knobs; Till, Chest, and Cupboard Locks; Table and Bed Castors; Glue, &c.

Carriage Trimmings:
Gutta Percha and Oil Cloth, Enameled and Patent Leather, and Lace. Also Hubs, Shafts, Felloes, &c.

For Millers:
Anchor Bolting Cloths, India Rubber Belts, Saws, Files, Packing Yarn, Block Zinc, &c.

For Farmers:
All kinds of Farming utensils, Plows, Cast Steel and Steel Back Scythes, Cradles, Forks, Rakes, Shovels, Spades, and Hoes.

For Blacksmiths:
Constantly on hand a very large stock of Shoenberger Iron, all kinds of Steel, Youghigany Coal, Blacksmiths' Tools, &c. All warranted.

A great variety of the most improved patterns of Parlor and Cook Stoves, warranted for one year. Tin Plate, Copper, Pumps, and Lead Pipe. All very cheap, at wholesale or retail, at the sign of the Big Padlock and Cook Stove.

HENRY S. KELLOGG.
Indianapolis, May 15, 1851.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT, arranged in Historical and Chronological Order, in such a manner that the Books, Chapters, Psalms, Prophecies, &c., may be read as one connected History, in the words of the authorized translation. With notes and copious Indexes; by the Rev. George Townsend, A. M.;

Philosophy of the plan of Salvation, by an American Citizen, with an introductory essay; by Calvin E. Stowe, D. D.;

A Parson's Sketches; by Ichabod S. Spencer, D. D.;

Christian Purity; by Rev. R. S. Foster, with an introduction by Bishop Edmund S. Janes;

The Religion of Geology and its connected Sciences; by Edward Hitchcock, D. D., L. L. D.;

Just received and for sale by
S. MERRILL,
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WILLIAM HANNAMAN,
DEALER IN
DRUGS AND MEDICINES
Surgical Instruments, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Woods, Medical and Window Glass, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, &c., &c.
WASHINGTON, 3 DOORS WEST OF PENNSYLVANIA ST.,
Indianapolis.

First Book of Natural History, by A. Ackerman. This book is recommended by the Professors in several of the first Colleges in the country, as being superior to any other ever introduced.

Just received by C. B. DANIS,
aug1 (Statesman copy) No. 12, Washington St.

S. MERRILL,
Bookseller and Stationer,
No. 1, Temperance Hall,
INDIANAPOLIS.
The Latest Eastern Publications supplied upon order.
july15 tf

SPANISH FLOAT INDIGO.—500 lbs. Indigo on hand and for sale very low. Merchants, Dyers, and others are invited to examine it.
july18 WM. HANNAMAN.

WINDOW GLASS.—200 boxes of various size Window Glass from 8 X 10 to 24 X 36, for sale at a small advance on manufacturers prices at
july18 WM. HANNAMAN'S Drug Store.

HARPERS' New Monthly Magazine for August this day received by C. B. DAVIS,
july31 [Statesman copy] No. 12, Washington St.

A SPLENDID TEMPERANCE MAGAZINE.

The American Temperance Magazine and Sons of Temperance Offering.
BY GEN. S. F. CARY.
Past Most Worthy Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance of North America.

THIS Magazine will be particularly devoted to Temperance Literature of a high character, consisting of Tales, Essays, Biographies of eminent Temperance Men, Poems, &c. It will be issued on the first of each month, and each number will contain *sixty pages of original* matter, prepared expressly for this work by our most popular and talented writers, and will be EMBELISHED WITH PORTRAITS (engraved on steel in the best style) of the distinguished Temperance Champions of our country. Among the Portraits already engraved for this work are the following, viz:—

Edward C Delavan; Rev. Nath Hewit D D; Rev Justin Edwards, D D; Deacon Moses Grant; Gen. John H Cocke; Hon Theo Frelinghuysen; Rev S H Tyng, D D; Rev Geo B Cheever, D D; Rev Albert Barnes; Rev E N Kirk; Rev John Chambers; L M Sargent, Esq; E Nott, D D; L L D; Dr R D Mussey; Gov Geo Briggs; Hon Neal Dow; A M Gorman, G S of N C; Thos J Evans, G S of Va; John B Gough, Esq; Dr Chas Jewett; F W Kellogg; T M Gally, P G W P of Va; A Campbell, P G W P of New Brunswick; A B Morean, G W P of Ill; W S Williford, P G W P of Ga; Hon Geo Hall, P G W P of N Y; B S Edwards, P G W P of Ill; A M Baker, P G W P of Mich; W Hannaman, P G W P of Ind; Hon C N Olds, G W P of Ohio; N D Elwood, P G W P of Ill; Jas Patterson, P G W P of La; J McCaleb Wiley, P G W P of Ala; Wm R Stacey, M W T of the Temple of Honor; Christian Keener, Esq; Gen Jos S Smith, P G W P of N Y; W H Ellerbeck, G S of C W; E M Gregory, P G W P of Ohio; Gen K L Caruthers, P G W P of Tenn; Hon Sam Houston, Texas; Hon J W Johnston, G W P of Nova Scotia; John Dougal, Esq, C E; Hon J B O'Neal, G W P of South Carolina.

The Contributions will be *entirely original*, and by the ablest writers of the country, to consist of Tales, Essays, Biographies, Poems, &c.

This work will be issued Monthly, printed on fine paper, of extra quality, with new and beautiful type

TERMS.—Two dollars per Annum, invariably in advance, ten copies for sixteen dollars, twenty copies for thirty dollars to one address

☞ The publisher would be happy to receive applications for Agencies for all parts of North America, very liberal terms to good canvassers.

Please address, (post paid.)

R. VAN DIEN, Publisher,
No. 86, Nassau St., N. Y.

☞ Specimen copies now ready, and will be forwarded to those wishing to act as agents, on application to CHARLES WOODWARD [G. S. of Ind.] and General agent for the State of Indiana, to whom all orders and subscriptions should be addressed.

Aug 15th, 1851. 6mo.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
SECOND VOLUME
OF
THE TEMPLAR'S MAGAZINE.

Published in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, and devoted to the Interests of the Order of the Temple of Honor.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

THIS Popular Magazine, having met with the hearty approval of the Temple Order, wherever it circulated during its first year, will commence its *Second Volume* on the first of September, 1851. It will as heretofore be issued on the first of every month, each number containing

THIRTY TWO PAGES OF CHOICE READING MATTER,

in pamphlet form, convenient for binding—making at the end of the year a volume of *three hundred and eighty-four pages*—at the low price of

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

The established character of this Magazine—its approval and recommendation by National, Grand, and Subordinate Temples—the liberal terms on which it is published, placing it within the reach of every member of the Order—and the

Unsurpassed Beauty of its Mechanical Execution.

will render it a desirable companion for every Templar who wishes to supply his family with good temperance reading, and keep himself posted in the doings and progress of the Order of which he is a member. This Magazine is the *first* and ONLY publication ever devoted particularly to the Temple Order, and is not confined to any locality, but is designed to be the Organ of the *whole Order*. This gives it a peculiar claim on the Fraternity for encouragement and support.

While it aims to be the expositor of the Temple Order, it will give an impartial and faithful history of all important temperance movements, whether by individual or associated action, or legislative enactments and thus form a valuable journal for every friend of temperance and morality.

The services of several able writers are already secured for its pages; and, as the subscription list increases, more will be added. No labor or expense, consistent with our means, will be spared to make it just what the temperance portion of community desire: a good family Magazine not surpassed by any in the country.

TERMS: One Copy for one Year (12 numbers), $1 00
" " " Six Months, (6 "), 50

Invariably in advance.

☞ Newspapers and periodicals publishing this Prospectus; and sending a marked copy to this office will be entitled to a copy of the work.

J. WADSWORTH

Cincinnati, August 1, 1851.

☞ ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS will be expected to commence at the beginning or middle of a volume (September or March). To new subscribers, sending for the work at any other time, we will forward the numbers back to the nearest of these periods, provided they are on hand, excepting those who wish to begin with a new volume. In no case will it be sent longer than ordered. When the time expires for which a person has ordered the work, he will bear in mind that we have no means of knowing that he wishes it continued, but by a renewal of his subscription.

All remittances and communications should be addressed to J. WADSWORTH, Editor of Templar's Magazine, Cincinnati. Remittances by mail may be sent at our risk, when directed as above, mailed in the presence of a post-master or other responsible person.

Money, current at the place sent *from*, will be received on subscription, but that which is current in *Cincinnati* is always preferable. Bills on Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky banks, are at par in Cincinnati.—Those on *country* banks, at a distance, are at a greater discount than those on banks in large cities.

A specimen number of the work will be sent, without charge, to any one wishing to examine it before subscribing; but no name unaccompanied with the subscription price for one year or six months, will be entered on our books.

TO DIVISIONS OF S. OF T.

WE continue to print Constitutions and By-laws (when no material change is made from the form which we keep standing in type,) at the following rates, to-wit:

For 100 copies $5,00; for 200 copies $8,00; for $300 $10,00. Under the new law, postage must be prepaid, which is about fifty cents per hundied. The pay for printing, and enough to pay postage, must be remitted in advance.

Funeral Cards, twenty-five cents per dozen, or five dozen for $1,00 — postage per dozen 3 cents, which must be paid in advance. Odes, 50 cents per dozen, postage 6 cents per dozen, payable in advance.

We will send copies of the Form of the Constitution and By-laws, which we keep standing, when requested by those desiring to order them.

☞ In no instance will Constitutions be sent to divisions without payment in advance, together with the postage.

Address,
Indianapolis, July 8, 1851. J. D. DEFREES.

TEMPERANCE CHART.

DEVOTED TO TEMPERANCE, MORALITY, LITERATURE, NEWS, THE ARTS, SCIENCES, &c.

VOL. I. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., FEBRUARY 16, 1852. NO. 16.

Poetry.

For the Temperance Chart.

THE LIQUOR SELLER'S DREAM.

Room in a wholesale liquor store in Cincinnati.

Enter two liquor sellers from Indiana.

Why looks your grace so heavily to-day?
O, I have passed a miserable night,
So full of fearful dreams, of ugly sights,
That as I am a Christian faithful man,
I would not spend another such a night,
Though 'twere to buy a world of happy days;
So full of dismal terror was the time. [me
What was your dream, my friend I pray you, tell
2. Methought, that I had started from my house,
And was embarked for Cincinnati;
And in my company, my brother Tapster:
Who from my cabin tempted me to walk
Upon the decks; thence we saw Gaff's distillery
And cited up a thousand heavy crimes
During the war 'gainst innocence and peace
That we had done. As we paced along
Upon the giddy footing of the decks
Methought, that Tapster stumbled; and, in falling
Struck me, that thought to stay him, overboard,
Into the tumbling billows of the flood,
O Lord! methought, what pain it was to drown
What dreadful noise of water in mine ears!
What sights of ugly death within mine eyes!
Methought, I saw a thousand fearful wrecks;
A thousand murdered men that fishes gnawed upon;
Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearls,
Inestimable stones, unvalued jewels,
All scattered in the bottom of the stream,
Some lay in dead men's skulls; and in those holes
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept
(As 'twere in scorn of eyes) reflecting gems,
That woo'd the slimy bottom of the deep,
And mocked the dead bones that lay scattered by.
1. Had you such leisure in the time of death,
To gaze upon these secrets of the deep?
2. Methought I had; and often did I strive
To yield the ghost, but still the envious flood
Kept in my soul, and would not let it forth
To seek the empty, vast, and wandering air,
But smothered it within my panting bulk,
Which almost burst to belch it in the sea.
1. Awaked you not with this sore agony?
2. O, no, my dream was lengthened after life;
O, then began the tempest to my soul!
I pass'd methought, the melancholy flood,
With that grim ferryman which poets write of,
Unto the kingdom of perpetual night.
The first that there did greet my stranger soul,
Was my neighbor, whom I poisoned years agone,
Who cried aloud—what scourge for liquor-selling
Can this dark monarchy afford thee, villain?
And so he vanished. Then came wandering by
A shadow like an angel, with bright hair
Dabbled in blood, and he shrieked out aloud,—
The grocery-keeper's come at last,—false, perjured wretch!
That robbed me of honor, wealth, and life
That by his dreadful trade killed my poor wife
And left my little ones to starve and perish,
In sight of his murder-shop, and blood-stained palace,—
Seize on him, furies take him to your torments!
With that, methought, a legion of foul fiends
Environed me, and howled in mine ears
Such hideous cries, that with the very noise,
I trembling wak'd, and, for a season after,
Could not believe but that I was in hell;
Such terrible impression made my dream.
1. No, marvel, friend, though it affrighted you!
I am afraid, methinks, to hear you tell it.
2. O, my dear friend, I have done these things—
That now give evidence against my soul,—
For Lucre's sake; and see, how it requites me!
O God! if my deep prayers cannot appease thee,
But thou wilt be avenged on my misdeeds,
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone:
O, spare my guiltless wife, and my poor children;
I pray thee, gentle fellow-dramshop keeper, stay by me;
My soul is heavy and I fear to be alone.
1. I will my friend; God gives us grace to-day,
That we may not see, and feel forever,
The dreadful torments that we dream of nightly.

Exeunt. The two murderers silently musing, and without making their purchases.

SHAKSPEARE, Jr.

Miscellaneous.

Winter.

We copy the following beautiful description of a sleighing party from that excellent paper, the *Cayuga Chief*.

It reminds us of olden times when in our childhood home among the hills of New England we enjoyed many such a sleighing party as is here so graphically described. But those happy days are gone.

Winter is passing away, and the treacherous mantle of Spring will soon undermine its rigid sway.

As the bright dreams of youth drift along, how changed are all things. The winters are not as they once were. They speed by like a winter cloud, still faster as years sweep along.

What joys we used to have in winter time! How many pleasant and sacred associations are linked with the annual coming of this season of the year.

There was the old school house on the hill-side, and the pond below. We are told that the old weather-beaten structure has passed away. We love to cherish the memory of its moss-grown roof and well worn door-sill—it was our only alma mater.

"What sports at "noon spells," gliding down that steep hill with our hand sleds, or battling behind our mimic battlements of dampened snow! And then on the pond with skates! or in the bright moonlight evenings, when girls and boys were packed upon a chain of sleds, and shot away with laugh and shout. Ah! jolly tumbles there were in the crispy snow. And how carefully we watched over and seated some little miss upon the best sled, and felt proud of being a protector! Childish love! as pure as the dreams of childhood, budding unconsciously in mid-winter, to bloom only in the past.

But we cannot here write of winter all that floods up in the heart.

Youth stood on the threshold of manhood, and yet winter was a season of joy. Singing schools, spelling schools, evening parties, &c., made many a sunny spot in the pathway of young life. The heart holds no brighter dreams than those woven in winter times long since gone by.

A sleigh ride in winter! Such an event was a whole history of enjoyment. The snow came down silently as excited young genis commenced preparations. A sleigh was rigged with seats all round, buffaloes and bells engaged and horses harnessed. The team was soon on the move, and then the gathering up of the girls. It was a pleasure to help the creatures, mere bundles of cloaks, tippets and muffs, into the sleigh.

All are in, and a merrier load were never launched on a winter's night. Tongues wagged, and throats gushed with clear, silvery laughter, bells jingled and the happy hearted load sped away over the well-beaten path.

A light ahead, glimmering through the darkening snow. With a sweep, the load stands at the door, and the reeking horses champ their bits impatiently. There are heads at the windows peering out and are already in the door. There is no cessation of talk, one after another leap upon brawny arms and light upon the ground. Midst the buzzing of merry greetings the girls are hurried into the house and their shawls and bonnets taken care of. Curls have been twisted awry, and each of the dear creatures must have a chance at the glass to make all straight.

The parlor door is thrown open, and the sight sends a most pleasant glow to the very heart! There is a bright cheerful blaze, and every thing is *so* comfortable!

And now for a happy time! After quick, searching glances to see that some "particular star" is not missing, the tide of talk bursts out. Tongues all run together until there is a regular bedlam of sounds and and laughter. Groups gather in different parts of the room, and even in the midst of that hurly-burly, many a sly glance and whispered word go out on their errand, and cause young hearts to strangely beat.

Refreshments are handed round and the fire replenished. The fun goes on, unabated and unclouded, till the small hours of night give warning. Some mischievous girl has turned back the old clock in the hall; but winter parties must break up.

Little groups here and there continue their amusements until there is a shout and a sound of bells at the door. Then what a hurrying. Things are put on with nimble fingers, while now and then some more ventursome fellow volunteers to tie on a certain little bonnet, not forgetting to be seen and test the face that's under it as the light is momentarily borne into the hall for some stray glove or "comforter."

Good bye! Hearty, soul-felt, joyous good bye! There is a touch of feeling in the sobered tones, for such are happy meetings. A thousand good wishes are left with the people of the house.

Ah! one of your load has been playing the truant in the hall, and now comes blusteringly forward, followed by one of the girls of the house, with a tell-tale flush on her warm cheek! We'll bet—but no. we won't tell. But we know what has been going on nevertheless. We side up closer to one in the sleigh and say nothing. We would have done just so too.

Whoop! Away we dash at a sweeping pace, the bells jingling and the iron grumbling on the cold track. The load is somewhat sobered, but yet a low hum of hushed voices is heard. How strangely the load has gathered into pairs! and as a matter of safety, there is an arm around every half. Ah! how many hopes were lit up in the heart—how many blessed dreams as careless hands met in those muffs!

A girl is left. And another, and another. The rest have relapsed into silence, after bidding the low "good bye!" We will not tell how many hands were pressed as the girls were guided to their doors. Or lips, if out of sight of the load in the sleigh.

The last one is out. "Drive ahead, I'll be along in a moment," says the chap who stands with her on the door-step. How he lied! He did not *intend* to be along, for a light struggled through the treacherous rush curtains until the blush of day-light. So a little sister said the next morning at school. And the next day there were two subdued, yet happy countenances on the back seat. A grave question had been put and answered behind those rush curtains. So we guessed.

Such evenings are gone! But we love winter for their sake. He wore a thousand smiles in those days, and we greet him with smiles now!

Tom Nokes.

HOW HE BECAME A TEETOTALLER!

It was in the summer of '42, when the Washingtonian cause had reached its highest pitch of excitement, that our friend Tom, according to long established custom, resolved upon one of his old-time sprees.

Now Tom was a mechanic, a painter by trade, and withal an excellent workman in his line, when sober; but it so happened, whenever he received his wages, which were paid to him semi-monthly, that he generally left a goodly portion of them in the rum-seller's till.

At the time of our young friend's adventure which we are now relating, he was boarding with a worthy widow lady, to whom, for fear of giving offense, as she is still living somewhere on the 'earth's wide domain,' we will call her Mrs. Snocks; this worthy matron had two sons of her own, who had grown up to be men, had gone out into the world, and had unfortunately fallen victims to the intoxicating bowl; consequently she knew how to sympathise with Tom, who had, at an early age, been deprived of both parents, and turned out upon the 'cold charities of the world.'

The good lady took him in, and acted the part of a mother to him; and whose kindness towards him accompanied by another circumstance, which we shall relate in this place, was the means of making a sober man out of him as long as he lived, which was some seven or eight years after the commencement of our story.

Our young friend, whom we call Tom Nokes, was very careful about the hours he kept, and was never out after ten in the evening, except he was engaged in a midnight orgie, and then the old lady who understood him perfectly well, usually prepared his supper for him, and, if the weather was cold, would build a fire and place the 'tea fixins' and viands alongside, so that he might have them warm when he came home.

About twelve o'clock one night, Tom came home 'pretty well tore,' and repairing to the side-board where his supper was deposited ready for him, he at once commenced sad havoc amongst the eatables.

Knowing that the old lady had a jar of very fine preserved pears, he made a terrible onslaught upon them, and had eaten two or three of them, when he fancied one was preserved whole, stem and all, he made several ineffectual attempts to disengage the stem from the pear, which for some time baffled all his skill, but, making one desperate attempt, it yielded, and Tom looking at it, fancied it a very singular stem for a pear, and going to a lamp which sat upon a table hard by, after a critical examination, found it was a mouse's tail; and in the place of sweetmeats, which he had supposed he was eating, he had made his supper on a *mouse!* who had been to the jar of preserves before him, and had accidentally lost its foothold—fell into the jar, and was drowned in the sweet liquor.

This was too much for Tom. he went at once and signed the total-abstinence pledge, became a lecturer, and wherever he went related this anecdote about himself. He caught the gold-fever some three years ago, went to California and died there.—*Dollar Newspaper.*

OREGON.—The official statement of the Oregon census shows that there are 2374 dwellings, and exactly the same number of families, in that territory; and that while the white males number 8142, the white females only number 4946. The colored males numbered 119, colored females 87. Farms 1164, manufacturing establishments 51. Total population 13,293, and deaths during the year 17.

The Liquor Law.

Opinion of the U. S. S. J. Court.

A correspondent requests us to publish the opinions of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Massachusetts case, argued against the Massachusetts law by Mr. Webster and Mr. Choate. The Judges were unanimous in sustaining the Massachusetts law, and in affirming the power of the States, not only to restrain and regulate the liquor traffic, but to prohibit it.

Chief Justice Taney said, "If any State deems the retail and internal traffic in ardent spirits injurious to its citizens, I see nothing in the Constitution to prevent it from regulating and restraining the traffic, or from prohibiting it altogether."

Mr. Justice McLean said, "No person can introduce into a community malignant diseases, or any thing which contaminates its morals or endangers its safety."

Mr. Justice Catron said, "If the State has the power of restraint by license to any extent, she may go to the length of prohibiting sales altogether."

Mr. Justice Daniel said of imports that are cleared of all control of the Government, "They are like all other property of the citizen, whether owned by the importer or his vendee, or may have been purchased by cargo, package, bale, piece or yard, or by hog-heads, casks, or bottles." In answering the argument that the importer purchases to sell when he pays duties to Government. Justice Daniel continues to say, "No such right is purchased by any importer; he cannot purchase from the Government that which it could not ensure to him—a sale independently of the laws and policy of the State."

And Mr. Justice Grier said, "It is not necessary to array the appaling statistics of misery, pauperism and crime, which have their origin in the use and abuse of ardent spirits. The police power, which is exclusively in the State, is alone competent to the correction of these great evils, and all measures of restraint or prohibition necessary to effect the purpose are within the scope of that authority. All laws for the restraint or punishment of crime, or the preservation of the public peace, health, and morals, are, from their very nature, of primary importance, and lie at the foundation of social existence. They are for the protection of life and liberty, and necessarily compel all laws on subjects of secondary importance, which relate only to property, convenience or luxury, to recede when they come in contact or collision. *Salut populi suprema lex.* The exigencies of the social compact require that such laws be before and above all others. It is for this reason that quarantine laws which protect public health, compel mere commercial regulations to submit to their control. They restrain the liberty of the passengers; they operate on the ship, which is the instrument of commerce, and its officers and crew, the agents of navigation. They seize the infected cargo and cast it overboard. All these things are done, not from any power which the State assumes to regulate commerce, or to interfere with the regulations of Congress, but because police laws for the prevention of crime and protection of the public welfare must of necessity have full and free operation, according to the exigency that requires their interference. If a loss of revenue should accrue to the United States from the diminished consumption of ardent spirits, she will be the gainer a thousand fold in the health, wealth, and happiness of the people."

Thus all the Judges of the United States Supreme Court, reaffirmed and corroborated the decision of each subordinate State Court, that the entire control of the sale of intoxicating drinks is within the legitimate province of the State Legislature.—*Augusta Age.*

THE TEMPLE IN ENGLAND.—This beautiful Order has winged its way across the broad Atlantic, and will shortly take its stand among the glorious temperance organizations of the day—destined finally to regenerate the world. An application and fee for a subordinate Temple Charter has been received by the M.W.R. of the National Temple, for St. George Temple, No. 1, to be located at Liverpool, England. This is an important era in the history of the old world, and we hail the introduction of the Order as the harbinger of better days in "merrie England."

HOW THEY BITE.—Two druuken men were attempting to light a cigar from one already ignited; once in a while as they tottered and bobbed together the lighted cigar came in contact with the man's nose. At length making a desperate pass with his hand, over the annoyed member, he sung out—'Blast the musquitoes! how do *bite!*'

DOWN WITH THE TRAFFIC.—The war cry from all quarters now is down, down with Satan's great master of art, the liquor traffic. It is delightful to contemplate the unity of purpose and effort in this direction. All over New England, New York, Ohio, and the entire west, the same operation in the same form finds a ready and hearty response. We don't meet a temperance man any where who has any other remedy for the liquor traffic but the Maine law. There are croakers and doubters to be sure, but even these "would like the law if it could be executed." The Maine law and nothing else is the great panacea. It is suited to all meridians, and is sure death to the monster wherever he is attacked. Numerously signed petitions are now before the Rhode Island and Vermont Legislature for a law identical in substance with this for the entire and perfect overthrow of man's worst and bitterest foe. Petitions for the same thing are in circulation among the people of Massachusetts, and will be in a few days among the people of Connecticut. Let them be numerously signed. We are accustomed to present the petitions of about ten thousand legal voters annually to our own Legislature, for a prohibition of the liquor traffic. Now let there be at least thirty thousand men sign these petitions, for a law to *crush*, not regulate, this terrible traffic. Let the motto in every place, now be the one familiar to Sons of Temperance, 'Down with the liquor traffic.' The secret is out, and with it as a public motto we must work every day till the great Moloch is slain.—*Connecticut Fountain.*

HOW TO KEEP DRY.—Dow Jr. says: "To keep dry, always wear an oil cloth dress, carry a good umbrella, and practice rum drinking. The first two articles are only essential in protecting the outside from superabundant moisture, but the latter keeps the inside dry as a stove-pipe. I never knew a drinker but he was eternally dry. He goes to bed dry, gets up dry, and keeps himself dry through the day. It is not to be wondered at; for how can he be otherwise than dry when he keeps the blue blaze eternally burning in his bosom, by pouring distilled destruction down his throat forever. In fact, my friends, the more he drinks the dryer he grows. On his death bed he cries for more drink, for the last time, and then he goes out of the world as thirsty as if he had lived on cod-fish all the days of his life."

NEW USE FOR ICE.—The scientific men of France, are at present speculating on a recent instance of a young man brought to life after being frozen up, eleven months on the Alps. It has given rise to a revived belief in the theory, that life can be suspended at pleasure, and criminals are about to be demanded of the Government, to be frozen on experiment. The reader will already have inferred what a relief this offers to such unhappy ladies as find themselves not contemporary with the hearts they sigh to win. They have only to be *iced till overtaken!* We should add that the above is by no means a joke, however. The blood of a living man was infused into the veins of the frozen youth, and he moved and he spoke. The experiment was afterwards tried on a hare, frozen for the purpose, and with complete success.

The Home Journal suggests a plan for putting this idea into practical use, thus—put out $500 at interest, have yourself packed in ice and stay frozen, with suspended life till it amounts to a fortune.

A carpenter named Miller, in a fit of *delirium tremens*, threw himself into the Alabama River, at Cahaba, on the 7th inst., and was drowned. The unfortunate man had only been in Cahaba a few weeks previous to his melancholy end.

Who killed this man? He died by his hands, some will say. True, but it was done under the effects of a deadly poison, named alcohol, that fired his brain and dethroned his reason. How came he in possession of the poison? It is presumable it was sold to him, and that, too, under the full conviction that he would drink it. If this liquor had been known under the name of arsenic or prussic acid, instead of alcohol, would the seller, in the eyes of the law—the world—and God himself—been held justifiable? Would he have been held an innocent man? He assuredly would not; but as the law does not recognize alcohol as a deadly poison the vender is not chargeable to the law. But does this lessen the offense in the eyes of a just and righteous God, who has pronounced "wo unto him that putteth the bottle to his neighbor's mouth?" What a solemn and awful responsibility rests upon the vender of ardent spirits.—*Crystal Fount.*

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY INDIANAPOLIS

TEMPERANCE CHART.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY THE GRAND DIVISION S. OF T., STATE OF INDIANA

TERMS:—50 cents a year, in advance.

Edited by C. WOODWARD, G. S.

OFFICE—At Adams & Co.'s Express Office, near the Court-House.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., FEB. 16, 1852.

Lectures.

Bro. E. H. Parsley, Grand Lecturer, wil fill the following appointments:

At Bellville,	February	16.
Danville,	"	17 and 18.
N. Winchester,	"	19.
Bainbridge,	"	20.
Greencastle,	"	21 and 22.
Putnamville,	"	23 and 24.
Cloverdale,	"	25.
Gosport,	"	26.
Spencer,	"	27 and 28.
Bloomington,	"	29.
Bedford,	March	1.
Leesville,	"	2.

We hope the friends of temperance will give notice of these appointments, and see that the expenses of Bro. P. are provided for.

To Subscribers.

We still owe an apology to some subscribers for not sending them the last number of the Chart. As we announced in the No. of Jan. 15th, we issued 2,200 copies, but such was the increase of subscribers that we run out again.

We will increase the edition to 2,300, and see if we are overtaken again.

Our list has increased about one hundred in the past two weeks, and if our friends are only faithful, we shall get up to 2,500 before the session of the Grand Division in April. We have subscribers in twelve States and one territory.

A Whisky Murder.

During the recent cold weather, a well known citizen of this city, Mr. John Foley, after supplying himself with whisky from one of the *murder mills* with which our city abounds, (thank God they are not licensed,) got intoxicated and was found in a stable near Little's hotel with both feet and parts of his body badly frozen. He was removed to the alms house, where he died. Now, who murdered Foley?—for he *was* murdered. Why the man that sold him the liquor, and no one else, and of him will his blood be required at the last great day. Oh! the awful responsibilty of the liquor seller!

A New Temperance Bill.

Mr. Hester, of Monroe, has introduced into the Senate, a Bill understood to contain the principal features of the "Wisconsin Law." We shall inform our readers of its fate. A bill will also soon be reported to the House, from its Temperance committee. We are not discouraged.

Bro. M. H. Pease.—Bro. Pease, the blind lecturer, has been spending several days in this city, delivering temperance lectures. He is an able lecturer and well deserves encouragement. He will do good wherever he goes.

New Divisions.—369, Poland, Clay County; 65, Christianburgh, Brown County; 253, Bennington, Switzerland County; 113, Morgantown, Morgan County; 121, Middlebury, Clay County.

New Temple.—28, Perrysville, Vermillion County; 29, Chrystal Fount, South Bend.

These make *sixteen Divisions*, and *four Temples*, chartered in the last three months.

Donation for Washington Monument.

Amount previously acknowledged	95 25
Crawford Div. No. 43	1 00
Penn Div. No. 219	1 00
	$97 25

☞ Rev. D. Simpson and Gen. Cary are advocating, at Cincinnati, the adoption of the Maine liquor law. A series of Temperance meetings are being held in that place.

A Strong Temperance Argument.—The number of idiots in Massachusetts is computed at 1200, three-fourths of whom are the children of intemperrte parents—having the appearance and gait of drunkards.

A Pie that was a Pie.—A Mr. Ward, of Rochester, N. Y., on last Thanksgiving day, sent to the orphans of that city a chicken pie which weighed *two hundred* pounds!

Temperance Revival.

Our city has been for about two weeks past, the scene of one of the most powerful temperance revivals it has ever been our lot to witness. About the first of the present month, several of our prominent citizens, many of whom had been in the habit of drinking to excess, met and formed a temperance society called the "*Social Order of Temperance.*" This Order is composed of any person, of either sex, who will sign the pledge of the Order.

They have held meetings every evening since their organization, in private dwellings, churches, school houses, the court house, Temperance Hall, and in the street, and all have been attended by large numbers of our citizens. The following extracts from our city papers, will give our readers an idea of what they are doing. Success to them:

War Against Alcohol.—A new temperance society has been started in this city with an excellent pledge; and many of our good citizens, who had been giving character to the rummeries, having enlisted, and are working manfully in the right cause. Indeed, our people are becoming on this subject "like the handle of a jug, all on one side." The fact is, if we keep on, we'll soon not have a drunkard left, to "serve as a frightful example."—*Journal.*

Temperance Revival.—There is just now a great and glorious excitement among our temperance friends. A new society has been organized, and hundreds have signed the pledge. Meetings are nightly held and the work goes bravely on. Moral suasion is the great lever which is uprooting the mighty evil of drunkenness. The meeting Wednesday evening at the Fifth Ward School House was large and enthusiastic. Hon. Wm. M. Saffer, of Harrison county, addressed the people in his usual happy manner. He is one of the most effective speakers, in this cause, which we have ever heard. His humor and his anecdotes will always attract attention. He abuses nobody, but draws all by the cords of love. "A soft answer turneth away wrath," is his maxim.—*Sentinel.*

The Temperance Movement.—Another meeting in behalf of the crusade which has recently commenced in this city against the traffic in spirituous liquors, was held last evening at the Court House. At the meeting in the 3d ward school house Tuesday evening, 104 persons signed the new Society of which we spoke yesterday, the "Social Order of Temperance." One hundred and thirty joined at the meeting of Wednesday evening at the 5th ward school house. To-night their meeting is to be held at Temperance Hall. Large numbers of our citizens attend these meetings, who appear to take a deep interest in the proceedings.

What is our Legislature doing to allay this curse which crowds our prisons, and fills our alms-houses with criminals and paupers? Very many of our citizens, all over the State, are favorable to the enactment of a liquor law similar to that of Maine, and doubtless such a law would be almost unanimously approved by the friends of temperance in this State.—*Journal*

We have attended nearly all the meetings of this Order, and the interest still increases. About 900, many of them the hardest cases in our city, have signed the pledge and joined the Order. They have *unanimously* petitioned our Legislature, for the Maine law. God grant that they may get it.

MARION COUNTY TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

We, whose names are hereunto subscribed hereby pledge to each other and to the public our faith and honor, that in all future elections, we will withhold our suffrage from every man who does not use his influence in promoting the cause of Temperance Reformation; and who does not actively favor Legislative enactment for suppressing the making, rectifying, and selling of intoxicating liquor as a beverage.

This pledge is the one adopted some weeks since by the temperance meeting on the street. At a meeting held pursuant to adjournment, in the basement of Wesley Chapel, on the night of Wednesday the 4th, a committee was appointed, charged with the duty of engaging suitable persons in each township to circulate and obtain signatures to the Pledge.

The committee appointed consist of Messrs. M. Secrest, C. G. Downey, Jas. Blake, C. Fletcher, J. Greer, and M. Hand.

The friends of Temperance throughout the county may expect to be waited upon soon, and it is confidently hoped that a sufficient number will be found to secure thorough temperance candidates by both political conventions.

Mr. Claiborne Rice, of Todd county, Ky., had his tobacco-house, with thirty thousand pounds of tobacco, consumed by fire some days ago; and suspecting his neighbor, Mr. Riley, as the incendiary, he procured a gun, proceeded to his residence, and shot him dead on the spot, after which he gave himself up.

Our Temperance Bill.

On Friday, Feb. 6th, Mr. Holloway, from the cselet committee on temperance, returned the ptemerance bill with amendments, to imprison the vender of liquor violating the law until his find and costs shall be paid or replevied.

Mr. Emerson moved to recommit the bill with instructions to inquire into the constitutionality of imprisoning men for the non-payment of costs.

After some discusiion, the motion to refer with instructions was lost—ayes 22, noes 22. The President gave the casting vote in the negative.

Mr. Eddy moved to postpone the consideration of the bill until Tuesday next at 2 o'clock; lost.

Mr. Emerson moved to postpone it until Friday next; lost.

On Saturday morning, Mr. McCarty of Marion, presented a petition from reformed drinkers of Indianapolis in favor of the passage of the "Maine Law," for the suppression of the liquor traffic. Laid on the table, and on motion of Mr. Saffer, one thousand copies ordered to be printed.

The temperance bill came up in order, and the question was again put on postponing the further consideration of the subject, until Friday next, and again lost.

The question was then on concurring in tne amendments of the committee.

The question was divided, and the Senate voted to strike out the 14th section, as follows:

Sec. 14. That in all judgments under the provisions of this act, against any person either for damages or fines, all the property in the house in which the liquor is sold or given awey, shall be liable to execution to satisfy such judgment; and if not enough personal property can be found, then real property on or in which such liquor is sold, shall be liable to execution to satisfy such judgment: *Provided*, That real estate not belonging to the offender shall not be thus subject to execution for the first offense either against the State or individuals.

Ayes.—Messrs. Alexander, Allen, Athon, Brugh, Cravens, Crawford, Davis, Dunn, Eddy, Goodman, Henton, Hester, Hickman, Hicks, Holloway, James, Kendall, Logan, Marshall, McCarty, Mickle, Niblack, Odell, Reid, Slack, Sleeth, Walker, Washburn. Winstandley, and Witherow—30.

Nays.—Berry, Dawson, Defrees, Dougherty, Hanna, Kinnard, Knowlton, Miller, Milliken, Spann, Teegarden, and Turman—12.

The question then was on inserting the following substitute:

Sec. 14. That in all cases under this act where judgment shall be rendered against any defendant, that he or she stand committed until the fine and costs be paid or replevied; if such fine and costs are not paid or replevied the defendant shall remain in prison until such imprisonment shall amount to said fine and costs at fifty cents per day, counting as nothing any fraction less than fifty cents; and upon all other judgments the personal property of the defenbant alone shall be liable to execution.

Mr. Millikin said he was sorry this section of the bill was stricken out, because he was fearful it was done for the purpose of defeating the objects of the bill. He voted against it for that reason. Many then pretended to be shocked with the idea of imprisonment for offences of this kind, and he was fearful there were those here who would make this a pretext for defeating the bill itself. But the section was stricken out, and the question was on filling the blank with a section substituting imprisonment, and it would be a test question, one which would decide the fate of the whole bill, and he would have the world see what disposition was made of this deeply interesting subject. Sixty thousand petitioners had demanded the decision of the Legislature against the inhuman liquor dealer, and they would see by the vote now about to be taken, so far as the Senate is concerned, whether this decision was for or against them. Mr. M. warned Senators, if they decided now against the temperance men of the State, that they would hear a voice in these Halls before many years which would be obeyed. No new political party was to be organized, but temperance men would compel the nomination of such men by each party as would carry out their principles here, or they would defeat the party refusing to nominate such men.

Mr. Spann replied to Mr. Milliken. He said that in his county many of these temperance petitions were signed by schools, including all the children as well as teachers. Many of them were signed by ladies. A third class of signers, consisting probably of voters, but many of even these names were signed by a single person, and in some instances one person's name was on the same petition several times. He was certain that at least two-thirds of the 60,000 persons signing these petitions wer not such as should govern legislative action, nor would he permit these instructions to govern his conduct as a Senator. He hoped the amendment would not be adopted.

Mr. Dunn thought the bill was an intemperate rather thau a temperance measure. It was calculated to create agitation and excitement, and would, therefore, do more harm than good. He had hoped that the temperance men would have been satisfied with moderate measures, but as this bill, which was one wholly of pains and penalties, was the only one they would be satisfied with, he should be constrained to vote against it.

Mr. Holloway defended the bill and especially the imprisonment amendment proposed by the committee. He went fully into the merits of the question. In regard to the caution to temperance men here, administered by certain Senators, he would say for himself he had no fears. He intended to discharge his duty to the State, and if he was certain it would be the last vote he ever should give, and he was the only one here to give it, it should nevertheless be given freely and fearlessly for the temperance cause. If it should wean every friend from him on earth, he would still give it. There were some legal objections to the provision just stricken out which he was willing to acknowledge, but he could see no good reason why the one now under consideration should not be adopted. It was right and proper, and ought to pass.

Before any vote was taken, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Spann, adjourned until Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

Monday February 9.

The Temperance Bill came up in order. The question was on inserting the imprisonment section reported by the committee.

Mr. Saffer made a speech—a long one, and a strong one—in favor of the temperance cause, and in support of the most stringent measures to sustain it.

Mr. Mickle moved to amend the amendment by striking out so much as relates to imprisonment for costs; carried—ayes 29, nays Messrs. Crawford, Dawson, Millikin, Odell, Saffer, and Teegarden—6.

Mr. Reid moved to amend the amendment further, by excepting women (who sell liquor) from imprisonment for fines, in case they are not paid; lost—ayes 17, nays 18.

Mr. Dunn moved to amend the amendment by providing that no liquor dealer should be imprisoned where he has not property enough to pay the fines assessed against him.

Mr. Berry moved to lay this amendment on the table; lost—ayes 16, nays 20.

Mr. Milliken opposed the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. Dunn favored it, and denounced the extreme measures proposed by the bill as fanaticism and the advocates of extremely stringent temperance measures as fanatics. He instanced some provisions of the Maine law as meeting his approbation.

Mr. Holloway replied to Mr. Dunn.

Mr. Milliken also replied to Mr. Dunn and spoke in opposition to the amendment proposed by Mr. Dunn. If Mr. Dunn favored the Maine law, the friends of temperance were willing to accept it instead of the bill under consideration.

Mr. Dunn replied that he did not favor the Maine law in detail, but only the provisions he mentioned.

Mr. Mickle moved to lay all the amendments to the bill on the table, and that the bill be read and voted on by sections, which was agreed to.

Mr. Mickle movod to strike out the second and third sections, and insert the following in lieu thereof:

It shall not be lawful, after the date aforesaid, for any person engaged in making or vending of intoxicating liquor to sell, barter, or give away intoxicating liquor, in any quantity, to a minor, or when said liquor is in whole or in part to be drank by a minor under the age of eighteen years, without the consent of the parent or guardian of such minor, nor to a person who is at the time in a state of intoxication, or who is in the habit of getting intoxicated, nor when said liquor is in whole or in part to be drank by a person who is at the time in a state of intoxication, or by a person who is in the habit of getting intoxicated. And any person or persons, by themselves or agents offending against the provisions of this section, shall, for the first offence, be fined not less than one nor more than five dollars, and for each subsequent offence the court or jury trying the cause shall add imprisonment; the first imprisonment shall not exceed forty-eight hours, and each subsequent imprisonment shall not be less than three nor more than thirty days.

Mr. Spann moved to amend the amendment by striking out all which relates to imprisonment.

Mr. Eddy moved to lay both amendments on the table. Carried—ayes 26, nays 12.

Mr. Eddy then moved a verbal amendment to the third section, which carried.

Mr. Hester moved to strike out all after the first section of the bill and insert another in lieu thereof, which purposes to repeal all license laws; requires the liquor dealer to give bond with security to the amount of Five Thousand Dollars for the payment of all damages arising from the sale of liquor to minors and habitual drunkards, to be assessed by a court or jury.

Mr. Hester spoke in favor of his amendment. He predicted that if the law asked for by the temperance men should be enacted, a revulsion would take place in public sentiment, and the next Legislature would be called upon to enact laws as extreme in the other direction.

Messrs. Milliken and Holloway opposed the amendment.

Mr. Spann being obliged to choose between the proposition of the Senator from Monroe and the bill before the Senate, chose the former. He thought it impolitic to restrain the manufacture and sale of liquor, because such restrictions were just so many restrictions upon the agricultural interests of the country. As this is a grain-growing State, he thought no laws should be passed to restrain in any degree the growth or sale of agricultural products.

Mr. Holloway moved to lay the substitute on the table. Lost—ayes 15, nays 22.

Mr. Holloway then moved to amend the substitute by providing that the person so fined shall stand committed until the fine is paid or replevied. Lost—ayes 18, nays 21.

Mr. Holloway moved to amend by providing that the usual implements of a tippling house, such as decanters, &c., shall be taken as evidence that defendant sells intoxicating liquors. Lost—ayes 14, nays 22.

Mr. Reid moved to amend the amendment by adding the following additional section:

Sec. —. That hereafter it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, by themselves or agents, to barter or sell any kind of intoxicating liquors whatever, in any quantity less than one quart at one time, or keep what is commonly called a tippling house, in which spirituous liquors are either sold, bartered, or given away, to be drunk in said house, out-house, garden, yard, or appurtenance thereto belonging; and if any person or persons shall violate any of the provisions of this section, every such person shall be fined for the first offense the sum of ten dollars, and for each and every subsequent violation thereof, in any sum not less ihan ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, to which may be added, in the discretion of the jury or court trying the same, imprisonment in the jail of the proper county not exceeding 30 days; lost, ayes 16, noes 25.

Mr. Milliken moved to amend by adding the following additional section:

Sec. —. That in all trials of cases for the violation of the second section of this act, it shall be sufficient in the absence of more direct testimony to prove that the accused keeps the usual implements of a tippling house, or a part of them, or that drunken persons are frequently seen in or about his or her house, or that the witness verily believes that the article drank in his presence was intoxicating liquor. But the defendant shall have the privilege of answering under oath or affirmation in all the cases, whether intoxicating liquor has been drank in or about his house or not, and the credibility thereof shall be taken into consideration by the court or jury trying the case. Lost—ayes 16, noes 25.

Mr. Holloway moved to amend by adding the following additional section:

Sec. 14. That in all judgments under the provisions of this act, against any person either for damages or fine, all the property in the house in which the liquor is sold or given away, shall be liable to execution to satisfy such judgment, and if not enough personal property can be found, then real property on or in which such liquor is sold shall be liable to execution to satisfy such judgment; *Provided*, That real estate not belonging to the offender shall not be thus subject to execution for the first offense either against the State or individuals. Lost.

Mr. Dougherty moved to amend by substituting an act repealing all laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors. Lost—ayes Messrs. Dougherty, Kinnard, Slack, and Washburn—4. Nays 35.

Mr. Eddy moved the previous question, which was seconded, and the question was on adopting the substitute offered by Mr. Hester, to the bill reported by the committee on temperance. The substitute contains substantially the provisions of what is known as the Wisconsin Law. The substitute was not adopted; Ayes 17, Nays 24.

The question was then on engrossing the bill of the committee (amended by striking out the second section and altering the phraseology of the third section) and lost—as follows:

Ayes.—Messrs. Crawford, Dawson, Eddy, Holloway, Marshall, McCarty, Mickle, Millikin, Odell, Reid, Saffer, Teegarden, Turman and Washburn—14.

Nays.—Messrs. Alexander, Athon, Allen, Berry, Brugh, Cravens, Davis, Defrees, Dougherty, Dunn, Goodman, Hanna, Henton, Hester, Hickman, Hicks, James, Kendall, Kinnard, Miller, Niblack, Slack, Sleeth, Spann, Walker and Witherow—26.

Absent.—Messrs. Winstanly, Hunt, Delevan, Woods, Knowlton, Logan, Emerson, Hatfield, Secrest, and Longshore—10.

Thus has failed our temperance bill. Of our friends we will say, they did everything that men could do to accomplish the aim of temperance men—of our enemies we will also say, they left no stone unturned to accomplish its defeat. Let the people mark them.

The course of no man has so much surprised us as that of Hon. Geo. G. Dunn of Lawrence. A professed temperance man—a member of the Temperance Convention, and yet he has sought every opportunity to defeat the bill—first advocating imprisonment and then spurning it and offering various amendments as riders to kill the bill, he at last, after favoring the Maine law, votes against one not half as severe. We leave him to his constituents. Mr. Spann of Jennings and Bartholomew, has also been a deadly enemy of the bill. We ask his district to look at his recorded vote.

We must also confess our surprise at the vote of Mr. Witherow of Hendricks.

We have much more to say on this subject at another time.

A Petition

On Wednesday, Jan. 21, Hon. Horace E. Smith presented to the Massachusetts Legislature a petition bearing the names of *one hundred and thirty-three thousand five hundred and twelve* persons, praying that body to enact in that State a law similar to the far-famed liquor law of Maine. The memorial from Lowell, containing fourteen thousand names, was stolen. Had this been presented with the others it would have increased the names to nearly one hundred and fifty thousand. This "*Monster*" being placed in the open hall and in front of the Speaker's chair, Mr. Smith, who was a member of the House, addressed the Speaker as follows:

Mr. Speaker:—Leave has been asked and granted to introduce a petition—may I not say *the* petition—of a large portion of the inhabitants of the State, and it seems proper to make at least a brief statement of the character of the petitioners, and the nature of their prayer. It will be seen at a glance that the petition is one of no ordinary magnitude. I believe that in point of numbers it has never been equalled in this country. It enrols the names of more than 130,000 of the best citizens and inhabitants of the commonwealth, among whom more than 57,000 are known to be legal voters. And it is believed, also, that many more of the signers are of this nature, though owing to various circumstances that fact is not stated. Standing at the head of all these names is

the honor of one of George N. Briggs, and following his are those representing all professions, all trades in the commonwealth. Woman also, is represented, and rightly too, for she has peculiar claims to the sympathy and protection of the Legislature, as being the subject of laws in whose enactment she has no voice—but more as the peculiar subject of the dire evils which the traffic in intoxicating drinks has brought upon community. It is right, therefore, that her voice should be heard.

The petitioners ask for no class legislation, no act of incorporation, no protection for commerce, agriculture or manufactures, but for protection to man, to religion, to our halls of learning, our temples of legislation, our courts of justice, and above all, to our domestic altars. They believe that the traffic in ardent spirits has peopled our houses of correction, our jails, our lunatic asylums, our grave yards, with uncounted numbers of premature victims. They further believe that the Legislature has the power to remedy the evil, and having that power, it ought to exercise it. The boon they ask is no selfish one, and this petition of theirs is the result of the pulsation of the great heart of the commonwealth. And, sir, I trust I may be permitted to express the hope that their prayer will find a response here. I present, Mr. Speaker, the petition of George N. Briggs, and 133,512 others, for a law prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating liquors. And also these several other petitions of the male and female teachers of the Wesleyan Academy in Wilbraham; of the teachers and pupils of Amherst Academy; of the officers and students of Amherst college; of the town officers of North Bridgwater, and the officers of the Normal school there; of 30 prisoners of the Norfolk county jail; of 28 prisoners in the house of correction at Dedham—all for the same object. And I move their reference to a joint special committee.

The motion was unanimously adopted, and the joint special committee appointed.

The "*Mammoth Petition*" was escorted by twelve of the city police, who, as teetotallers and members of the Temple of Honor, volunteered their services on the occasion. It was rolled on an axis, so suspended on a wooden frame, as to rotate freely, and was about three feet in diameter. Of the 133,512 names attached to the petition 57,067 were those of legal voters, being very nearly a majority of all the legal voters of the whole commonwealth, although about one-third of the towns in the State had not sent in their returns.

It was taken to the State house in a procession of over five thousand persons, headed by the large "*Jenny Lind*" sleigh, drawn by four spirited steeds, and bearing the petition, and the presentation committee, with a banner waving aloft, announcing in large capitals—

"THE VOICE OF MASSACHUSETTS—
130,000 PETITIONERS FOR
THE MAINE LAW."

Then followed Bond's Cornet Band, whose sweet music was harsh discord to the rum-sellers' ears, the "Central Executive Board," Grand Division Sons of Temperance, subordinate Divisions, of which Shakspeare Division of Boston bore off the palm in regalia, banners, and numbers—other temperance organizations—members of the Mass Convention, and other citizens, making in all a long and solid column, four a-breast, of about 5,000 petitioners, that made the spirit mongers, as it moved along in front of their stores, feel, and look much more *sober* and *blue* than their "*liquid fires*" were in the habit of making their customers and *victims*.

We have no doubt that before that Legislature adjourns "The Maine Law" will be placed upon the statute books of the "Old Bay State."

For the Temperance Chart.

Dear Sir:—Though deaths and funerals under circumstances like unto the one set forth in the annexed lines are every-day occurrences, yet they are passed by, perhaps on account of their frequency, almost unnoticed, I thought that perhaps these lines might meet the eye of some one running a similar course to the one whose death suggested them to me, and although of little force, might be the means of his rescue. If so, I and you would have our reward—I for writing, and you for publishing them. Drunkenness is not peculiarly the vice of the low and illiterate; some of the brightest, as you are aware, are and have been the worst of topers. The person spoken of here, was once a respectable man, enjoying the pleasures of a home of plenty and cheerfulness, made so by his prosperity in business and the society of an intelligent wife and daughter. He unwisely contracted the habit of taking a social glass, which grew upon him as it does on others, in such a degree that he became a confirmed drunkard—squandered his property in gambling and other vices. His wife being a delicate woman, was unable to bear up against such heavy sorrows, and died soon after his fall. He, too, is now dead—he died the death of a debauchee. His funeral was scantily attended, for even those who worked his ruin—robbed him of his fortune, perhaps his soul—at least his earthly happiness—refused to follow him to the grave, and only mourned him as a *lost customer*. Those who once respected him had ceased to do so—*not without cause*. Who then could imagine the feelings of that daughter, who was his only mourner—yes she mourned, for although a drunkard yet he was a Father, and once a kind and indulgent one—She also is now disregarded by all who once respected her, as is the custom in this flinty world. She is poor and disgraced. What a pity that the consequences of other's errors will some times fall upon the child.

This was the work of strong drink assisted by the vender. Very truly yours,

FRED.

For the Temperance Chart.

PLEASANT VIEW, Jan. 22, 1852.

Bro. Woodward:—As yet nothing has appeared in your most excellent paper concerning our Division. But suffice it to say we are not idle. The good cause of temperance is still progressing with a steady course among us.

Our Division has been organized a little over three years, during which time we have seen some dark hours; but with Love, Purity and Fidelity as our motto, we have increased steadily, in spite of all opposition, and now Pleasant View Division, No. 187, has a fine, comfortable hall, that is weekly sealing the death warrant of the liquor dealer in our midst. We still have some opposition from a few of the "baser sort," yet there is scarcely a meeting passes without an initiation. In our Division, as in some others, we have a few drones whose faith seems but little larger than a grain of mustard seed, still we hope they will finally be saved, even "though as by fire."

The most of the members of our Division are temperance men of the first character and integrity, and faithful in the cause, not fearing their popularity.

With this encouragement, we are confident of winning the day.

There is one unfortunate being who still lifts his hydra head among us, thinking it more honorable to sell whisky and make drunkards, paupers and criminals than to *steal sheep* and live on the mutton.

Recently a Union of the Daughters of Temperance has been organized in our town, which promises to effect even more than we have done, and with whose assistance we expect to send the liquor traffic back to the devil, from whom it emanated, with the seal of *Temperance* on it, never to be broken.

This praiseworthy organization now numbers some twenty members of intelligent, efficient and persevering ladies, who are now doing a noble work among us. This is cheering to us, as the final triumph of temperance in Indiana depends, in a great measure for its success, upon the influence and labors of the female portion of community.

Yours, in L., P. and F., V. R. S.

For the Temperance Chart.

ECONOMY, Wayne County, Ind.,
January 25th, 1852.

Dear Bro. Woodward:—A word or two from this part of the field, may not be uninteresting. The war rages terribly, but our bright and glorious star is bearing us on to certain victory. Never before has our Division been in so healthy and prosperous a condition as at present. We have had initiations weekly, for a month past; last night we initiated *two* and have *four*, for the next evening. Be it known that we are not a new division,—that our rapid increase and prosperity at this time, is not owing to the *novelty* of the thing, by any means, but rather to sober second thought and calm deliberation. These are the men we want, sir, to help us guide our staunch and well-built vessel, through the present contest.

Yours, in bonds of fraternal feeling,

W. W. GOOD, R. S.

For the Temperance Chart.

RUSSELVILLE, Feb. 19, 1852.

BRO. WOODWARD.—I have visited all the Divisions in my district, and find them, with one exception, in a prosperous condition. There have been thirty six additions to them during the past quarter, and we have dedicated two new halls. The Order is doing great good in this section, and will tell in after days.

At a meeting of the P. W. P.s, and W. P.s of my district, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves from this hence forth, not to support any person or persons, that may become a condidate before the people for office, from the Governor down to a representative in our State Legislature, who will not openly pledge themselves to give their aid and support to carrying out the principles of temperance reform in this State.

By this we mean they must be decidedly in favor of such measures as will secure the passage of such temperance laws as the people desire on the subject of temperance, and have recommended each Subordinate Division in said district to pass said resolution. Russellville Division has passed it, and I feel assured in my mind, that all the Divisions in the District will fully concur in said resolution, as above set forth.

If you think the above worthy of publishing in the Chart, please to publish it.

Yours in Love, Purity, and Fidelity,

JACOB DURHAM, D. G. W. P.

For the Temperance Chart.

MILROY, Ind., Feb. 4, 1852.

BRO. WOODWARD—DEAR SIR:—For the encouragement of Sons of Temperance every where I am induced to give you a short account of a glorious reformation which has lately been effected in our village.

With a population of some 250 *bodies*, (I hardly think we have that many *souls*,) Milroy, by means of the "*great destroyer*," had for the last two or three years, gained a reputation abroad, second to no other town of like size in the State of Indiana, for wickedness and drinking. It was, to say the least of it, decidedly "*hard*," and "King Alcohol" had gained an ascendancy over many of our citizens truly alarming. Their condition was by many considered almost hopeless. But thanks to the beautiful and glorious organization of the Sons of Temperance, we have now a different state of things. The sun of "better days" has arisen upon us, and already dispelled and driven back the black fogof intemperance.

Some four years ago a small Division was organized here under unfavorable auspices. It struggled on for about a year through many difficulties, but at last was compelled to surrender its charter, and our devoted village relapsed into a condition worse than at first. A prejudice against the order among our best citizens too, arose so deep and strong that the best friends of Temperance thought it folly to undertake to overcome. But, as Byron says, "when things are at their worst they sometimes mend," and so it has been with us—the evil has worked its own cure.

Through the exertions of those whole-souled, devoted friends of temperance, E. H. M. Berry, Eld. R. B. Roberts, and others, a new charter was obtained, and on the 15th of January we commenced operations with fifteen members. In a very few days all the liquor sellers in town (who, unlike most of that tribe, happened to have *souls*,) were initiated into the blessed privilege of "sons." The night following, the whiskey barrels with their contents mysteriously disappeared. Some think that the devil in a fit of despair snatched up his darling instrument for the destruction of souls and spirited it away!! However, be that as it may, we have in our Division at this writing over *fifty* enthusiastic members, with an absolute certainty of increasing the number to *eighty* within the next three or four weeks. All prejudice against the Order is gone. Every man in our midst who really loves his fellow man, if he does not join us, bids us "God speed," and tries with all his might to influence the dram drinker to join us. They only wait to be convinced that they can do more good by coming into the Division than by staying out, in order to do so. This is indeed a glorious victory—one that will weigh well in our favor in that great day, fixed for the final rendering and canceling of our accounts.

We have the *enemy under*, and with God's good help we intend to keep him under; and instead of having our little village a hissing and a by-word for wickedness, we intend that it shall be a pattern of sobriety and morality.

And here I will say to old Father Havens, should this meet his eye, that if he ever visits our town again, he need have no fear that his buggy wheels will be carried off.

Yours in love, purity, and fidelity,

N. TOMPKINS, M. D.

LEXINGTON, Scott co. Feb. 4, 1852.

BRO. WOODWARD—Temperance is on the advance in this county. Our Division is doing a good work in the glorious cause. Liquor men are afraid, and begin to tremble for fear their strong prop may be knocked from under, and they thrown out to buffet with the temperance army, without the strong arm of the law to protect them. God speed the time.

Bro. Woodward, keep us posted up with our law makers, and mark the man that opposes a good temperance law, so that we may remember him hereafter.

Yours in L. P. & F., J. H. P.

Of the famous band of patriots who destroyed the tea in Boston Harbor, on the memorable 10th of December, 1773, seventy-nine years ago, one is still living. When the present century dawned, he had almost reached the goal of three score years and ten! And now, at the age of one hundred and fifteen years, David Kinnison, of Chicago, Illinois, holds the eminent position of the last survivor of the Boston Tea Party!

JENNY LIND has generously presented to Miss Adelaide Phillips, of the Boston Museum, $1,000 to enable her to finish her musical education in Italy.

THE FINALE OF A DRUNKARD'S CAREER.

BY FRED.

See yonder hearse proceeding on its dreary way,
Conveying the remains of one whose loss seems little felt
Save but by one, in whom sorrow has its sway—
Whose heart does this decease occasion thus to melt?
It is an orphan girl now left alone to buffit with the world
By that Parent's folly in the indulgence of intoxicating drink
Shortened his days, died wretched, and on that poor daughter hurled
The consequences of his appetite, and left her on the brink
Of a Drunkard Father's grave, weeping the tears of solitary grief,
Her last friend by nature's ties now gone, left without even a Father's blessing;
Poor in purse and spirit, to her it seems, all that could give relief
To the troubled Soul on earth are with that parent among the missing.
Death years since had kindly called her angel mother away—
She was spared this scene of mortality and distress,
And was, perhaps, interceding at the throne on that day
With prayers to her Lord the poor Drunkard's soul to bless.
Inebriate he was called away a drunkard to meet his God,
Without athought of Hell or Heaven, future punishment or bliss
Through the troubled stream of life he giddily did ford;
Mark, I tell thee thy end must ever be like this.
Then wilt thou not put down the fatal glass and think?
Think, and surely if thou art sane, thou wilt at once amend
And not bring endless wo upon thyself or thine, or thus to sink
Drink by drink deeper into degradation regardless of thy end.

Indianapolis, Jan. 26, 1852.

ANOTHER VICTIM.—New Orleans has again been the scene of another atrocious and bloody murder, committed under the maddening influence of strong drink. The parties were named Wm Fagan, a tailor, and Frederick Donovan, a steamboat hand. It seems that both were in the habit of sleeping in the house, a place of low resort. A few nights at a late hour, in a Fagan went to his home demanded admittance, of intoxication, and tired to bed, but on hearing van had regot up and let him in. As soon as call, he admittance, he commenced to abuse ned van in a most hostile and violent manner challenging him to fight. Donovan was not disposed to quarrel, and tried to avoid a difficulty. He was, however, at length provoked, and finally gave Fagan a severe beating. Smarting with pain, and excited by liquor, Fagan went in search of a weapon, and returning with a long knife fastened to a stick, he pierced Donovan to the heart, as he lay in his bed. The unfortunate man died almost instantaneously. How many more instances of this kind will we have to record, inflicted by accursed drink? "Is there no balm in Gilead—no physician there?"—*Crystal Fount.*

FATAL AFFAIR.—We understatd that a fight came off Tuesday night a mile or two north of Kane, in Greece Co. Ill., between two men named Robt. Batey and Z. Mays, which resulted in the death of the latter.—It seems there was an old grudge existing between them, and several fights had before taken place, in which Mays always proved the victor. Tuesday they met at a doggery known as Widow Green's and commenced quarreling. Finally, they went out in the road to have a fight, when Batey struck May a heavy blow, and felled him to the ground. He lay a moment or two, and the bystanders told Batey he was dead, when he swore that "he was glad of it, and wished he had struck harder." May was picked up and found to be insensible. He was carried into the doggery, and died in a few minutes.

Batey was taken before a magistrate for examination, and while in the office, pretended to be sick. He went to the door, and somehow managed to escape, and at last accounts had not been captured.

As usual, rum had a hand in the business. May was thoroughly intoxicated at the time, and Batey had been drinking pretty freely.

Another temperance lecture!—*Prairie State.*

THE GOVERNOR'S OPINION.—We understand that Gov. Hubbard, who at the time of the passage of the Maine temperance law in June last entertained some doubts whether it was not a step in advance of public opinion, is now satisfied that the people of the State will sustain and execute the law, and freely expresses his opinion in conversation in favor of its continuance, and against repeal. He does not wish to see the law in any way strained in its execution, or extended by construction, but confined within its fair and legitimate meaning and intention. He thinks some modifications might be made, but that none should be allowed which would impair its efficiency. From what we have heard from gentlemen who have recently conversed with him on the subject, we feel authorized to regard him as a decided friend of the law, and in favor of its being judiciously enforced.—*Fountain and Jour.*

LADIES WHO SMOKE.—There is a beautiful story told of a pious old Quaker lady, who was much addicted to smoking tobacco. She had indulged herself in this habit until it increased so much upon her, that she not only smoked her pipe a large portion of the day, but frequently sat up in bed for this purpose at night. After one of these nocturnal entertainments, she fell asleep, and dreamed that she died, and approached heaven. Meeting an angel she asked him if her name was written in the Book of Life. He disappeared, but replied, upon returning, that he could not find it.

'Oh,' said she, 'do look again it must be there.'

He examined, again, but returned with a sorrowful face saying, "'tis not there!'

'Oh,' said she in agony, 'it must be there, I have the assurauce it is there! Do look again!'

The angel was moved to tears by her entreaties, and again left her to renew his search. After a long absence he came back his face radiant with joy and exclaimed:

'We have found it, but it was so clouded with tobacco smoke that we could hardly see it.'

'The woman upon waking immediately threw her pipe away and never indulged in smoking again.

THE STRIPED PIG UNDER A NEW NAME. A letter from a traveler through Vermont, states that while he was sitting in a village tavern, another traveler came in, and stepping up to the place where the bar once was, intimated that he should like a glass of brandy. "Don't keep it," was the gruff reply. The traveler was off in quick time. Presently an old farmer came in, and blustering up to the landlord, when the following dialogue ensued: Farmer—"Good mornin', Cap'n B." Landlord—"Good mornin' Squire." Farmer—"How is your family this mornin'?" Landlord—"Pretty smart, thank'ee." Farmer—"Is the *baby* well?" Landlord—"O, yes, *very*. Would you like to see it?" Farmer—"Well, I don't care if I do." Landlord—"Walk into the *kitchen*, Squire. Mrs. B. will be glad to see you." So out they go, says the traveler, and returned after a *very short* visit to "*the baby*," who seems to have *kissed* them rather roughly, judging by the manner in which they licked their chops.—*Lowell Courier.*

DEATH FROM COLD WATER!—A black man a hand Island, drank a pint of brandy on state of sixteen hours he remained in a called for water. On being roused, he died. The coroner drinking freely, soon that *the proximate* jury found a verdict *cold water.* his death was

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NORTH CAROLINA.—One hundred and thirteen new Divisions have been added to the Order of the Sons of Temperance in North Carolina, in the year ending last month; so says the report of the Grand Scribe. At the celebration at Raleigh on the 30th, one thousand persons, ladies and gentlemen, attending the evening festival.

A fire occurred while we were in Fulton. A drunkery was totally burned, and considerable rum left carelessly to run out upon the ice. What a loss! The proprietor was once a Son of Temperance—and an honored citizen, but at the time of the fire, the proprietor of one of the lowest drunkeries in the place. Judas Iscariots will stoop the lowest.—*Cayuga Chief.*

EVILS OF THE TRAFFIC.—There were 505 arests in Philadelphia last week, of which 405 were for drunken and disorderly conduct, 24 for destitution and vagrancy—no doubt occasioned by the same; 39 for larceny. No doubt a majority of these thieves were made such, either directly or indirectly by the same prolific parent crime. What forbearing people those of Philadelphia must be to suffer by, and pay for all this crime and mischief, without trying to get rid of it. It looks like encouraging and approving it.

An intoxicated man fell helpless in North Pearl Street, late on Thursday night, completely overcome by his deep potations. The cold was intense, and he would inevitably have perished in a few minutes, had not a chance passer-by discovered him and handed him over to the night police. He was roused with great difficulty, having fallen into a slumber that would have known no waking this side eternity, but for his fortunate rescue.

Less than a score of years ago, this debased man was a thrifty citizen, fortunate in his domestic relations and all his business pursuits, and basking in the sunshine of prosperity, with a bright prospect for the future shining in his path. Now he is a beggar and a sot, self-exiled from his happy home, degraded almost to the level of the brute, ruined beyond redemption, lost beyond reclaim.—*State Register.*

The Going Snake Temperance Society, Cherokee Nation, has for officers, Hon. Six Killer, *President*, Young Squirrel, *Vice President*, Sam Grasshopper, *Secretary.*

T. M. NICHOLS, J. F. JOHNSTON.

NICHOLS & JOHNSTON,

SURGEON DENTISTS,

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Perform all operations connected with Dental Surgery, and warrant the same to stand, or repair free of charge.

Dentists' Fine Gold Foil, and Plate, also Plate and Pivot Teeth, for sale at the usual rates.

Orders by mail or otherwise, accompanied with the Cash, carefully and promptly attended to.

Feb. 1, 1842. 1 year.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

"TEMPERANCE CHART,"

THE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION S. OF T. OF INDIANA.

Several attempts have been made by the Grand Division of this State to establish a permanent Temperance paper in this State, which, from various causes, have heretofore failed. At its late session the Grand Division resolved to take the paper under its own patronage, and this will insure its permanency.

The committee appointed to publish the paper, have made the necessary arrangements for its publication, and now offer the paper on the following

TERMS:

The "Chart" will be published semi-monthly, on good paper and large type, of which the present No. is a specimen; *at the low price of 50 cents per annum, payable in all cases in advance.* A limited number of advertisements will be inserted, at the usual rates.

All letters relating to the paper and all communications, should be addressed, *post paid*, to C. Woodward G. S., Indianapolis, Ind.

All D. G. W. P.s and W. P.s, are by resolution of the Grand Division, authorized agents of the "Chart."

Remittances can be sent through the postmasters, free of postage.

The postage on the Chart will be as follows:

In Marion County, free. Any distance not exceeding 50 miles, 10 cents per year. Any distance within the State exceeding 50 miles, 20 cents per year.

1,000 AGENTS WANTED.

HEADLEY'S LIFE OF KOSSUTH.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE LIFE OF LOUIS KOSSUTH, GOV. OF HUNGARY.

With notices of the Distinguished Men, and Scenes of the Hungarian Revolution. To which is added an appendix, containing Kossuth's Address to the People of the United States; and the most important of the addresses, letters and speeches of the Great Magyar Chief. By P. C. Headley, author of "Life of the Empress Josephine," "Life of Lafayette," etc., with an Introduction by Horace Greeley. In one elegant 12 volume of 461 pp., with an accurate steel P. Uni- Price $1 25.

N. B. Agents wanted in every county in the above named States, (not already occupied,) in every readted States, (not already occupied,) unity of possess- popular work. It is believed the noble Hungarian ing family will be glad of the from the unparalleled ing the Life and Speech

Such is the present MILLER, Auburn, N. Y. sale of the work. at by mail, free of postage, on re- DE, post paid. 2w

A sing

ceipt NEW VOLUME OF THE

MERICAN TEMPERANCE MAGAZINE.

COMMENCING JANUARY 1, 1852.

ON the first of January, 1852, the new volume of the American Temperance Magazine, edited by Gen. S. F. Cary, will be commenced. The first number will contain three beautiful engravings, one of which will be a splendid portrait of Hon. Neal Dow, (the Napoleon of the Temperance Army,) with a Biographical Sketch, and giving the operations of the Maine Liquor Law. Our New volume will open with several marked improvements; and we intend to render each succeeding number more and more worthy the generous patronage of the public.

☞ We have the happiness to inform the readers of the Magazine, that an original story, written expressly for our pages by Mrs. C. W. Denison, will shortly appear. It will be entitled—

HOPE STERLING—A TALE OF NEW ENGLAND.

In view of our arduous exertions, and of the large expenses we are constantly incurring in this good work, we confidently appeal to the friends of temperance, and of a sound American Literature for their generous support. We really feel that our Magazine deserves it; that it is, and will ever continue to be, under our direction, a guide, a counsellor, a companion, which the lovers of sound morals, and human happiness ought to aid in introducing to every temperance organization and family in the land.

TERMS—$2 per annum; 10 copies for $16; 20 for $30; and one gratis, to the brother sending a club in advance. Money to be remitted at the publisher's risk. Please address—

R. VAN DIEN, Publisher.
86 Nassau St., N. Y.

☞ Bro. E. H. PARSLEY is my duly authorized agent for the State of Indiana. jan1-3m.

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, & TRIMMINGS

AT WHOLESALE.

WE are now in receipt of a large and desirable stock of Fall and Winter Goods, comprising in part.

60 bales brown Sheeting;
10 do do Shirting;
15 do do Drilling;
15 do Ticking;
9 cases bleached Muslin;
2 do do Drilling;
2 do colored Cambrics;
120 pieces Cloths, assorted colors;
200 pieces Satinets, assorted colors;
300 pieces Tweeds and Jeans, assorted colors;
75 pieces Cassimeres, assorted colors;
200 pieces scarlet, yellow, green, and white Flannels;
40 pieces heavy Over-Coatings;
60 pieces Apron Checks;
40 pieces Lin. and Cotton Table Diaper;
2,000 pieces Fancy Prints;
600 do blue and blue and orange Prints;
150 pieces oil red Prints;
300 pieces plain and fancy Ginghams;
600 plain and embroidered Shawls;
15 pieces fancy Bonnet Silks;
12 pieces black satin Vesting;
20 pieces assorted Vesting,
10 do do Dress Silks;
200 pr. ass'd Coat Blankets;
60 pr. white Bed Blankets
100 pr. Horse Blankets;
250 pieces blk. and fancy Lustres;
100 pieces plain and plaid Linceys;
150 pieces Cashmere and Delanes;
50 pieces Canton Flannels;
160 cases Boots and Shoes;
55 do Hats and Caps;
12 cases Bonnets, fall style;
200 pieces Silk Hdkfs;
300 do Cotton Flags;
50 pieces Irish Linens;

Together with every variety of Notions and Trimmings, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Groceries, Nails, and Glass.

We invite an examination by merchants and dealers, and will sell at low prices.

LITTLE, DRUM, & ANDERSONS.

Indianapolis, Sept. 19, 1851.

CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the Naational Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5,00. Books, $2,00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. Woodward G. S., Indianapolis, Ind., free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20,00.

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

C. WOODWARD, G. W. R.

Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys living in ——, in the State of Indiana, with the full consent and approbation of our parents and guardians, respectfully petition the Grand Section of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called —— Section No. —, C. T., to be located at ——, and under your jurisdiction. We pledge ourselves to be governed by the laws and usages of the Order of the Cadets of Temperance. Enclosed is for Charter, Red Books, Officers' Cards, Constitutions, &c., $5,00. Signed

To which must be appended the following

This is to certify that Bro. ——, wh is now a S. of pears to the above as W. Patron, elision No. —— T. in good standing, in ——

W. P. of the Division.

S. of T.

Signed by a W. P. HENRY OHR, G. S. C. of T., In-

Address (post

dianapolis.

OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the —— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ——, and under your jurisdiction. We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union. Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5.

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

Address (post paid,) Mrs. ELIZA RICHMOND, G. S. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

Benevolent Societies.

I. O. O. F.

THE R. W. GRAND LODGE—Meets at Indianapolis semi-annually, on the third Tuesdays of January and July.

THE R. W. GRAND ENCAMPMENT—Meets at Indianapolis semi-annually, on the Mondays preceding the 3d Tuesdays of January and July.

CENTRE LODGE No. 18—Meets every Tuesday evening.

PHILOXENIAN LODGE, No. 44—Meets every Wednesday evening.

METROPOLITAN ENCAMPMENT, No. 5—Meets on the 1st and 3d Monday evenings of each month.

MASONIC FRATERNITY.

GRAND CHAPTER OF THE STATE OF INDIANA — Meets on the Wednesday preceding the 4th Monday in May in each year.

GRAND LODGE OF INDIANA — Meets on the 4th Monday in May of each year.

RAPER ENCAMPMENT No. 1 — Meets on the 4th Wednesday of each month.

INDIANAPOLIS CHAPTER No. 5 — Meets on the 1st Friday of each month.

CENTRE LODGE, No. 23 — Meets on the 1st Wednesday of each month.

MARION LODGE, No. 35 — Meets on the 3d Wednesday of each month.

TEMPERANCE ORDERS.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Hall on Washington street, between Meridian and Illinois streets.

GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA—Meets at Indianapolis in the month of October, 1852.

WASHINGTON DIVISION, No. 10, Meets every Friday evening.

FIDELITY DIVISION, No. 44—Meets every Wednesday evening.

MARION DIVISION, No. 76—Meets every Tuesday evening.

TEMPLE OF HONOR.

Hall on the corner of Washington and Meridian streets —Enterance on Meridian street.

OLIVER TEMPLE, No. 6 — Meets on the 2d and last Mondays of each month.

CENTRAL DEGREE TEMPLE, No. 1 — Meets on the 1st and 3d Mondays of each month.

SOCIAL DEGREE TEMPLE, No. —, — Meets every Wednesday evening.

CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

MARION SECTION; No. 2 — Meets at Temperance Hall, every Saturday Evening.

DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE

SIGOURNEY UNION, No. 3 — Meets at Temperance Hall, every Saturday afternoon.

NATIONAL SERIES OF

STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS,

Published by A. S. BARNES & Co., 51, *John St., New York; for sale, wholesale and retail, by C. B. Davis, Indianapolis, Indiana.*

THE attention of teachers and friends of education generally, is invited to the following list of Text Books adapted for the use of Schools, Academies, and Colleges. Numerous testimonials of their merits, from many distinguished sources, could here be given, but are entirely omitted, with the hope that intelligent teachers who have not seen the works, will examine for themselves. Many of the books here enumerated are already generally known and in extensive use throughout the United States.

DAVIES' SYSTEM OF MATHEMATICS.

Davies' Primary Table Book, 10 cents.
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Davies' Elementary Algebra, 75 cents.
Key to Davies' Elementary Algebra, 75 cents.
Davies' Elementary Geometry, 75 cents.
Davies' Practical Mathematics (in press).
Davies' Bourdon's Algebra, $1 25.
Davies, Legendre's Geometry, $1 25.
Davies' Elements of Surveying, $1 25.
Davies, Analytical Geometry, $1 25.
Davies' Diff. and Integral Calculus, $1 25.
Davies' Descriptive Geometry, $1 75.
Davies' Shades, Shadows, etc., $2 00.
Davies' Logic of Mathematics, $1 50.

THE ELEMENTARY SCIENCES.

Chambers' Treasury of Knowledge, 75 cents.
Chambers' Natural Philosphy, 75 cents.
Chambers' Elements of Zoology, 25 cents.
Hamilton's Elements of Physiology, 75 cents.
Page's Elements of Geology, 75 cents.
Reid and Bain's Chemistry, 75 cents.
Clark's Elements of Drawing, 75 cents.
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Fulton & Eastman's Writing Books, 10 cents.
Fulton & Eastman's Book Keeping, 75 cents.
Parker's Juvenile Philosphy, 25 cents.
Parker's First Lessons in Philosophy, 35 cents.
Parker's School Compedium, $1 00.
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Gillespie on Roads and Railroads, $1 50.
Bartlett's Natural Philosophy for Colleges, $2 50.

BROOKS' CLASSICAL SERIES.

Brook's First Latin Lessons, 50 cents.
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Weaver's Analytical Orthography, 20 cents.
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Parker's Third School Reader, 37 cents.
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Clark's New English Grammar, 50 cents.
Northend's Little Speaker, 30 cents.
Northend's American Speaker, 75 cents.
Northend's School Dialogues, 75 cents.

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School Song and Hymm Book, 30 cents.
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Theodore Thinker's Botany, 37 cents.
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Dunning's Ancient and Classical Geography; 50 cts.

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Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching, $1 25.
Mansfield on American Education, $1 25.
De Tocqueville on American Institutions, $1 25.
Barnard on School Architecture, $1 50.

Orders from teachers or the trade, for any of the above works, shall have prompt attention.

C. B. DAVIS,
Sept. 1, 1851. No 12, Washington St.

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These articles are principally manufactured by Wilson & Co., of Baltimore, who are well known as the best manufacturers of the kind in the United States. They will be sold at the manufacturer's prices.

He hopes that members of the various Orders will give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he is confident that he can offer greater inducements than any other similar establishment in the State.

The following is a list of a part of the stock, with the prices annexed:

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Set of Division Jewels,	22 00
Set of Temple Jewels,	30 00
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1st Degree,	11 00
2d do	13 00
3d do	15 00
Grand Temple Regalia,	8 00
Embroidered Regalia, from	12 to 20 00
Emblems, 3d Degree Temple,	14 00
Caps for Subordinate Temple,	2 00
Lantern for Subordinate Temple,	12 00
Triangle and Star for Subordinate Temple,	75
Blue Robes,	2 50
White, with Star on,	3 00
Lodge Regalia, Degree and Encampment Regalia,	

JAMES HALL.

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We are prepared to transport packages, bank notes and specie, to and from any of the Eastern cities; also, Louisville, Frankfort and Lexington, Ky., St. Louis, Mo., or any points on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

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Orders for goods to be returned by Express, sent free. Our rates of charges have been greatly reduced and the public will find this a safe and expeditious method of transportation. ADAMS & CO.

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Office in Indianapolis in Kinder's Building, South side Washington street, near the Court House.

Office open during business hours.

dec. 6. C. WOODWARD, Agent.

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This Company insures Lives at the lowest rates consistent with safety, either upon the Joint Stock or Mutual plan.

In the Joint Stock Department, premium payable quarterly, semi-annually or annually. On the Mutual plan, one-half the premium paid in cash, the balance by a note bearing six per cent. interest—the interest only payable annually. Persons insuring on the mutual plan, participate in the profits of the Company in that department.

The undersigned having been appointed agent for the above Company, is prepared to fill applications for Life Insurance, on favorable terms.

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July 15, 1851.

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Policies at Joint Stock and Mutual rates, contain no condition except as usual in Life Insurance.

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All the members of a Temple or Division insured at greatly reduced rates.

As Agent for the above Company, I am prepared to receive applications for Policies at any of the above rates.

CHARLES WOODWARD, Agent,
At the office of the Grand Scribe,
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J. L. MOTHERSHEAD, *Medical Examiner.* may28

LITTLE, DRUM, & ANDERSONS.

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We are receiving Country Produce of all descriptions, and paying the highest market price. Dealers visiting Indianapolis are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices, both for Produce and Merchandise generally. July 15 tf.

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TO my largely increased stock, purchased in the East this Spring, I am constantly receiving additions from the Eastern markets and manufacturers. I have now on hand a larger and cheaper stock than can be found elsewhere in this vicinity. I have added many new articles, as well as increased those heretofore kept. Among the articles of which I have a full assortment on hand, are

Building Materials and House Trimmings:

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The best assortment ever offered in this market.

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july15 tf

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HARPERS' New Monthly Magazine for August this day received by C. B. DAVIS,
july31 [Statesman copy] No. 12, Washington St.

A SPLENDID TEMPERANCE MAGAZINE.

The American Temperance Magazine and Sons of Temperance Offering.

BY GEN. S. F. CARY,

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THIS Magazine will be particularly devoted to Temperance Literature of a high character, consisting of Tales, Essays, Biographies of eminent Temperance Men, Poems, &c. It will be issued in the first of each month, and each number will contain *sixty pages of original* matter, prepared expressly for this work by our most popular and talented writers and will be EMBELISHED WITH PORTRAITS (engraved on steel in the best style) of the distinguished Temperance Champions of our country. Among the portraits already engraved for this work are the following, viz:—

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Aug. 15th, 1851. 6mo.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

SECOND VOLUME

OF

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Published in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, and devoted to the Interests of the Order of the Temple of Honor.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

THIS Popular Magazine, having met with the hearty approval of the Temple Order, wherever it circulated during its first year, will commence its *Second Volume* on the first of September, 1851. It will as heretofore be issued on the first of every month, each number containing

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Unsurpassed Beauty of its Mechanical Execution,

will render it a desirable companion for every Templar who wishes to supply his family with good temperance reading, and keep himself posted in the doings and progress of the Order of which he is a member. This Magazine is the *first* and ONLY publication ever devoted particularly to the Temple Order, and is not confined to any locality, but is designed to be the Organ of the *whole Order*. This gives it a peculiar claim on the Fraternity for encouragement and support.

While it aims to be the expositor of the Temple Order, it will give an impartial and faithful history of all important temperance movements, whether by individual or associated action, or legislative enactments and thus form a valuable journal for every friend of temperance and morality.

The services of several able writers are already secured for its pages; and, as the subscription list increases, more will be added. No labor or expense, consistent with our means, will be spared to make it just what the temperance portion of community desire: a good family Magazine not surpassed by any in the country.

TERMS: One Copy for one Year (12 numbers), $1 00
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Invariably in advance.

☞ Newspapers and periodicals publishing this Prospectus, and sending a marked copy to this office will be entitled to a copy of the work.

J. WADSWORTH

Cincinnati, August 1, 1851.

☞ ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS will be expected to commence at the beginning or middle of a volume (September or March). To new subscribers, sending for the work at any other time, we will forward the numbers back to the nearest of these periods, provided they are on hand, excepting those who wish to begin with a new volume. In no case will it be sent longer than ordered. When the time expires for which a person has ordered the work, he will bear in mind that we have no means of knowing that he wishes it continued, but by a renewal of his subscription.

All remittances and communications should be addressed to J. WADSWORTH, Editor of Templar's Magazine, Cincinnati. Remittances by mail may be sent at our risk, when directed as above, mailed in the presence of a post-master or other responsible person.

Money, current at the place sent *from*, will be received on subscription, but that which is current in *Cincinnati* is always preferable. Bills on Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky banks, are at par in Cincinnati.—Those on *country* banks, at a distance, are at a greater discount than those on banks in large cities.

A specimen number of the work will be sent, without charge, to any one wishing to examine it before subscribing; but no name unaccompanied with the subscription price for one year or six months, will be entered on our books.

TO DIVISIONS OF S. OF T.

WE continue to print Constitutions and By-laws (when no material change is made from the form which we keep standing in type,) at the following rates, to-wit:

For 100 copies $5,00; for 200 copies $8,00; for $300 $10,00. Under the new law, postage must be prepaid, which is about fifty cents per hundred. The pay for printing, and enough to pay postage, must be remitted in advance.

Funeral Cards, twenty-five cents per dozen, or five dozen for $1,00—postage per dozen 2 cents, which must be paid in advance. Odes, 50 cents per dozen, postage 6 cents per dozen, payable in advance.

We will send copies of the Form of the Constitution and By-laws, which we keep standing, when requested by those desiring to order them.

☞ In no instance will Constitutions be sent to divisions without payment in advance, together with the postage.

Address,

Indianapolis, July 8, 1851. J. D. DEFREES.

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY

TEMPERANCE CHART.

DEVOTED TO TEMPERANCE, MORALITY, LITERATURE, NEWS, THE ARTS, SCIENCES, &c.

VOL. I. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MARCH 15, 1852. NO. 18.

Poetry.

From the Olive Branch.

AN APPEAL TO THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE.

Friends of Temperance—ye are sleeping,
Sleeping while the foe is here;
Rouse ye up and forth to battle,
Be your motto—Persevere.

Then, as men, be up and doing—
Press ye onward in the strife;
Every effort howe're feeble,
Saves perhaps a brother's life.

On each fertile hill and valley,
On the mountain and the plain,
Ye can trace the fell destroyer—
Ye can count his victims slain.

Genius bright—hath gave him homage,
Heroes brave—have bowed the knee,
Wealth—has brought her golden tribute,
Have ye grown more wise than they?

Think ye now that men are stronger
Than they were in olden time?
Have ye not yet youth and manhood,
Falling round you in their prime?

Then, oh! how can ye be sleeping,
While ye have the power to save;
Many a wretched, fallen brother,
From the loathsome drunkard's grave.

Think the talent God hath given
Ne'er will be required of you?
Oh! forget not—you should bring it
Back to Him with interest too.

"Fold it not within a napkin,"
Lest ye should its value dim—
But whene'er a fallen brother
Claims your aid—then lend it him.

For perchance it may redeem him
From a life of sin and shame,
To return once more to virtue,
And assist ye to reclaim.

Others who like him have fallen,
While they drained the flowing bowl,
And are madly rushing onward,
Drinking death unto the soul.

Then arouse ye forth to action—
To humanity be true;
God will give you strength to conquer,
If ye but your duty do.

Then for you shall grateful prayers,
From the heart of woman flow—
And the lisping voice of childhood,
Bless your path where'er you go.

Then awake and sleep no longer—
Sleep not—for the foe is here,
Arouse ye up and forth to battle,
Onward—Onward—Persevere.

Miscellaneous.

"The Wife for Me."

Horace Hastings was a sober, sensible, enterprising bachelor, of some seven and twenty years, who having obtained an excellent reputation by his industry and integrity, and having made himself useful to the mercantile firm in Boston, with whom he had served an apprenticeship, was at length invited to a partnership in the concern. For sometime he had been encouraged to anticipate this elevation, and he soberly and energetically entered upon the new duties of his position. When business crowded, he had but little leisure to mourn over his celibate condition, but when the hurrying season was over, and hours each day hung heavy upon his hands, he could not help thinking how delightful it would be, had he but a house and a gentle wife of his own. Pecuniary circumstances now warranted such luxuries, and he resolved to marry when he could find a lady "just suited to his mind."

Near a country village in Maine, not a thousand miles from Bangor, lived an old friend of his father, and being on a collecting tour in that region during the autumn months, he determined to accept an oft-repented invitation to spend a few days with the old gentleman, and sent a note announcing his coming.

At the appointed time he reached the residence of his old friend, and found that the family were prepared and pleased to welcome him as a guest. In the parlor were two young ladies, well dressed and quite handsome. He was duly introduced to Misses Jane and Charlotte, and found them accomplished and sensible young ladies.—Being just now very susceptible to the tender passion, he was easily pleased, and exerted his powers to render himself agreeable to the flattered maidens. He succeeded of course. Sensible men of his age and prospect, always do, when thy try. And as his eye wandered in conversation from one handsome intelligent face to another, he caught himself several times mentally inquiring, "Which would make the better wife?"

The mother, and a neat looking maid, were seen at intervals passing from the kitchen preparing the supper. The girl who set out the table and spread the white stainless cloth, and arranged the plates, seemed to do it so gracefully and quietly as if she had made such duties a study as a science, won a passing glance of admiration as a very neat and pretty servant—a model of a "help." Altogether he thought it was a charming family. When they sat at the cheerful supper, and he tasted the light home made bread, and the sweet butter, and the thinly sliced, home cured beef, the hot, well flavored tea, the excellent and good taste manifested in the whole ordering at home, delighted him even if it was only for a few days.

After the supper was over, and the table was cleared, a third young lady, very neatly dressed, entered the room, and was formally introduced to him as one of the sisters, Miss Sarah. He was not a little surprised to find that the neat servant girl whose handy work had won his admiration, was one of the sisters. He found her sprightly, cheerful, as accomplished, and he thought a little more graceful, than Jane, who was the elder or Charlotte, who was younger than herself.—He thought a little more meanly of himself for having taken her to be a hired girl in the family, but not a whit more meanly of her for having revealed herself in that capacity. And his perplexity was somewhat increased as he sat down on his bed side in the chamber to which he was shown by his host and said to himself "Which of the three?"

In the morning, after a night's sound sleep—for he was not sufficiently in love to keep him awake—he entered the breakfast room, and was joined by the two young ladies, who had first welcomed him. Sarah was not yet visible, but when they sat down at the table, and Jane had poured out the coffee, Sarah came smiling in behind a clean white apron, and with a steaming pile of hot buckwheat cakes in her hand which from the hue of her cheeks she had just been baking. If there was a blush on her cheeks, any eye might see it was forced there by the fire, and not by any sense of degragation, on account of the office she so gracefully filled.—She greeted the guest with a welcome smile deposited her load of edibles, and returned to the kitchen, whence she tripped again in few minutes with another plate of cakes, most beautifully baked, by her own skill.—Horace eat a large quantity of them, more than enough merely to satisfy hunger, because of the beautiful little hands that had made them. And then he wandered over the farm with the old man, and prated of horses and cows and crops, as though he knew something about them as well as broadcloths and calicoes. At dinner time, Jane and Charlotte were in the parlor waiting for him, and Sarah, as usual, was bustling about the kitchen. "I do wish," said he, sotto voice, "that one of those girls would take Sarah's place in the kitchen a little while, that I might find out some of their housekeeping qualities, and that I might have a little more chat with her."

But he waited for such a chance in vain, though he found some opportunities of conversation, and discovered all he wished to know just then, about her mental qualifications and acquirements, and at the close of the fourth day, just before he got into bed, he slapped the white counterpane emphatically and said to it—as there was nobody in the room, I suppose he must have spoken to the counterpane or bed post—'She's the wife for me.'

The next day was the outer limit of his visit, and as he stood at the window after breakfast, he saw Sarah, with that witching white apron, trip out into the orchard to shake down some apples—for it was baking day and pies were to be made. Horace strolled out after her, and shook the apple tree, and helped pick up the apples, and carried the basket as they returned slowly, very slowly, to the house. What it was he whispered in her ear she never told, but seemed not displeased, but evidently surprised and a little frightened.

A year after Horace was at the house of his old friend again and this time Sarah was not in the kitchen so much. There were great preparations for a wedding going forward, in a few days Sarah became Mrs. Horace Hastings—and in a splendid Boston mansion she fully justifies the wisdom of her dear husband's choice by being to him a most excellent wife and superlative housekeeper.

☞ A man and his wife purchased a gallon of rum, in one of the villages of Yates Co., N. Y., recently, and started for home in a sleigh. On arriving home, the drunken husband left his wife sitting in the sleigh, where she was found next morning, frozen to death.

Man Frozen.—We learn that a man by the name of Simonsen was frozen to death, in the vicinity of Edwardsport, a few days ago. He is said to be a man of industrious, honest habits, but was unfortunately addicted to the vice of intemperance occasionally. On the day of his death he became intoxicated, and in attempting to return home, mistook the way, and was frozen.—*Vin. Gazette.*

The Drunkard's Wife.

BY E. BURRITT, THE LEARNED BLACKSMITH.

There are new developments of human character, which, like the distant stars, are yet to visit the eye of man and operate upon human society. Ever since the image of the Godhead was first sketched in Eden, its great Author and angels have been painting upon it; men have tried their hands upon it; influences like the incessant breath of Heaven, have left each its line upon the canvass; still the finishing stroke of the pencil will not be accomplished until the last lingering survivor of "the wreck of matter and the crush of words" "is changed in the twinkling of an eye."

The hemisphere of the present age is studded all over with such pearls "and patines of bright gold," as never shone before in the heaven of the human soul. In these latter days the waves of time have washed up from depths that angels never fathomed, "gems of purer light serene" then were ever worn before in the crown of man. We are now but half way advanced in a new cycle of human society. The race is but just emerging from the long-reaching shadows of an iron age, and coming out into the starlight and sunlight of new influences. If, as we are assured, scores of new stars have taken rank with the heavenly hosts, during the last two centuries, stars brighter than they, have in the same period, kindled up new lights in the moral firmament Among these new stars, one a little lower than that of Bethleham, has just appeared above the horizon. It is the star of woman's influence! Influential woman is a being of scarcely two centuries; up that period, and almost hitherto, her influences have fallen upon human character and society, like the feeble rays of a rising winter's sun upon polar fields of ice. But her sun is reaching upward. There is a glorious meridian to which she shall as to-morrow's sun will reach his in our natural heavers. What man will be when she shall smile on him then and thence, we are unable to divine; but we can found an anticipation from the inflences of her drawing rays. Her morning light has gilded the visions of human hope, and silvered over the night shadows of human sorrow. There has been no depth of human misery beyond the reach of her ameliorating influences, nor any height of human happiness which she has not raised still higher. Whoever has touched at either of these extremities, or at any points, could attest that "neither height nor depth, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present or to come," could divert or vitiate the accents and anodynes of her love. Whether we trace the lineaments of her character in the mild twilight of her morning sun, or in the living beams of her risen day, we find that she has touched human society like an angel. It would be irreverent to her worth to say, in what walks of life she has walked most like an angel of light and love; in what vicissitudes, in what joys or sorrows, in what situations or circumstances, she has most signally discharged the heavenly ministrations of her mission; what ordeals have best brought out the radiance of her hidden jewels; what fruitions of earthly bliss, or furnaces of affliction, have best declared the fineness of her gold. Still, is a scene which has escaped the "vulture's eye," and almost every other eye, where she has cast forth her costliest pearls, and shown such qualities of her native character as almost merit our admiration. This scene has been allotted to the *drunkard's wife.* How she has filled this most desperate outpost of humanity, will be revealed when the secrets of human life shall be disclosed "to more worlds than this." When the history of hovels, and of murky garrets shall be given in, when the career of the enslaved inebriate shall be told, from the first to the lowest degree of his degredation—there will be a memorial made of woman, worthy of being told and heard in heaven. From the first moment she gave up her young and hoping heart, and all its treasures into the hands of him she loved, to the luckless hour when the charmer wine, fastened around the loved one, all the serpent spells of its sorcery—down through the crushing of her young born hopes—through years of estrangement and strange insanity—when harsh unkindness bit at her heart-strings with an adder's tooth—thence down through each successive depth of misery and disgrace, until she bent over the drunkard's grave. Through all these scenes, a halo or divinity has gathered around her, and stirred her to angel deeds of love. When the maddened victim tried to cut himself adrift from the sympathy and society of God and man, she has clung to him and held him to her heart with hooks of steel. And when he was cast out, all defiled with his leprous pollution—when he was reduced to such a thing as the beasts of the field would bellow at—there was one who still kept him throned in her heart of hearts: who could say to the fallen, drivelling creatures, "Although you are nothing to the world, you are all the world to *me.*" When that awful insanity of the drunkard set in upon him, with all its fiendish shapes of torture; while he lay writhing beneath the scorpion stings of the fiery phantosies and furies of *delirium trement*—there was a woman by his side, endowed with all the attributes of lovelines. There was her tearful love beaming eye, that never dimmed but with tears when the black spirits were around him.

There she stood alone, and in lone hours of night, to watch his breathings, with her heart braced up with the omnipotence of her love. No! brute as he was, not a tie which her young heart had thrown around him in his bright days, had ever given way, but had grown stronger as he approached the nadir of his degradation. And if he sank into that dark, hopeless grave, she enswathed him in her broken heart and laid it in his coffin; or if some mighty angel's voice or arm brought him from the grave of drunkenness the deepest that was ever dug for man, he came forth, Lazarus-like, bound fast and for ever in the cerements of her deathless affection.

Such is her sceptre; such are the cords which she throws around the wayward and wandering, and leads him back to virtue and to heaven, saying as she gives him in: "*Here am I, and he whom thou gávest me.*"

From the Carpet Bag.

Letter from Ethan Spike.

Hornby, the 30th of October.

Mister Editor:—I calkilate that you an' Miss Partinton has been all of a pucker to have that 'ere jennyology of the housen of Spike and Partinton finished. S'pose you thought it was rather onharnsum to break right off in the middle of a story, an' allow an interval of so many months to roll clean away into the inscrewtable futer. Wal, I allow it does look rayther ragged agin me, that is, afore you have heern the excuse.

* * * * * * *

You've heern tell of the Maine licker law. Wal, don't you think, we never knowd the gineral court had apinted any statoote for more'n tew months arterwards, an' every body had got jes when he was a mindter. And dun it tew with a conshuntz void of offence, cos he thought 'twas legal. Bime by, however, we got a copy of the Argus, with the law intew it. Tell you what, you'd better b'lieve it made a stir.

When anything anyways aout of common course happens anywheres the fust thing we does in Hornby is to call a taown meetin'. I s'pose fust and last, we've had more taown meetins than any other place in the state. So when I fust heern tell of this 'ere law, bein' taown clerk, I called a meetin at onct.

The meetin' met, an' organized by callin' Deacon Peltiah Peabody to the cheer, an' appinting Eld Josh Seckerterry. The Deacon gin the Elder the Argus, to read the new law to the meetin', an' at it the Elder went in reglar camp-meetin' tone. But somehaow or 'nother it didn't seem to be at all to the pint, an' at last the cheer sang out to hold on. Cum ter look, ef the elder hadn't got in the wrong place, an' had bin and gin us abeout tew collums of wonderful cures done by Rooshy-sarve! Haowsever, the Deacon got him on to the track arter a while, an' he red the law. Then the Deacon riz, and said—

"This here statoote," says he, "is, as I understand it, a sort of a compermise of the Constitooshun," says he. "Naow, feller siuzens, fust and foremost, it'ill he aour dewty to find out what is meant by the statoote aforesaid, by this tarm 'intostercating lickers,'" says the Deacon, says he. "And I perpose, "continered the cheer, "that some one that's used to the bizness be selected to stand trial of the different kinds of lickers." That is," said the Deacon, "somebody shall drink some of all, an' that which gets him tight is, of course, pyson, accordin' to the meanin' an' intent of the statoote. Naow, will any body cum forrerd, and sarve the cause?"

"Who pays the expense of the licker for the trial?" asked Elder Josh.

"The gineral court, of course," said the cheer.

At this, more'n a dozen sprung up to offer their sarvices, but the cheer decided that Insine Ephe Libbey, of the Faylanks, spoke fust.

Wal, we all ajerned over to the tavern to put the Insine threw. Neaw-rum was tried on fust, but though Ephe took it in egg nog, milk punch, as black strap, an' in a state of nater, without no water, it didn't seem to start him a mite. Gin and syder was next put on pretty thick, an' the Insine begun to wink like a toad under a tetter vine; he hollered tew, and I felt sartin that he'd abaout gin aout. But at the first swoller of whisky he seemed to cum right raound agin, jest as good as when he set aout. Wal, here was a fix. We'd gone through the whole cattylog of lickers, an' still the subject didn't seem to be in more'n a fair ordinashun or gineral trainin' trim; he warn't hot in the gineral meanin' of the tarm, any how. Finally, Ike Peabody proposed tea, an' we made Ephe drink abaout a pin of shoeshawn. *That* done the bisness, short meter. 'Twarn't hardly down afore it cum, an' brought with it, the rum, gin, syder, whisky, and the poor fellow's breakfust into the bargin. I thought I'd seen pukin' afore, out this 'ere was a long chork ahead of any thing I ever seed, or expect to see agin.

The cheerman naow decided that Insine Ephe Libbey was naow drunk, tight and flummuxed, within the meanin' of the statoote. The Deacon then asked what did it. "Them," says he, "as b'lieve that rum had anythin' to do with bringin' abaout the orful sitooation in which aour respected fellow citizen is layin' daown there, will say, aye."

"Aye!" squarked Ant Judy Kyer.

"Contray minded," said Deacon Peabedy.

"No!" hollered the hull meetin'.

"Did gin, or whisky, or syder do it?" said the Deacon.

"Yes sirree!" piped Ant Judy agin.

"Contray minded."

"No-o-o-o-o-o-oh!" unanermously cried the meetin'.

"Was it shoeshawn tea that, to use the language of scripter, laid this here strong man of war low?" continered the cheer.

"Sartingly!" roared the independent and unterrified electors of Hornby, with one voice completely drownin' the feeble "No" which Ant Kyer croaked as she was leaving the house, mad all over.

The cheer then remarked that "it had bin unanermously decided that shoeshawn tea was the intostercatin licker spoken of in the statoote." And therefore ordered "that it should be peanull to drink it, an' any body convicted of touchin' the pyson stuff hereafter, shall stand treat all raound or be licked!"

We've naow got the law a-goin', and it works fust rate. Yours,

Ethan Spike.

Temperance.

Say not, "I will sell by the large quantity—I have not tipplers about me, and therefore am not guilty." You are the chief man in this business—the others are only subalterns. You are a poisoner general.—*Wilber Fisk, D. D.*

You create paupers and lodge them in your alms-house—convicts and send them to your penitentiary. You seduce men to crime, then arraign them at the bar of justice, immure them in prison. With one hand you thrust the dagger to the heart; with the other attempt to assuage the pain it causes.—*Dr. T. Sewall.*

You are filling your alms-houses, jails, and penitentiaries, with victims loathsome and burdensome to the community. You are engaged in a business which is compelling your fellow-citizens to pay taxes to support the victims of your employment. You are filling up the abodes of wretchedness and guilt, and then asking your fellow citizens to pay enormous taxes indirectly to support it.—*Rev. A. Barnes.*

Whether you will hear, or whether you will forbear, I shall not cease to remonstrate; and when I can do no more to reclaim you, I will sit down at your gate and cry, Murder! Murder! Murder!—*H. Humphrey, D. D.*

If men engage in this destructive traffic, if they will stoop to disgrace their reason and reap the wages of iniquity, let them no longer have the law as a pillow, nor quiet conscience by the opiate of a license.—*Hon. T. Frelinghusen.*

Extract.—"A funeral was to come off at a certain house, once on a time. 'John,' said the mistress to the hired man, 'I-guess how-you'd-better-go-over-to-Mark's-and-get a-quart- o'-*rum.*' John knew the nature of a funeral gathering there, so he suggested the propriety of being well prepared for company, and asked his mistress, if he 'hadn't better-get-*t-e-w.*' 'Don't-keer-if-you-*d-e-w,*' returned the old lady. Our messenger had scarcely rounded the corner of the house, when the matron called out to him, 'John, guess--you'd--better-get-a-*gal-lon,* for--you-know-rum's-th'-life-o'-a-*fu-ner-al!*'"

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TEMPERANCE CHART.

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INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MARCH 15, 1852.

Lectures.

Bro. E. H. PARSLEY, Grand Lecturer, having been prevented by unavoidable circumstances from filling all his last appointments, will commence another tour on the 22d inst. as follows:

At Leesville,	March	22
At Heltonville,	"	23
At Bedford,	"	24 & 25
At Bloomington,	"	26 & 27
At Spencer,	"	28 & 29
At Gosport,	"	30
At Cloverdale,	"	31
At Putnamville,	April	1
At Pleasant Garden,	"	2
At Brazil,	"	3
At Bowling Green,	"	4 & 5
At Terre Haute,	"	6, 7, & 8
At Clinton,	"	9
At Montezuma,	"	10
At Rockville,	"	11 & 12
At Annapolis,	"	13
At Waveland,	"	14
At Alamo,	"	15
At Crawfordsville,	"	16 & 17
At Jamestown,	"	18
At North Salem,	"	19
At Brownsburgh,	"	20

To Correspondents.

We are overrun with favors, and our friends must have patience. We are doing the best we can. Some have not sent us their names, and therefore we cannot publish them, and one is so badly written we cannot read it.

A Temperance Law.

We are now fully satisfied that the present Legislature will not pass any temperance law which will be any better, if as good, as the present law in force. Our excellent temperance law having failed to pass the Senate by a vote of two to one against it, and Mr. Hester's bill, after being amended so as to have some little vitality, having also failed, and his substitute, *providing* that liquor sellers shall not sell to drunkards and minors, being of no force if it should pass, except that it repeals license, and the House bill granting license when over one hundred thousand petitions have prayed for its absolute repeal, what can the friends of temperance now hope for, but a total disregard of our petitions, and a determination on the part of the representatives of the people to enact their own laws, instead of those asked for by the people they *mis*represent.

Any one who will now calmly and dispassionately look at this subject, must come to the conclusion that to accomplish anything, we must look to the people, and they must be appealed to rather than the Legislature. Our next Legislature will be entirely new, a thing which has not occurred before for thirty-six years.

Our State officers will all be elected directly by the people, which is also a new thing in our State. When therefore has such an opportunity offered for the people to set themselves right on this great question as during the present season.

The candidates of the two great political parties of the State are now before the people and among them, we recognise some of the noblest champions of our cause and some of its bitterest enemies. What then is the duty of all true friends of temperance? In our opinion simply to select our friends from the candidates presented on both sides and elect them; and when we have the opportunity, as we shall have during the summer, select our candidate for the Legislature in the same way. They are easily selected—we can easily find them, and should it be our fortune to edit the Chart during the canvas, we will cheerfully lend our aid in the selection. Our mind in fully made up—*we vote for no man, Whig or Democrat, who is not heart and hand with us.* Let then, our friends, take a stand on this question and firmly maintain it, and our success is certain. We hold the balance of power, and if we are only united, must triumph.

The Legislature is not now in session. Most of its members are with their constituents. Now let our friends rally and see what they can accomplish with their own immediate Representatives. If by persuasion they can accomplish their object, let them use it. Tell them plainly what they want and what they intend to have, and before the final adjournment we may accomplish something, however little; but let us not be satisfied with anything which will not fully accomplish our object—the suppression of the liquor traffic. Unity of purpose will accomplish it. LET US BE UNITED.

Louis Kossuth.

On Friday, Feb. 27th, the great Hungarian arrived in our city, and was escorted to the State House by crowds of our citizens and strangers in the city, and welcomed to the State by Gov. Wright.

Kossuth replied in a very neat speech in which he recounted the wrongs of his native country, and her struggles for liberty. In the evening he attended, with his lady and suit, the Governors levee, where all who desired it were introduced to him. On Saturday he was presented to the Senate and House Representative, and in the evening visited the Masonic Lodge. On Sabbath morning he attended church at Roberts Chapel, (Methodist,) and visited several of the Sabbath Schools in the afternoon. On Monday he was busy in receiving the various committees &c., who called on him with donations, and in the evening he addressed the Hungarian Association, and the ladies of the city who presended him with a purse containing about two hundred dollars, and on Tuesday he left for Louisville. About one thousand dollars, in all, was collected for the cause of Hungary, during his brief stay.

Whatever we may think of the probabilities of his accomplishing the heruclean task of setting free his oppressed county, we cannot but admire the man, and most cordially wish him complete success in his holy mission.

A friend writing to us from Clark county, says:

"We have a good deal of interest in this portion of the State, in reference to our late Legislative action on the temperance bill.—Few of us are disappointed, but many of us are indignant to hear demagogue politicians denounce the whole body of temperance men as intemperate fanatics. Well let them go on, the hour of retribution approaches, a submissive but indignant people will not always forbear, and claim to know something of the public mind on this subject. I greatly misinterpret the signs of the time, if the next Legislature of Indiana does not hear a noise which will make the rum-sellers and all their *humble* advocates turn pale and tremble with fear. There is now a growing wish on the part of many of our friends, to form a Temperance ticket, and if we can do no more we can show our strength, and this once done we shall prove to the *politicians* that we hold the balance of power, and can control any election in the State."

WHAT MADE THAT FATHER TREAT HIS CHILDREN SO?—Mr. Turner having rode over a long prairie on a piercing cold day, came to the door of a cabin. Having hitched his horse, he went in, and inquired of a little girl, about twelve years of age, the eldest of three children whom he saw, if he could have a little refreshment for himself and feed for his horse. The little girl replied, "no." "Where is your mother?" inquired Mr. T. "I have no mother, she is dead," was the reply. "Where is your *father*, then?" "He's gone to mill—he's been gone three days." "Well has he left you nothing to eat?" "Nothing but some corn." Mr. T. looked around, and saw lying on the table an ear or two of hard corn, which had the appearance of being *boiled*. It was the only thing in the cabin of any kind that could be eaten.

Without obtaining any thing for himself or horse, he then rode across another prairie of 10 or 12 miles, to a little settlement, and there learned that the wretched father had been drunk one day of the three since he came to the villege! Now, we ask again, what made that father treat his poor little motherless children so? Nay, rather, what in the universe but *intemperance* could have induced him to treat them so?—*Crusader.*

The Social Order of Temperanre.

This as most of our readers know is the title of a new Temperance Association, which had its origin in this city about two months since. It was commenced by a few of our former drinking men, for their own protection, and the protection of their families. In this short space of time, and with this small beginning, it now comprises nearly one fourth of the population of our city, and has spread into several of the neighboring towns and cities.

The following is the pledge of the Order, from which our readers can learn more fully its objects:

PLEDGE OF THE SOCIAL ORDER OF TEMPERANCE OF INDIANAPOLIS.

WHEREAS, the custom of drinking spirituous liquors has ever been, and still is, of all evils that afflict the human family the most ruinous. It deprives us of our property, destroys our credit, injures our families, perverts our judgment, corrupts our affections, fills our neighbor's houses with scenes of bloodshed, separates the kindred ties of affection in families, alienates husbands from wife and wife from husband, parents from children and children from parents, sows the seed of disease in our very vitals, and does not withdraw its infernal influences until its laboring subjects worn out by sickness and pain, sinking forever in untimely and dishonorable graves; and even then its deadening withering blasts pursue the orphans and widows whom it has made and points them out the descendants of the drunkard, as suitable objects for the scorn of a cold unfeeling world. Therefore,

Resolved, That we do most solemnly pledge ourselves, that we will abstain from the use of all intoxication liquors, that we will not taste them, nor handle them, nor touch them, except prescribed by a reputable physician of temperance habits himself; and that we will do all in our power to discourage the use of them in others—that we will not visit the Coffee Houses or places where it is sold as a beverage without a reasonable cause for doing so.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves as a band of brothers united for self-protection, to stand by every member of this pledge in sickness and in health, and that we will use all honorable efforts to procure employment for any of our number who may desire business to support himself and family.

Resolved, That we hold temperance meetings as often as may from time to time seem profitable, at our houses, and if we think best, in public, for the purpouse of encouraging each member to keep his puedge, and to further spread abroad the glorious cause of temperance.

Resolved, That we do most affectionately invite all to join with us in our temperance pledge who may have fallen into the temptation of using intoxicating drinks.

Resolved, That this association be known as "The Social Order of Temperance of Indianapolis."

JOHN GREER, *President.*
ROBERT M. DEMPSEY, *Sec'y.*

No temperance society in our knowledge has spread so rapidly, and none, if strictly lived up to, is calculated to do more good.

Their pledge is strong and to the point, and binds them all into a strong brotherhood for life. Could our readers visit their meetings held nightly in this city, and see the joyous smile of a loving wife as she sees her husband redeemed from the degradation of the drunkard, and feels no longer the withering curse of being a "drunkard's wife," they would say from the bottom the heart, as we have often said "success to the Social Order."

Let our temperance friends give them every encouragement. Let our intemperate friends come forward and join them, and neither will ever regret it. Again we say *success.*

New Divisions.

Clear Light,	No.	180,	Clarke County.
Wea,	"	226,	Tippecanoe Co.
West Point,	"	69,	Do.
Canaan,	"	235,	Jefferson Co.
Jackson,	"	374,	Rush Co.

Donations to Washington Monument.

Amount previously acknowledged,		$114 25
Bartholomew Division	No. 146,	1 00
Andersonville "	" 289,	1 00
Montpelier "	" 327,	1 00
		$117 25

In Minnesota territory there is a lake called Spirit Lake, the outlet of which is Rum River.—*Crusader.*

There are several Spirit Lakes is Indiana and a few Rum Rivers, but more Whisky Rivers. Some of them, however, are nearly dry.

St. Joseph Total Abstinence Society.

We have received a full report of the proceepings of this society, at its late meeting at South Bend, and regret that our space will not admit them entire. We cannot refuse to publish the following as it is directly to the point and carries its own comment.

Mr. Orr presented the following preamble and resolutions, which, after being discussed by Messrs. Orr, Davis, Kelley, and Manfield, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, the State of Maine has by its recent Legislative action, for the suppression of the liquor traffic, and by the success which has attended the administration of the law, demonstrated to the friends of temperance an effecual method of removing the evils of intemperance, and concentrating public effort in the contest with the rumocracy. Therefore,

Resolved, That we will use our best efforts to procure the passage of a law by our Legislature, similar to that known as the Maine Law.

Resolved, That should such a law be secured, we will, to the extent of our power, carry it into efficient operation.

Resolved, That as the chief obstacle to the passage of such a law, is found in the anti-temperance character our Legislature, we will henceforth vote for no man as Governor, Senator, or Representative, who is unfriendly to a law prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating drinks, under the most stringent penalties, or who will not pledge himself faithfully and dilligently to use his influence for securing such a measure.

TOO STRONG!—Our friends in Indiana, as we learn from the Temperance Chart, have holden in that State, a great convention, at which they discussed, and approved, the "Maine Law," by a vote on the naked question. Yet a majority of the Convention thought it not prudent at the present time, to recommend so strong a measure!

This is a grand mistake. "The Maine law and nothing else," should be their rallying cry. Anything less stringent than this will be a failure. We know it by experience, and bid our friends in other States beware how they tamper with this evil, by half-way measures in the form of legislative enactments. No compromise with rumsellers. Demand a law that will thoroughly break them up a route the whole crew, horse, foot, and dragoons. We have not time and space to discuss this matter at length, and show, as we can, by abundant testimony, and facts uncontrovertible, that a stringent law can and will be better sustained than a weak, temporizing statute, which allows two-thirds of the villains to escape justice by the evasions and subterfuges of ingenious lawyers. The Maine law is more than a match for the most wiley of the profession. They can't pick flaws in it. It destroys the critter and takes the pluck all out of the rummies. They are as white-livered as babies—as weak as water. We would like to introduce our Indiana friends to a half dozen of these gentry some morning, as they are summoned before Judge Fitch, or as they are seen crouching upon their marrow-bones, begging for a little mercy at the feet of his honor the Mayor. *Don't talk about prudence—we have been prudent too long.* Give the rumsellers no qnarter, and public opinion will soon be overwhelmingly on your side.—*Maine Temp. Watchman.*

This is exactly our opinion. Had the Convention which met in this city on the 7th of January stood firm for the Maine Law, we could have got one as strong as that lately defeated in the Senate; but fearing they were ahead of public opinion, they decided not to ask for much and will probably get *nothing*. Had we stood firm and determined, we could at least have secured a law one step in advance of the present one, and maintained our ground; but seeing us faulter and fall back, our enemies took courage and advanced. It was a bad movement, and will probably prove our overthrow. But we are not conquered—true we are cast down but we are not destroyed:

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again,"

and though the contest be unequal and the battle fierce and hope be long deferred, still we shall rise from the dust ere long, our banners still floating to the breeze—our watch-word *onward*—our *victory sure.*

Let no one be discouraged—our friends are aroused—a glorious dawn will yet succeed the thick darkness, and that glorious star of hope which has arisen in the East, in the glorious State of Maine, shall yet illumine our borders and *lead* us on "conquering and to conquer."

A Pawtucket paper has this—"A man made application, a few days since, for insuranced on a building situated in a village where there was no fire engine. In answer to the question, "What are the facilities for extinguishing fires? he wrote—"It rains some times."

☞ We perceive that the editor of the White River Standard has been recently defining his position on the subject of the great Temperance reform question. We have recently spent some days in Lawrence county, and being a stranger our presence was not much restraint on men in expressing their opinions, from which we ascertained that the advocates for the cause of King Alcohol claim him as a champion for the cause of his majesty, calculated to render them much good. Having been so long acquainted with the editor, we cannot bring ourselves to the conclusion that he would willingly lend "aid and comfort" to the advocates of the old King; and we feel confident that one day or other, when they undertake to count him, they will find him like the Irishman's flea—*not there.*—*Orleans Com. Adv.*

We have never been in Lawrence county but we have been a constant reader of the White River Standard, and regret to say that we have come to the very opposite conclusion from our friend of the Review.

We consider the course taken by that paper as giving more "aid and comfort" to King Alcohol than if it came out boldly and denounced our cause, for a false friend is much more dangerous than an open enemy.

The Way to Fortune, or "Better to Work than to Beg.

Let no poor boy, after reading the following interesting fact, ever despair of making a respectable living.

A gentleman was once walking down one of the streets of P———, when a beggar loudly craved for 'a few coppers for a night's lodging.' The gentleman looked earnestly at the poor man, and inquired, 'Why do you not work? you should be ashamed of begging.' 'Oh, sir, I do not know where to get employment.' 'Nonsense!' replied the gentleman, 'you can work if you will.'

'Now listen to me. I was once a beggar like you. A gentleman gave me a crown piece, and said to me, 'Work and don't beg; God helps those who help themselves.' I immediately left P———, and got out of the way of my old companions. I remembered the advice given me by my mother before she died, and I began to pray to God to keep me from sin, and to give me his help day by day. I went round to the houses in the country places, and with part of my five shillings, bought old rags. These I took to the paper mills and sold them at a profit. I was always willing to give a fair price for the things I bought and did not try to sell them for more than I believed they were worth. I determined to be honest, and God prospered me. My purchases and profits became larger and larger, and now I have got more than *ten thousand crown pieces* that I can call my own. One great thing that has contributed to my success is this, I have kept from *drink and tobacco.*'

As the gentleman spoke, he took out his purse and drew from it a five-shilling piece, and handing it to the astonished beggar, he said, 'Now you have the same chance of getting on in the world as I had. Go and work, and let me never see you begging again. If you do, I will hand you over to the police.'

Years passed away. The gentleman had forgotten the circumstance, until one day when traveling through P———, he entered a respectable looking bookseller's shop, in order to purchase some books that he wanted.

He had not been many minutes in conversation with the bookseller, before the latter, eagerly looking into the face of his customer, inquired, 'are you not the gentleman, who, several years ago, gave a five-shilling piece to a poor begger at the end of this street?'

'Yes! I remember it well.'

'Then sir, this house, this well stocked shop is the fruit of that five shilling piece.' Tears of gratitude trickled down his cheeks, as he introduced the gentleman to his happy wife and children. He was regarded as their benefactor. When gathered round the table to partake of a cup of tea, the bookseller recounted his history from the above eventful day. It was very similar to that of the welcome visitor. By industry, honesty, and dependence upon God's help, he had risen step by step from buying rags, to selling papers and tracts in the street, then to keep an old book store, and ultimately to be owner of one of the best circulating libraries in the place. Before the happy family separated the large old family bible was brought, out of which a psalm of thanksgiving was read, and then all bent around the family altar. Words could not express the feelings of those who formed that group. For some moments silence, intermingled by subdued sobs, evidenced the gratitude to the Almighty Disposer of all events, which was ascending to heaven.

When they rose and bid each other farewell, the bookseller said, 'Thank God I have found your words to be true, 'God helps those who help themselves.'' *It is better to work than to beg.*—The Friend of Virtue.

☞ If a false set of teeth cost one hundred and fifty dollars, what is the value of a *falsetto* voice.

For the Temperance Chart.

LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 23, 1852.

BRO. WOODWARD: — * * * The day of decisive action in the great battle for temperance has arrived, and we temperance men cannot shrink from the conflict if we would, without, like cowards, abandoning the cause of suffering humanity. The enemy have been forcing the issue upon us for years. They have been pouring out the stream of liquid fire upon the suffering thousands of our State for years. and the widow and the orphan's cry has come up to our ears imploring us to fly to their rescue. Had the retailers and advocates of the cursed thing have reviled us with the bitterest curses because our hearts have been moved with pity for the sorrows and sufferings of the poor and needy. And they have followed, in political canvasses, every temperance man that has dared to offer himself as a candidate for the suffrages of his fellow citizens, with the most unrelenting persecutions and denunciations, no matter how pure and competent he may be, merely on account of his temperance principles. And in every canvass in the last twenty years in our State, this vile stream of corruption has polluted all our elections, and has been impudently used to control the votes of our people, and yet the unblushing perpetrators of such acts have got the hardihood to say to temperance men, you are bringing to bear your temperance principles to tell at the ballot-box.—Well suppose we are, who first set us the example? These very men who are creating such an ado about it. I was pleased with the sentiment of a resolution adopted by our State Convention, the import of which was, that we are not trying to bring temperance into politics but to *turn intemperance out of politics*, and it will be done. The people are awakened up to the enormities of the liquor-traffic. and its inflences. The truth is mighty and God is with us. The prayers of thousands of His believing children are daily ascending to the throne of heaven for the overthrow of this great evil. And the cries of the afflicted ones of earth have come up to God's ear, and He will speadily avenge their wrongs. Let us labor on in our glorious cause, and finally a blessed triumph shall crown our labors, and our enemies themselves we hope may yet live to see the error of their ways, and the blessedness of our principles, and be saved.

I had the pleasure a few days ago of assisting in the institution of a Section of the Cadets of Temperance in our place. The Section has commenced under happy auspices, and I have the highest hopes as to its future usefulness in our midst. Temperance principles are making converts in our county every day. Our people are convinced that we are right and that liquor-selling is wrong, and they want a law passed that will check the evil.

With the best wishes that your enterprize in sustaining the Chart may be successful, and it be the instrument of doing much good, I am yours in L. P. and F.,

J. H. T.

For the Temperance Chart.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, March 9th, 1852.

Bro. Woodward:—Being a reader of the "Chart," and seeing communications from many points in the Hoosier State on the all important subject of Temperance, I wish a word with this people on the *whisky* subject.

We are situated in fair view of what we call "*The Devil's Big Stew-Kettle.*" We have regular deadfalls and two or three that are doing business on the *jug plan* in our young city. The whisky boys have finished four subjects this winter, by delerium tremens, and one by being killed in a sleighing party.

We have boys in our town from ten to eighteen years of age, that will take whisky from their father's cellar and other places in town, and go out into the woods, get drunk and remain out all day.

Our Division is in a healthy condition—we number about fifty members in good standing. But here let me say to you, that we have a set of nominal Christians in our midst, who are furnishing corn, wood, and hogs, to this Big Stew-Kettle, and say that they are doing right.

On the subject of whisky sellers—we have some of the most hardenad, I think, in the West—for instance, on three or four occasions this winter, the wives of drunken husbands have endeavored to persuade them to refuse their husbands liquor, but alas, to no purpose. Moral suasion has no effect. We want the Maine Law in this State, or at least in this city. We hear, of late, that you are driving the monster from your midst.

Now, Bro. Woodward, I would be pleased to speak through the Chart, but think that others more able than myself will fill your columns.

If you think this worthy of a place on the Chart, please insert it.

In Love, Purity, and Fidelity. CATO.

For the Temperance Chart.

BLOOMINGTON, Feb. 23, 1852.

BRO. WOODWARD:—I wish to inform you that we are moving on here gloriously in the good cause. Meetings are frequent in the town, and in different parts of the country, and many are signing away *their liberties*. We have formed a "Monroe County Temperance, and Anti-Liquor League," and had last night an enthusiastic meeting, at which the Maine Law was voted upon, and passed by acclamation, no one dissenting. We have now lost nearly all hope from the present Legislature, and intend to push the battle for future effect. In the Spring and Summer campaign we ought to spread light among the people, meet them and discuss the subject. I want to see Indiana in a perfect hurrah for the Maine Law. I hope, Bro. Woodward, that you will stir up the brethren on the subject of voting "No License," at the April election. This is a matter of special importance, as it will have an effect on the county nominations for the Legislature. My whole soul is on fire at the good news from Indianapolis, and I did say glory to God, when I read it last night. Please to keep us all posted in the distant parts of the State, on the movements of the Capital, and tell us the names of the Senators and Representatives who are yet rampant for devil-rule and Liquor-taxes. My rule hereafter and forever is vote for the *best man, from President down to Constable, without respect to party.* The battle just suits me now. I have long waited to see the thing come off in the open field, and now we intend to ask, and give no quarters until the world shouts victory over the great foe.

Yours, Fraternally, C.

For the Temperance Chart.

TORONTO, Ind., Feb. 13, 1852.

BRO. WOODWARD, SIR:—I take this method of informing you, and through the medium of the Chart, the brethren of the Sons of Temperance, how the cause of temperance is flourishing in this part of the country. Social Division, No. 328, was organized two years ago the 26th day of March next, with ten members, and with a country location, surrounded by the most deadly opposition, an opposition, from a class of citizens who should have cheered us on in our great work, instead of trying to impede our progress. But we never became discouraged at the prospect before us, we consider the opposition the life of the work, for let me say to you brethren, that if it was not for the opposition we would become luke warm and dilatory. We now number some thirty members, although we have initiated upwards of forty. We have risen above opposition, or rather have silenced it, for we shall have opposition as long as there remains a single dram-shop in the land, therefore let us not become discouraged because we find foes to contend with, but let us redouble our efforts, and keep our radiant star in view that its benignant rays may shine brighter and brighter until its brightness shall so enlighten the minds of those who are engaged in the unholy business of dealing out disease and death, that they may see the error of their ways and refrain therefrom. What a joy must thrill through the heart of every true Son of Temperance, when he considers the amount of happiness he has helped to bestow upon many a worse than widowed and fatherless family. We have now in this State near four hundred Divisions and I think we can safely say that each Division will average five members who were once in the very lowest depths of drunkenness, this will give us the number of two thousand, and we may add to this number as many more who were in a fair way to land, in a short time, in the gutter, and we have the sum of 4,000 men who have been saved from the infamy of a drunkards death and grave, in our State. What true Son of Temperance can think of this and not feel that he has received his reward for all of the trouble that he may have sustained in the work. Then let us continue on faithful to the duty we have taken upon ourselves.

Yours in L. P. and F.,

WM. P. HASKELL.

ALEXANDRIA, Madison County, Ia., March 1st, 1852.

The cause of Temperance advances but slowly in this town and vicinity, yet it gradually deepens and widens, and much good has been effected since the Division was first organized here. Very much however remains yet to be done. Our opposition here is of every hue and character, and we have to contest every inch of ground we gain. But judging from the past we have hope and confidence that error and self interest must ultimately give way to the light of Truth.

We say to you Bro. Woodward, go on—meet the tempest—fight with courage—and if you are but scantily rewarded here, you will one day hear the plaudit "well done thou good and faithful servant," &c.

Yours in L. P. and F., —— ——.

LAPORT, March 10th, 1852.

BRO. WOODWARD:—You will have a better account of Cataract Division. No. 167, at the close of this quarter, than heretofore, We are adding one or more members to this Division every meeting, but what is no less important, a more true and determined temperance spirit now prevails than at any previous time, since the institution of the Division. We plant our stakes for a law equally as effective as the Maine Law, and will never in my opinion pull them up. We must have a Legislature that will give us such a law, and redeem our noble State from the present low and degraded condition upon the subject of intemperance and the almost inseperable consequences of the liquor traffic. It seems to me that every temperance man and woman, and every temperance Journal should be uncompromising in favor of such a law.

I feel in hopes that the Chart will soon become a weekly paper. I am inclined to think that a weekly paper, at this time, would take better than a semi-monthly.

Yours in L. P. and F, J. D. S.

The Hardened Rum-seller.

When I entered the room, the doctor sat by the patient's side, while he appeared insensible. His face was turned towards the wall, and then said,

"Do you think I am in danger, doctor?"

The physician was loth to say so, as physicians usually are, and evaded the question. But death's tide was at its fall, and the sick man grew worse.

"Oh! doctor, doctor," said he, "there is something that preys on my mind — something more terrible even than this fatal disorder."

The patient tossed and tumbled about, his eyes rolled and flashed, his brow was knit, and mental hurricane swept over him. His wife attempted to soothe him, talked of heaven and mercy, but in vain. I told of the dying love of Christ, and the thief on the cross, but all would not do. The physician was equally unsuccessful in all his endeavors to calm the troubled mind of the dying man.

"Take away your physic, doctor! it is useless; it cannot cure a mind diseased!"

Again penitence and pardon were spoken of, and the physician and the sick man's family endeavored to pour oil upon the troubled waters. But they cast up mire and dirt.

"Can you tell me what troubles your mind so deeply?"

"Oh! doctor, doctor, do not speak of it! I knew it was wrong! I have sent their souls to hell! I made them drunkards!"

The doctor answered, 'You have done no more than others; they would have sold it if you had not.'

'Don't tell me that! Their blood is on my skirts—tear it out! Look; I see their faces, and their fiery eyes glaring upon me! horror! horror! horror!'

The physician soothed him as he would have soothed a child. 'It will relieve your mind,' said he to the sick man.

'Oh God! I wish I could get relief! see! doctor,—see them all point their skinny fin-at me!—Kill me! Kill me! There's Mrs. Briggs to whom I sold rum the night before her children starved. She asks for money to buy them bread—here she stands! — my God! my God!—I have not got the money—go to her—quick — quick — Oh! horror! horror! horror!'

'My dear sir,' said the physician, mildly, 'you are raving; you are talking of shadows!'

'Heavens! doctor, do you call those shadows? Keep them out! Keep them out! The they come into the room! — shut the window and bar the shutters!—I see old Griffin who froze to death, he's trying to come in. There's his winding sheet! Oh, don't, don't burn me!'

The physician then rose to humor his miserable patient, went to the window and closed the shutter.

'Look there, doctor! there's a young woman whose husband I got drunk, and he murdered her! I took her coffin to pay his grog bill! She cries out against me — she shrieks and tears her hair—oh! oh!'

All efforts were found fruitless; nothing could succeed in quieting the tumult in his guilty soul. As a last resource a clergyman was mentioned to him, and with the fury of a demon he shouted—

'Don't talk to me of a clergyman! My soul is lost! lost! lost! The spirits of all the damned whom I have made drunk are let loose upon me! — They pinch! — they burn—they tear me! woe! woe! woe!'

And his burning eye became fixed in its socket, the death rattle came in his throat, he clasped his hands convulsively together, and died; and amidst the howling of that fearful storm was heard the wails and agonizing cries of the heart-broken and the terror-stricken children of *the rum-seller*.

THE CHOLERA.—A gentleman of *professional honor*, in order to prove that he could procure brandy of a stricly temperate landlady, at a fashionable resort on our bay, the last season, assumed the symptoms of cholera, and with expressive sighs and groans called to her for *Brandy!* "Brandy," she exclaimed, "I have none!" "What, none for puddings and pies?" exclaimed the honorable sufferer. "None," replied the heroine, "My puddings and pies never have the *Cholera!!!*"

☞ The Boston rummies broke into the State Temperance Head Quarters, No. 9, State Street, on the night previous to the great presentation, to steal the great Petition, but they found it like the Paddy's flea,—when they put their hands on it, it wasn't there. In anticipation of such *rum tactics*, it had been carried thence to the house of Dr. Walter Channing for safe keeping.—*Cataract.*

"The Passion Strong in Death!"

Some years ago, a young man of Strafford county, N. H., acquired, by hard labor, a little fortune of about five dollars; and having a taste for "dickering," he laid out the sum in the purchase of merchandize, which he, on a hand-sled, retailed round the vicinity. He was a poor boy, with a good name, and everybody was kind to him. Every round increased his store, and it was not long before he was enabled to buy a horse and wagon. Betimes he set up a country store. His wealth continued to grow until it was told in thousands.

He kept the kind of store peculiar to the country fifty years ago—in which, from calico to New England rum, was always "kept on hand." He married, and married well. At the start he was too parsimonious to drink his own liquor, but as his wealth increased, his liberality (to himself) enlarged; and his stated drams became as necessary to him as habit could make them. At last he became en incorrigible sot, and then his property ceased to grow, and began to dwindle. His losses amounted soon to nearly the half of his large property; and then, to add to his misfortunes, he was laid upon a bed of protracted sickness. The clergyman and the physician took this occasion to remonstrate with him on the course he was pursuing.

"You will be food for the worms in less than a year," said they, "if you persist in this course."

"No," said he, "I'll have my rum and prevent that, too!"

He died soon after, and the neighbors were summoned to do the last officers to the misguided man. But of the worms. Did he leave any charm to keep them from his rum-saturated flesh? In his will was found an item, by which he appropriated $88 for building a tomb and monument, in the former of which his body was to be placed, enclosed in a leaden coffin, filled with rum! A certain sum was also left to defray the expense of refilling this coffin at stated periods which has been done once or twice already. The costly monument is still to be seen—and tells to heaven, what? Why, simply that he who lies beneath it made money by *Rum*—lost money by *Rum*—died by *Rum*, and was buried in RUM!

The facts of this story were stated by Elder Place, at Stafford County Temperance Convention. Let the rum-drinker read and ponder.—*Crusader.*

The editor of the Madison Banner, who listened to the debate in the Senate on Mr. Milliken's bill for restricting the sale of ardent spirits, says there is a very general disposition among the members to pass some very stringent laws to repress the evils of intemperance. Petitions, numerously signed, have been sent up from all parts of the State. The great danger is, that the Legislature will pass laws in advance of public sentiment, and that their provisions will be thus rendered ineffectual.—*New Albany Ledger.*

How far in advance of public sentiment, Mr. Ledger? The traffic is now universally denounced; and, this being the case, we cannot see how the Legislature can pass any law that will be repugnant to the feelings of the people, or which cannot be carried into effect. There may be a law passed a *little* in advance of public *taste*, but *not the least* in advance of public *sentiment*. For instance, Messrs. Editors, a good many like a taste of the "*critter*" occasionally, but their sentiments, publicly and privately expressed. would, undoubtedly, be against the liquor traffic, wholesale and retail.—*Brownstown Observer.*

RUM SPUNK.—On board the steamer St. Lawrence a trip or two back, a temperance man heard a passenger say that he "had on board the boat some liquors, and he would like to see any one put his hand on them. I have here (taking out a pistol,) something with which I would blow a hole through him instanter." Our friend thought he would be on deck to see the conduct of this rum-owner, when the hour of trial should come. When the boat came alongside the wharf, the officers were there to search and seize all contraband goods. The liquor owner was there also, and as the officers began their search they rolled out barrel after barrel, till at last they reached that of our hero. Then came the moment, when, if anything was to be done it must be done quickly; but not a shot was fired, nor a word of protest spoken by our valiant knight of the toddy-stick. His courage was great, no doubt, but could not be found just then.—*Watchman.*

☞ The friends of Temperance in New York, says the Herald, are resolved to wage a war of legal extermination against the 5,910 dram-shops in that city. The plan is to avoid making separate nominations, but to select candidates most favorable to their views, from the tickets nominated by the great political parties. The Philadelphia Ledger learns that the same plan will be tried there, if the Legislature refuses to enact the Maine law. The nicely balanced state of parties would render the measure very effective, if it should be adopted in good faith.

Individual Effort.

There is too much disposition among the friends of Temperance, to rely almost exclusively upon the efforts of public speakers to produce those results which can be more effectually accomplished by individual action. No public lecturer can know the precise state of the cause in the town and township he visits, as well as its citizens, who are compelled to know of the obstacles in the way of its progress. More good is to be accomplished by individual effort than by public lectures. Let individuals speak often to one another upon the subject, and thus produce a healthy excitement. Every temperance man in the State has some particular friends who may be redeemed by him, or whose names *to* the pledge or petition might be procured by him, and, perhaps by nobody else! Relate facts and individual experiences, and the results of personal observations; and in a mild and charitable spirit enforce the convictions of your judgments upon the minds of your fellow-citizens. Let all who are in favor of sobriety, law, order, temperance and prosperity engage in this work with a determination to carry it forward to its complete and ultimate triumph, and it will be done. It is a maxim of the money getting world, that property can only be accumulated by individual effort, and may not this maxim, with equal propriety be applied to this great moral enterprise? Personal efforts must be put forth in the temperance cause, or the reformation will never be accomplished. Let each man, then, gird himself to the work, and do his duty.—do with his might what his hands find to do!—*Life Boat.*

A SAD CASE.—We saw a little boy on Monday, apparently 12 or 14 years of age, so much under the influence of liquor as scarcely to be able to walk. He was supported by one or two boys of his own size, who were taking him home! We could not help thinking that the man who would be guilty of giving liquor to such a child, deserved the execration of the entire community. Yea, he should be dealt with in the same manner as they would with him who administers to his neighbor the poisonous potion.—*Chrys. Foun.*

THE BOAT FOR US.—The new Propeller Eastern State, for the Boston and Penobscot route, will take no liquor on freight. Let temperance men "make a note" of this, and let other steam-boat managers note it too. Here is an admirable deferene to law which should be encouraged and emulated.—*Gardiner Fountain.*

☞ The Pope has granted the permission of using "fat" in culinary operations on fast days during the year 1852. The time of Lent is excepted.

CONGRESSIONAL WINE.—A Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. Independent, giving an account of the Congressional Banquet in honor of Kossuth, remarks:—

"I regret to say that the most eloquent Mr. Gentry, from the South, had indulged too freely to speak as he might. The same may be said of numbers. What a disgrace to the nation! I noticed Gen. Houston drank only water."

GOV. BRIGGS, SELF-DENIAL. — A good story is related of ex-Governor Briggs, that many years ago, when expostulating with a young man about drinking and urging him to abandon the practice, the young man agreed to leave off if the Governor would leave off wearing a dickey. The latter agreed to the novel requisition, and in conformity with the bargain has never worn a dickey since.

A YANKEE PORTRAIT.

BY REV. J. PIERPONT.

The Yankee boy, before he's sent to school,
Well knows the mystery of that magic tool,
The pocket knife. To that wistful eye,
Turns, while he hears his mother's lullaby;
His hoarded cents he gladly gives to get it,
Then leaves no stone unturned till he can whet it.
And in the education of the lad,
Not little part that implement hath had,
His pocket knife to the young whittler brings
A growing knowledge of material things.

Projectiles, music, and the sculpter's art,
His chestnut whistle and his shingle dart,
His elder popgun with its hickory rod;
Its sharp explosion and rebounding wad,
His corn-stalk fiddle, and the deeper tone,
That murmur from his pumpkin leaf trombone,
Conspire to teach the boy. To these succeed
His bow, his arrow of a feathered reed,
His windmill, raised the passing breeze to win,
His water wheel that turns upon a pin;
Or if his father lives upon the shore,
You'll see his snip "beam ends upon the floor,"
Full rigged, with raking masts and timbers staunch,
And waiting, near the wash-tub, for a launch.

Thus by his genius and his jack-knife driven,
Ere long he'll solve you any problem given.
Make any gimcrack, musical or mute,
A plow, a coach, an organ or a flute,
Make you a locomotive or a clock,
Cut a canal or build a floating dock,
Or lead forth Beauty from a marble block;
Make anything, in short, for sea or shore,
From a child's rattle to a seventy-four:—
Make it, said I? Ay, when he undertakes it
He'll make the thing, and the machine that makes it.

And when the thing is made—whether it be
To move on earth, in air or on the sea,
Whether to water, o'er the waves to glide,
On the land, to roll revolve or slide,
Whether to whirl, or jar, to strike or ring,
Whether it be a pistol or a spring,
Wheel, pully, tube sonorous, wood or brass,
The thing designed shall surely come to pass;
For when his hands upon it, you may know,
That there's go in it, and he'll make it go.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

"TEMPERANCE CHART,"

THE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION S. OF T. OF INDIANA.

Several attempts have been made by the Grand Division of this State to establish a permanent Temperance paper in this State, which, from various causes, have heretofore failed. At its late session the Grand Division resolved to take the paper under its own patronage, and this will insure its permanency.

The committee appointed to publish the paper, have made the necessary arrangements for its publication, and now offer the paper on the following

TERMS:

The "Chart" will be published semi-monthly, on good paper and large type, of which the present No. is a specimen; *at the low price of 50 cents per annum, payable in all cases in advance.* A limited number of advertisements will be inserted, at the usual rates.

All letters relating to the paper and all communications, should be addressed, *post paid*, to C. Woodward G. S., Indianapolis, Ind.

All D. G. W. P.s and W. P.s, are by resolution of the Grand Division, authorized agents of the "Chart."

Remittances can be sent through the postmasters, free of postage.

The postage on the Chart will be as follows:

In Marion County, free. Any distance not exceeding 50 miles, 10 cents per year. Any distance within the State exceeding 50 miles, 20 cents per year.

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Perform all operations connected with Dental Surgery, and warrant the same to stand, or repair free of charge.

Dentists' Fine Gold Foil, and Plate, also Plate and Pivot Teeth, for sale at the usual rates.

Orders by mail or otherwise, accompanied with the Cash, carefully and promptly attended to.

Feb. 1, 1842. 1 year.

1,000 AGENTS WANTED.

HEADLEY'S LIFE OF KOSSUTH.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE LIFE OF LOUIS KOSSUTH, GOV. OF HUNGARY.

With notices of the Distinguished Men, and Scenes of the Hungarian Revolution. To which is added an appendix, containing Kossuth's Address to the People of the United States; and the most important of the addresses, letters and speeches of the Great Magyar Chief, By P. C. Headley, author of "Life of the Empress Josephine," "Life of Lafayette," etc., with an Introduction by Horace Greeley. In one elegant 12 mo. volume of 461 pp., with an accurate steel Portrait. Price $1 25.

N. B. Agents wanted in every county in the United States, (not already occupied,) to sell the above popular work. It is believed that almost every reading family will be glad of the opportunity of possessing the Life and Speeches of the noble Hungarian. Such is the present indication from the unparalleled sale of the work. Address,

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A single copy sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of the price, post paid. 2w

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NEW VOLUME OF THE

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE MAGAZINE.

COMMENCING JANUARY 1, 1852.

ON the first of January, 1852, the new volume of the American Temperance Magazine, edited by Gen. S. F. Cary, will be commenced. The first number will contain three beautiful engravings, one of which will be a splendid portrait of Hon. Neal Dow, (the Napoleon of the Temperance Army,) with a Biographical Sketch, and giving the operations of the Maine Liquor Law. Our New volume will open with several marked improvements; and we intend to render each succeeding number more and more worthy the generous patronage of the public.

☞ We have the happiness to inform the readers of the Magazine, that an original story, written expressly for our pages by Mrs. C. W. Denison, will shortly appear. It will be entitled—

HOPE STERLING—A TALE OF NEW ENGLAND.

In view of our arduous exertions, and of the large expenses we are constantly incurring in this good work, we confidently appeal to the friends of temperance, and of a sound American Literature for their generous support. We really feel that our Magazine deserves it; that it is, and will ever continue to be, under our direction, a guide, a counsellor, a companion, which the lovers of sound morals, and human happiness ought to aid in introducing to every temperance organization and family in the land.

TERMS—$2 per annum; 10 copies for $16; 20 for $30; and one gratis, to the brother sending a club in advance. Money to be remitted at the publisher's risk. Please address—

R. VAN DIEN, Publisher.
86 Nassau St., N. Y.

☞ Bro. E. H. PARSLEY is my duly authorized agent for the State of Indiana. janl-3m.

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AT WHOLESALE.

WE are now in receipt of a large and desirable stock of Fall and Winter Goods, comprising in part,

60 bales brown Sheeting;
10 do do Shirting;
15 do do Drilling;
15 do Ticking;
9 cases bleached Muslin;
2 do do Drilling;
2 do colored Cambrics;
120 pieces Cloths, assorted colors;
200 pieces Satinets, assorted colors;
300 pieces Tweeds and Jeans, assorted colors;
75 pieces Cassimeres, assorted colors;
200 pieces scarlet, yellow, green, and white Flannels;
40 pieces heavy Over-Coatings;
60 pieces Apron Checks;
40 pieces Lin. and Cotton Table Diaper;
2,000 pieces Fancy Prints;
600 do blue and blue and orange Prints;
150 pieces oil red Prints;
300 pieces plain and fancy Ginghams;
600 plain and embroidered Shawls;
15 pieces fancy Bonnet Silks;
12 pieces black satin Vesting;
20 pieces assorted Vesting,
10 do do Dress Silks;
200 pr. ass'd Coat Blankets;
60 pr. white Bed Blankets
100 pr. Horse Blankets;
250 pieces blk. and fancy Lustres;
100 pieces plain and plaid Linceys;
150 pieces Cashmere and Delanes;
50 pieces Canton Flannels;
160 cases Boots and Shoes;
55 do Hats and Caps;
12 cases Bonnets, fall style;
200 pieces Silk Hdkfs;
300 do Cotton Flags;
50 pieces Irish Linens;

Together with every variety of Notions and Trimmings, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Groceries, Nails, and Glass.

We invite an examination by merchants and dealers, and will sell at low prices.

LITTLE, DRUM, & ANDERSONS

Indianapolis, Sept. 19, 1851.

CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ———, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ———, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the ——— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ———, to be located in ———, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the Naational Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5,00. Books, $2,00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. Woodward G. S., Indianapolis, Ind., free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ———, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the ——— Temple of Honor No. —, of the —— of ———, to be located in ———, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20,00

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

C. WOODWARD, G. W. R.

Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys living in ———, in the State of Indiana, with the full consent and approbation of our parents and guardians, respectfully petition the Grand Section of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called ——— Section No. —, C. T., to be located at ———, and under your jurisdiction. We pledge ourselves to be governed by the laws and usages of the Order of the Cadets of Temperance. Enclosed is for Charter, Red Books, Officers' Cards, Constitutions, &c., $5,00. Signed,

To which must be appended the following certificate:

This is to certify that Bro. ———, whose name appears to the above as W. Patron, elect, is now a S. of T. in good standing, in ——— Division No. ———, S. of T.

Signed by a W. P. or P. W. P. of the Division.

Address (post paid HENRY OHR, G. S. C. of T., Indianapolis, Indiana

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, inhabitants of ———, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the ——— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ———, and under your jurisdiction. We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union. Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5.

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

Address (post paid.) Mrs. ELIZA RICHMOND, G. S. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

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I. O. O. F.

THE R. W. GRAND LODGE—Meets at Indianapolis semi-annually, on the third Tuesdays of January and July.

THE R. W. GRAND ENCAMPMENT—Meets at Indianapolis semi-annually, on the Mondays preceding the 3d Tuesdays of January and July.

CENTRE LODGE No. 18—Meets every Tuesday evening.

PHILOXENIAN LODGE, No. 44—Meets every Wednesday evening.

METROPOLITAN ENCAMPMENT, No. 5—Meets on the 1st and 3d Monday evenings of each month.

MASONIC FRATERNITY.

GRAND CHAPTER OF THE STATE OF INDIANA — Meets on the Wednesday preceding the 4th Monday in May in each year.

GRAND LODGE OF INDIANA — Meets on the 4th Monday in May of each year.

RAPER ENCAMPMENT No. 1 — Meets on the 4th Wednesday of each month.

INDIANAPOLIS CHAPTER No. 5 — Meets on the 1st Friday of each month.

CENTRE LODGE, No. 23 — Meets on the 1st Wednesday of each month.

MARION LODGE, No. 35 — Meets on the 3d Wednesday of each month.

TEMPERANCE ORDERS.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Hall on Washington street, between Meridian and Illinois streets.

GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA—Meets at Indianapolis in the month of October, 1852.

WASHINGTON DIVISION, No. 10, Meets every Friday evening.

FIDELITY DIVISION, No. 44—Meets every Wednesday evening.

MARION DIVISION, No. 76—Meets every Tuesday evening.

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Hall on the corner of Washington and Meridian streets —Enterance on Meridian street.

OLIVER TEMPLE, No. 6 — Meets on the 2d and last Mondays of each month.

CENTRAL DEGREE TEMPLE, No. 1 — Meets on the 1st and 3d Mondays of each mouth.

SOCIAL DEGREE TEMPLE, No. —, — Meets every Wednesday evening.

CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

MARION SECTION; No. 2 — Meets at Temperance Hall, every Saturday Evening.

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THE attention of teachers and friends of education generally, is invited to the following list of Text Books adapted for the use of Schools, Academies, and Colleges. Numerous testimonials of their merits, from many distinguished sources, could here be given, but are entirely omitted, with the hope that intelligent teachers who have not seen th works, will examine for themselves. Many of the books here enumerated are already generally known and in extensive use throughout the United States.

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Davies' Primary Table Book, 10 cents.
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Key to Davies' Elementary Algebra, 75 cents.
Davies' Elementary Geometry, 75 cents.
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Davies' Bourdon's Algebra, $1 25.
Davies, Legendre's Geometry, $1 25.
Davies' Elements of Surveying, $1 25.
Davies, Analytical Geometry, $1 25.
Davies' Diff and Integral Calculus, $1 25.
Davies' Descriptive Geometry, $1 75.
Davies' Shades, Shadows, etc. $2 00.
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Chambers' Treasury of Knowledge, 75 cents.
Chambers' Natural Philosophy, 75 cents.
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Hamilton's Elements of Phisiology, 75 cents.
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july15 tf

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4,00	"	"	4,00	"
5,00	"	"	5,00	"
6,00	"	"	6,00	"

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$2,50	per year,	for	$2 00	per week.
3,75	"	"	3,00	"
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6,25	"	"	5,00	"
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J. L. MOTHERSHEAD, *Medical Examiner.* mar. 15.

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July 15, 1851.

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Aug 15th, 1851. 6mo.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

SECOND VOLUME

OF

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☞ Newspapers and periodicals publishing this Prospectus; and sending a marked copy to this office will be entitled to a copy of the work.

J. WADSWORTH

Cincinnati, August 1, 1851.

☞ ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS will be expected to commence at the beginning or middle of a volume (September or March). To new subscribers, sending for the work at any other time, we will forward the numbers back to the nearest of these periods, provided they are on hand, excepting those who wish to begin with a new volume. In no case will it be sent longer than ordered. When the time expires for which a person has ordered the work, he will bear in mind that we have no means of knowing that he wishes it continued, but by a renewal of his subscription.

All remittances and communications should be addressed to J. WADSWORTH, Editor of Templar's Magazine, Cincinnati. Remittances by mail may be sent at our risk, when directed as above, mailed in the presence of a post-master or other responsible person.

Money, current at the place sent *from*, will be received on subscription, but that which is current in *Cincinnati* is always preferable. Bills on Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky banks, are at par in Cincinnati.—Those on *country* banks, at a distance, are at a greater discount than those on banks in large cities.

A specimen number of the work will be sent, without charge, to any one wishing to examine it before subscribing; but no name unaccompanied with the subscription price for one year or six months, will be entered on our books.

TO DIVISIONS OF S. OF T.

WE continue to print Constitutions and By-laws (when no material change is made from the form which we keep standing in type,) at the following rates, to-wit:

For 100 copies $5,00; for 200 copies $8,00; for $300 $10,00. Under the new law, postage must be prepaid, which is about fifty cents per hundied. The pay for printing, and enough to pay postage, must be remitted in advance.

Funeral Cards, twenty-five cents per dozen, or five dozen for $1,00—postage per dozen 2 cents, which must be paid in advance. Odes, 50 cents per dozen, postage 6 cents per dozen, payable in advance.

We will send copies of the Form of the Constitution and By-laws, which we keep standing, when requested by those desiring to order them.

☞ In no instance will Constitutions be sent to divisions without payment in advance, together with the postage.

Address,

Indianapolis, July 8, 1851. J. D. DEFREES.

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY

TEMPERANCE CHART.

DEVOTED TO TEMPERANCE, MORALITY, LITERATURE, NEWS, THE ARTS, SCIENCES, &c.

VOL. I. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., APRIL 1, 1852. NO. 19.

Poetry.

From the Memphis Eagle and Enquirer.

THE IRON HORSE.

BY L. VIRGINIA SMITH.

From the caverns of Art, in the hills of the North
Sprang a proud crested courser, exultingly forth;
By the spirit of steam was his breathing upborn,
From the strong forest giants his sinews were torn,
And the gnomes of the mine shouted loud in their ire,
O'er his iron-bound bosom, and pulses of fire!

Away!—on his mission of power and pride,
As springs the bold eagle the tempest to ride,—
Or swift as the bolts of the far-flashing levin,
When the storm is abroad on the dark-rolling heaven,
Down, down on the nations the thunderer came,
With his cloud-breathing nostrils, and frontlet of flame!

Through the deep-crowded life of the populous mart,
The thick throbbing pulse of the great city's heart,
Where a swarming humanity wavers and reels,
All weary with urging life's fate-driven wheels,—
Like a black-bannered monarch from victory won,
The fierce plunging charger dashed haughtily on.

As a spirit of doom by the solitude lone,
Where death sets aloft on his grave-girdled throne,
Where slumbers a silent and shadowy throng,
The dark-boasmed steed came careering along—
And his neigh to the midnight was chillingly dread,
Like the wild-swelling trumpet that rouses the dead.

Where the wild-crested waves in magnificence toss,
The blue-ocean armies came sweeping across,
With their banner of darkness ahead on the breeze,
And their war-drum arousing the slumbering seas—
Then, white, winged courser, thy sinews of might,
Must be braced for the battle, and strong for the fight.

Hoarse howls the night-trumpet, and gathering fast
From their rock-bounded caverns, the king of the blast
Has marshalled his cohorts, yet pale with affright
Are the wild mountain genii, and feeble their might.
For the horse and his rider—a long, gleaming mass—
Through the heart of the mountain triumphantly pass.

Alone in the desert!—its denizens came—
Red riders of ruin on whirlwinds of flame,
The blasting sirocco—the deadly simoon—
With sand-serried spectres deep shrouded in gloom—
To HIM they are naught—for his limbs never tire,
Whose form is of iron, whose spirit is fire!

From the Central N. N. Journal.

THE MURMURING OF THE FOUNTAIN.

In ages long ago, I lay
Deep in the forest shade,
Where snows might come and melt away
And bright flowers bloom and fade,
Beneath the summer's cloudless sky,
Unseen by the white man's eager eye.

Lovely, yet lonely, was the place,
Where gushed the fountain clear,
Where stars looked down with eyes of love:
And oft the spotted deer
Would sport upon my flowery brink,
And of my cooling waters drink.

There came an Indian then, and built
His hut upon my grassy side;
And ere another moon he brought,
To share his home, his tawny bride,
Whose voice like fairy music fell
Around the gushing fountain dell.

THE JAR OF WHISKY.

BY FATHER MATHEW.

Here, only by a cork controlled,
And slender walls of earthen mold,
In all the pomp of earth reside,
Revenge that ne'er was satisfied—
The tree that bears the deadly fruit
Of murder, mourning, and dispute;
Assaults, and barbarous assails,
The images of gloomy jails,
The idle thoughts on mischief bent,
The midnight hour in jolly spent—
All these within the jar appear,
And Jack, the hangman, in the rear!

Miscellaneous.

Only Half Married.

A short time since a party of two young ladies and gentlemen visited Squire Curtis, at Creenland, apparently for the purpose of "uniting two fond hearts into one." The prospective groom appeared to be a young man of sanguine temperament, whose ruddy counterance, and glowing eye denoted the near approach of the happy hour when his fondest hopes were to be realized. He thrust a hand in each breaches pocket, placed the right foot firmly forward, and poising his head jauntily on one side, gazed at the squire, then at his heart's delight, as much as to say, "I've got her."

The lady sat, the picture of health, with an expression of countenance that told the casual observer "butter would not melt" between her rudy lips. There could be seen a suspicious little dimple, however, at each corner of her mouth, that came and went with every leer of a pair of bright but mischievous looking eyes, sparkling with roguishness, that told her lover he needn't count his chickens before they were hatched.

Now, we do not intend, in the absence of our young friend, Arthur Cannon, to report the dialogue phonographically, but we will take a reporter's license for detailing the following dialogue, which was commenced by the squire, who approached the parties and inquired, in the blandest manner:

"What can I do for you, my young friends?"

Groom. What can you do for us! Why a darned site—can't he Sary?

Bride. Well, I reckon it, if all's willin'.

G. Willin'? Why, what's up? Ain't goin' to gin' up *now*, I hope. You don't mean to say I shan't get married?

B. Oh, no, John. You've come to get married, and I wouldn't baulk you.

G. Good as goold: There, Squire, there's a pattern to begin with—(seizes her and plants a *few* that would rival Twitchell's pop beer)—puts on harness like a dove.—So, now, Squire, gear up your fixins and crack your whip.

Squire. (rising.) Well if you are in earnest I can marry you.

G. (impatiently.) In earnest! Of course we're in airnest. Don't p'laver so; go into it; rip out the sarvice. You know Solomon says delays are dangerous; keep the feet dry and the head cool and bid defiance to the physic.

B. La, John, there's no use of being in such a hurry.

G. Now, Sary, don't say boo! till it's over. Let 'em drive. Go it, Squire—hurry up the cakes; moderate, but don't *splurge;* slow, but all fired *sartain.* Wake snakes! Wont Bets Bradford howl when she hears I'm married?

The Squire proceeded slowly in the ceremony, keeping a watchful eye on the intended bride, whose mysterious manner excited a suspicion that a screw was loose somewhere. When, however, he came to the response of the groom, the solemn scene was disturbed by something like a stentorian yell—

G. Whoop! you better believe it! Of course I'll take 'er—who sputes it? What did I come here for? May bet your life on that. Go on Squire—now give *her* a haze.

The squire, in turn performed the service which was to extort acquiescence to her lover's wishes; but instead of the precious words "I will," gushing up from the pure fountain of a maiden heart, a "No!" blunted the senses of Squire and groom.

G. Great shakin' agers! Sary, what did you say?

B. No!

The squire looked perplexed, and Sary, laughing outright, began to move off.

G. Stand your ground, Sary! Squire, hold 'er. Go on with the sarvice—drive it through, and clinch on t'other side—rivit 'er *now.*

B. No you don't. You've no right to complain. You wanted to get married, but *I'm not married!* So pay the squire and run home before your "mamma knows you're out." And away skipped the little jilt, convulsed with laughter.

G. Great Cæsar, squire, its your fault. If you'd only put 'er right through, and hadn't stopped to mince matters, I'd had 'er.

The groom left with rather a rueful countenance, and appeared to be lost in deep meditation, which was only disturbed by the merry peals of a bevy of girls, who saluted him with boisherous laughter, a short distance from the Squire's; prominent among them, too, was Betsy Bradford. He is known as the young man who is *only half married.*

Devices to Evade the Law of Maine.

Mr. Hawkins at Albany in one of his speeches said the people of Maine resorted to amusing expedients to evade the law. If a man is intoxicated, they bring him up and compel him to tell where he got his liquor. On one occasion the drunkard told the house where he got it, but positively refused to say where in the house the liquor could be found, (the universal practice is to hide it.) The Sheriff found the woman of the house rocking her child, and singing it to sleep in the cradle. She told the sheriff to search the house if he pleased, but he would find none. He then examined the house thoroughly and found none. He then returned to the woman who was still there rocking and singing to her child, and asked where she kept her liquor? She said there had been none in the house since the law was made. He was about giving up in despair, and began to talk to her of her babe, and asked the privilege of looking at it. As he put his hand to raise the covering, she begged him to desist, for that it was a very cross child, and he would wake it and it would cry all the afternoon. He still sought the babe, and turned the covering from its face, and discovered that she was actually rocking and singing to the image of a baby filled with "the critter." He took it off, and left the woman childless and disconsolate.—*Carson League.*

LIFE EVERLASTING.—Dr. Homer Bostwick, of New York, maintains that death is not a necessary circumstance, and that a diet free from certain earthly particles which clog the constitution, will allow the human machine to run forever. The Doctor is now testing the experiment in his own person; if he succeeds in establishing his theory, although it will take some time, the rest of mankind will be duly informed.

THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE MOVING.

The friends of Temperance are determined to make an effort to secure the passage of a Law similar to the Maine Law, during the present session of the Legislature. Five thousand copies of the following circular have been printed and will be sent all over the State. Tens of thousands of names will be attached to them previous to the meeting of the Legislature on the 20th of next month:

WE have arrived at a crisis in our cause—a crisis which if we are faithful, is full of promise and of hope. We have waged "a thirty years' war" against the most desolating and dreadful scourge of our race. We have gained many victories. We have redeemed thousands of captives. We have won trophies that angels might envy. But we have erred in a *vital point*, and hence have failed of complete success. We have left all his forts in the hands of the enemy. We have not spiked his cannon, destroyed his ammunition and broken his musquetry. Hence, as soon as we were off our guard we were again invaded. Our sons and brothers were seized and enslaved!

The time has come for a different contest—for A WAR OF EXTERMINATION!

The State on which the sun first shines in the morning has flung abroad this banner, and under it has marched to victory. Instead of chaining the mad dog, or selling licenses for keeping him, or fining his owners for letting him bite, or making them liable for the consequences of his bite, the temperance men of Maine cried "*shoot the dog*—catch him and kill him wherever he is found—let no man harbor him, for any sum or under any circumstances. He is dangerous. He will slay both body and soul. No money can compensate for his ravages."

We must up and follow this example! Until intoxicating liquors are *outlawed* and *contraband*, our work is not half done. We are liable to constant disappointment and reaction; for we leave the *roots* of the *cancer* in the body. Too much time has been spent in cutting and scarifying the surface—let us now make *one united* and *vigorous* effort for a complete and final victory. Let us resolve to ask for nothing less than a law that will BANISH and OSTRACISE this poison—that will set a mark upon it—that will turn every man's hand against it, so that whoever finds it shall destroy it. The day for *modesty* in this great movement has gone by. The land is full of light. The dreadful evils of intemperance are known to every child. The Legislature is bound to protect us from these evils! *We must petition then.* It is our right—nay, it is our DUTY. We must send up on the 20th of April all the names we can, asking for the MAINE LAW. We must not be *trifled with* while thousands are suffering and dying in order that a few may be enriched. In the name of humanity and of justice, and of the *primal principles* of society, we must demand protection—the only adequate protection for our friends and our children—*a Law against the poison itself*—againstit under any name or disguise, and in any place where it is not evidently needed for medicinal, or manufacturing purposes.

If this Legislature refuse our prayer, we must *mark* those who vote against it—we must attend primary meetings in order to prevent their nomination, or that of men of similar principles—we must refuse them our votes and labor for their defeat. For in this noonday of reform, no man can be a true *patriot* who sustains the *poisoner* of the homes, the bodies and the souls of his fellow citizens. Let him call himself a democrat, or a whig, if he will. Let party caucuses and conventions nominate him, if they will—we, Brethren, *must reject him,* or become traitors to humanity and to the best interests of our country. But we hope that we shall not be driven to such a contest. Send up your petitions by hundreds and thousands—get the name of every voter in your township—then on a separate sheet the names of their wives and sons and daughters—GIVE US THE SIGNATURE OF EVERY FRIEND OF TEMPERANCE, and the present Legislature will give us *the Law.*

We send you on the other side of the page a brief petition and also the *pledge* of the *Social Order of Temperance*, which has received about 5,000 signatures in this county, and is extending rapidly over the State. Circulate them promptly—act *efficiently*, for the time is short. Take a few days from your business, and devote them entirely to this work! Call your people together in the Court houses, the School houses, and the Churches. Read to them the Maine Law, and this pledge and petition! The cause is worthy of all the time and effort youcan devote to it. Better *strike at once*, and SLAY THE MONSTER, than have to defend your children, and tremble for their safety for years to come.

Your brethren in the glorious cause of Temperance,

EDWARD R. AMES.
CALVIN FLETCHER,
WM. HANNAMAN,
T. R. CRESSEY,
W. C. THOMPSON,
CLEMENT E. BABB,
State Central Temperance Committee.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 16, 1852.

THE OPERATION OF THE MAINE LAW—MR. APPLETON'S LETTER.—The following is the letter of Mr. Appleton, alluded to yesterday:

PORTLAND, March 5th, 1852.

Dear Sir:—Your favor, making some inquiries in relation to the "Maine Liquor Law," was duly received, but I have been obliged to defer an answer until the present time.

The effect of the "Main Law" in diminishing crime and pauperism, and in preserving the quiet of the city, is most obvious to all. The City Marshal stated to me that it was impossible to estimate the difference between the good order now prevailing in the city, and that which existed before the law went into operation. Such, I understand, is the case in all the cities and towns in the State. *The law works better even than its most ardent friends expected.* It might, however, have presumed, closing all the rumshops in the State, and thus cutting off the means of intemperance, would effect a great change, in lessening crime of every kind, and in promoting the best interests and happiness of all classes of the community. Wherever intoxicating drinks are tolerated, crime and poverty and their attendant evils are sure to follow.

There is some opposition to the law, and comes chiefly from the *dealers* in intoxicating liquors, and *moderate* drinkers, but as far as I have been able to ascertain, it constantly increases in popularity; nor have I any apprehension that it will be repealed. The longer it remains on the statue-book the stronger it will grow in the approval of the people. It is an interesting fact, that among those who approve the law *there are many who are notoriously intemperate*, but who not now being able to supply a perverted appetite, having regained their self-control, and are now glad that the temptation is removed beyond their reach.

The great peculiarity of the Maine Law lies in the fact that it absolutely *prohibits* the sale of all intoxicating liquors, except for manufacturing and medicinal purposes. It has heretofore been the great error in all the legislation of the several States, relating to sale of strong drinks, that the sale has been authorized by law for the purpose of being used as a common drink. The only material restriction has been in respect to the number of persons who should sell.

We have tried the common system, granting licenses to select individuals, under various forms, for more than two hundred years, and the effect may everywhere be seen in the increase of intemperance. It is the necessary effect of the common legislation on this subject, to augment the evil which it proposes to restrain. Any legislation that tolerates the sale of intoxicating drinks is utterly worthless and impotent, in restraining intemperance. The experiment, it would seem, has been sufficiently tried to satisfy the most incredulous It were better to have no law on the subject than any which I have yet seen that tolerates the sale as a common drink. Entertaining these views, the friends of temperance in Maine could think of no legal remedy for the restrain of intemperance but its *prohibition.* To go back to the old system of granting licenses would savor too largely of the ridiculous, and would be in such utter disregard of the actual results of the system, that it could not be admitted for a moment.

The only question, it seems to me, now before the public touching this is, *prohibiting*, or the free sale everywhere. This is the issue to be met at the present time. *And why should the sale not be prohibited?* Prohibition is the rule in all other cases of wrong-doing. Why depart from this rule in relation to the greatest evil which can be inflicted on society. Very respectfully,

JAMES APPLETON.

LIQUOR SELLING.—A liquor seller at Bloomington recently determined to quit the business, and thereupon published the following manifesto:

TO THE PUBLIC:—I, Samuel W. Bonsall, do hereby publicly acknowledge that I have lately been engaged in the vilest and one of the most demoralizing occupations that was ever followed by any man, laying the least claims to respectability; I speak of the business of *vending intoxicating liquors for gain.* The time may have been when a man might have engaged in such a business without much compunctions of conscience; but how I could have engaged in, and so long followed, such an employment, in the present advanced state of civilization and moral reforms, is more than I can now account for.—When I have closed one of my most prosperous days in this business, and retired to rest, no tongue can describe the deep feelings of my heart, when none but God knew the emotions of my soul that stirred within.

When I closed my eyes to sleep, I could see before me my customers, and hear their bitter oaths and vulgar vociferations, almost as fresh as when they were uttered in my "*Coffee house,*" (pardon the name.) The haggard countenances, the dirty and ragged forms; the reeling, staggering frames—the red eyes and bloated faces of my unhappy customers, all seemed to pass before my mental vision. And then the thought would come up in my mind, that perhaps at this very moment the wife of some of my customers may be weeping over a few expiring coals, while her little ones around her knee may be shivering with cold and crying for bread; and that all this wretchedness has been occasioned by my unhallowed business.

I therefore resolved that if my neighbors would help me to bear the sacrifice, I would offer the remnant of the "MONSTER" remaining in my hands as a burnt offering to Bacchus; not to his honor, but as an expression of the supreme contempt which I have contracted for his majesty, by too great intimacy with his bewitching person.

Well, my neighbors have done as I desired; and therefore I now promise, in this public manner, that I will never again engage in the liquor traffic, neither by the wholesale or retail, in this county, or anywhere else; and for the keeping of this promise inviolate, I hereby pledge my word and sacred honor as a man.

In witness whereof I hereunto subscribe my name in the town of Bloomington, in the county of Monroe, and State of Indiana, this 6th day of March, A. D. 1852.

Attest, S. W. BONSALL.
ELIJAH GOODWIN.

A POWERFUL DELINEATION.—The following is an extract from the address of Judge Johnson, of Georgia, in sentencing G. D. Cornet to death, for the murder without provocation, of W. W. Hailes, delivered on the 16th of September, 1851:

"Nor shall the *place* be forgotten in which occurred this shedding of blood. It was in one of the thousand ante-chambers of hell, which mark like plague spots the fair face of our State. You need not be told that I mean a tippling shop—the meeting place of Satan's minions, and the foul cess-pool which, by spontaneous generation, breeds and nurtures all that is loathsome and disgusting, in profanity and babbling, and vulgarity, and Sabbath breaking. I would not be the owner of a groggery for the price of this globe converted into precious ore. For the pitiful sum of a dime, he furnished the poison which made the deceased a fool, and converted this trembling culprit into a demon.—How paltry this price of two human lives! This traffic is tolerated by law, and, therefore, the vender committed an offence not cognizable by earthly tribunals; but in the sight of Him who is unerring wisdom, he who deliberately furnishes the intoxicating draught which inflames men to anger, and violence, and bloodshed is *particeps criminis* in the moral turpitude of the deed. Is it not high time that these sinks of vice and crime should be held rigidly accountable to the laws of the land, and placed under the ban of an enlightened and virtuous public opinion?"

THE SORROWFUL BOY.—A writer in the Vermont Chronicle relates the following as a fact which he learned from good authority,—"I wish I was dead," said a little boy to his mother. "Why?" asked his kind mother. "Why, the boys all pester me so about father, and I don't want to go again, in the night to the store after him." His mother talked to him, but though: he did not feel in earnest about it. But one day, when she had returned from a visit, she inquired for the children, and found all but this boy. She looked, she called, but no answer. She went to the barn, as it was just growing dark. She opened the door, and there in one corner, was her little sensitive boy, hanging by the neck. She burst into tears. "Oh my son, my son, is it you?" She felt his cold hands, and he was dead. And at the funeral, his father promised to drink no more rum:—"I have forever done." Along time he kept his promise. One day, however, Deacon P. was in the store; and Deacon P. was a good man; he drank but little. He asked for some brandy. And while he drank it, he saw that same man who had been a drunkard looking at him; and he saw too that he was very uneasy; he walked about; he sat down. Again he would go to the door as if going away. He was in silent thought. At length he went to the counter and asked for a little brandy; "I may drink a little as well as Deacon P." He did drink; and became a confirmed drunkard again.

RESULTS OF INTEMPERANCE.—Henry T. Russell, not many years ago one of our well known, prosperous and most respected citizens—the kind husband and happy parent, died day before yesterday near Madison, Ind., in a fit of delirium tremens, amidst the most abject poverty. But one human being was present at that scene of death—the wife. She only was left to weep and mourn for the departed and his estrangement from the path of rectitude. His children, cherished objects of his love and pride were gone—one to the House of Refuge, and two to their cold grave. What a fearful warning to beware of the tempting cup.—*Cin. Gaz.*

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY INDIANAPOLIS

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May 6.1916

TEMPERANCE CHART.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY THE GRAND DIVISION S. OF T., STATE OF INDIANA.

TERMS:—50 cents a year, in advance.

Edited by C. WOODWARD, G. S.

OFFICE—At Adams & Co.'s Express Office, near the Court-House.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., APRIL 1, 1852.

Lectures.

In consequence of previous engagements Bro. Parsely will be compelled to postpone filling his appointments as advertised in our last, after the appointment on the 12th inst. at Rockville.

He will fill the following:

At Putnamville,	April	1
At Pleasant Garden,	"	2
At Brazil,	"	3
At Bowling Green,	"	4 & 5
At Terre Haute,	"	6, 7, & 8
At Clinton,	"	9
At Montezuma,	"	10
At Rockville,	"	11 & 12
At Dixons Mills,	"	13
At Greencastle,	"	14

Due notice of appointments at the other places will appear in time.

To Correspondents.

We insert no communication however good, if the writer does not send us his name, and for this reason we must refuse A Cadet, D. M., and W. P.

The communication of *Gratis* is excellent but as he did *not pay the postage* we cannot insert it. Our rule is invariable.

Temperance Meeting.

We learn that a protracted Temperance meeting will be held in the city of Madison, to commence on the 7th of April, inst.—Many distinguished speakers have been invited, and we are authorized to invite all friends of the cause to be present.

Grand Division Sons of Temperance.

The fourth Semi-annual Session of the Grand Division of Indiana will commence on Wednesday, April 21st, 1852, in the town of Peru, Miami county.

It is hoped that Divisions will send full representations.

C. WOODWARD, G. S.

April 1st, 1852.

The Maine Law

Passed the Massachusetts Senate last Tuesday by a vote of 30 to 9. The question has yet to be decided in the House.—The House of Representatives of New Hampshire will be Temperance by a considerably higher majority than last year. The Senate, too, will be split *nearer the middle* on the Temperance question than it was last year. And on the whole, we think we may congratulate our friends on the moral certainty of the passage of the Maine Law next June, in the Granite State. It is known that there are only *two* men in the Maine Legislature who would vote for its repeal in that State. There is a fair prospect now that it will pass the Parliament of New Brunswick, and though it was defeated in the Rhode Island House on the 30th ult., it has since passed the Senate with an amendment, submitting the question to a vote of the people. The vote in the Senate stood yeas 16, nays 15.

Of all the laws ever devised to make the right of property stable and secure, it is the most direct, comprehensive, and effectually conservative. It is *the* law in every respect and we hope soon to see it enacted in Indiana.

☞ The Grand Scribes of the Grand Divisions of Massachusetts, Western New York, Alabama, and Indiana are editors of Temperance Papers, and the M. W. R. of the National Temple of Honor is the editor of the Templars Magazine, a temperance periodical.

Donations to Washington Monument.

Amount previously acknowledged,	$117,25
New Marion Division, No. 359,	1,00
Warsaw " " 150,	1,00
Americus " " 334,	2,00
	$121,25

Be brave, cool and circumspect in the battles for temperance.

Watchman, What of the Night?

There is a general desire on the part of the friends of Temperance, to know what progress our cause is making in various parts of the Union and the world. To give that information is the object of this article.

In Maine the glorious old Temperance ship rides triumphant over the opposing waves of Liquordom, and is fast reaching the harbor of the Land of No Rum. In the Legislature of this State but *two* members can be found ready to repeal their excellent liquor laws. What a comment upon its value and its popularity.

In New Hampshire the people are moving in their might. A petition signed by men and women is before their Legislature, and a very stringent bill has been introduced for the suppression of the liquor traffic. If it should fail, the next Legislature, already elected, is very strongly in its favor. Before the 4th of July next, the Maine law will be the law of New Hampshire.

In Massachusetts the Maine law has passed the Senate by a vote of 30 to 9, and is now before the House of Representatives. A petition signed by *one hundred and seventy thousand* persons, more than *seventy thousand* of whom are *legal voters*, has been been presented to the Legislature, and the law is bound to pass.

The State of New York, the most populous in the Union, is thoroughly aroused, and petitions upon petitions are being daily sent up to the Legislature to crush this mighty evil, Intemperance, which is scattering ruin and death around. At our last advices, petitions signed by about *three hundred and seventy-five thousand* persons were before the Legislature, but we fear without success.

In Ohio, the third State in our glorious confederacy, the people are fully alive to the great importance of putting a stop to the vile traffic in ardent spirits, and thousands of petitions are in circulation, asking for a law similar to the one in operation in Maine. At every temperance meeting, where the votes are taken, they are unanimous for the destruction of strong drink. Gen. Carey lectured lately in the Penitentiary, and took the votes of the convicts, as to what brought them there, and *four-fifths* responded, strong drink! He then explained the Maine Law, and took the vote whether they would have such a law. The response was unanimous in its favor, but their Legislature, like ours, is dodging the question, and we fear will do nothing.

New Jersey sent up one hundred and sixty thousand petitioners to her Legislature, but they were unavailing. The Temperance bill was defeated by a small majority.

In Pennsylvania the people are waking up. The following gems of truth we cut from The Pennsylvania Freeman:

"Rum holds the helm of State. It begins its wicked game at the caucus, follows it at the polls, and comsummates it at the legislative hall. It overrides principle by the might of perverted appetite—deadens conscience and the sense of honor — casts away the offers of grace and the proffered treasures of religious truth, and renders man the willing instrument for any social, civil, or political crime."

Hear the same paper again on the subject of freedom, in this connection. Who can deny but some will do all this, when under the influence of Rum?

"Much has freedom to hope from Temperance. Liberty can make no progress, secure no triumph, in a community ruled by sensuality. Morality, education and order must 'make straight her ways.' Look at the miscreants that power hires to execute the behests of slavery. Who are they? Men that have been steeped from boyhood in rum and infamy, and raked out from the lowest haunts, the darkest lanes of city debauchery. Their name is legion, who may be found amongst us ready to 'sell their birth-rights' and betray freedom for a glass of brandy. Rum must be rooted out of our soil ere the seeds of liberty will take a permanent hold. Then let us fail not to labor with an earnest zeal for the Maine Law."

In Rhode Island, although we obtained a majority of the *legal voters* to our petition, our bill was defeated by the legislature.

In Connecticut a great effort is making to carry the spring elections for Temperance and secure a temperance majority in the Legislature. We hope they may succeed.

In the Southern Sates, there is a decidedly growing temperance feeling, and many of their cities and towns refuse license to sell liquors.

In the Canadas and Provinces, and in England and California, we are gaining ground, and in our own State we are preparing for a glorious victory.

It is a common remark that temperance is going down. Mr. Hewlett, a Southern Lecturer, thus replies to this remark:

"Temperance is going down." "Yes ladies and gentlemen, I must acknowledge that it *is* going down. I saw it in Nova Scotia, and it was going down there. I saw it in Florida, and it was going down in Florida. It was going down all along the route. I find it going down in Alabama. It is going down in California. It is going down in England. It is going down in Canada. It is going down all over the Union. It is going down all over North America, and it is destined to go down throughout all Christendom."

Yes, and though the Temperance pill is rather hard for some of your anti-progress, anti-reform, anti-moral, anti-enterprise, anti-improvement, anti-new-light rum-suckers, and nauseating to your absurd sticklers for what they inconsistently term their "rights," public opinion will finally make it go down with them.

The glorious principles of our cause must triumph, and though the fight may continue long after our heads have whitened for the grave and we are carried to our final resting place beneath the clods of the valley, yet is our hope strong that the child is now living that shall see the day when not a drop of intoxicating liquor shall be sold as a beverage in the length and breadth of our beloved land. God grant our hope may be realized.

Temperance Memorials.

The State Temperance Central Committee determining that no stone shall be left unturned, which can possibly have a bearing upon the enactment of a good temperance law, have ordered the printing of 5000 copies of a circular containing an address to the people, a memorial to the Legislature, and the Pledge of the Social Order of Temperance.

These circulars will be immediately circulated in every part of the State, and we hope every person into whose hands they may fall will use them to the best advantage, both in circulating the Memorials for signatures, and using their best endeavor to establish in their midst the Social Order of Temperance. We publish below the Memorial, and hope our friends will one and all cut it out, paste it to a sheet of paper, have it well filled with signatures, and send it to their Representative or Senator forthwith.

The address will be found in another column.

TEMPERANCE PETITION.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Indiana:

We, your constituents, do respectfully petition your honorable bodies to protect us, our families, and the community from the evils of intemperance, by giving us a law similar to that of the State of Maine.

Park County.

We have received the proceedings of a public temperance meeting, held at Annapolis, Parke county, which occupy too much room for publication in full. The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the liquor traffic is an evil, social, moral, and political.

Resolved. That it is constitutional, expedient, and right to legislate the traffic out of custom; that the good order of society, the promotion of every moral, and social virtue; the peace and dignity, and wealth and intelligence of our State, all claim the immediate and effective suppression of the liquor traffic.

Resolved, That the essential principles of the Maine Liquor Law, the confiscation and destruction of intoxicating liquors, when kept for sale unlawfully, as sustained by the analogy of other laws, against contraband trafficers, is just and constitutional in theory and perfectly irresistable in practice.

Resolved, That we pledge our untiring efforts propelled as we are by the tears of injured innocence, and the cries and walings of thousands, never to relax our energies until the Legislature of this State, shall have heard our cries, granted our petitions, and placed among the statutes of our country, a law similar to the one in the State of Maine.

Resolved, That we will withhold our support from any political aspirant for a seat in our State Legislature, who will not give to us the most indubitable evidence of his entire willingness to suppress, by legal enactment, the sale of all intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to the editors of the Parke County Whig, and Temperance Chart, politely requesting their publication.

Strong Demonstration.—Out of 1200 legal voters in the city of Zanesville, Muskingum county, over 900 have signed petitions for the Maine Law. This is evidently the banner city. Reason why? That place has been the most thoroughly canvassed.

Cloverdale Temperance Meeting.

We have received the proceeings of a very spirited temperance meeting, held at Cloverdale, Putnam county, and regret that we have space only for the resolutions adopted, which are as follows:

Resolved, That we use all laudable means to elect such men to our State Legislature as will have the moral courage to endeavor to secure the passage of such laws as will have in their tendency, the total suppression of the manufacture and traffic in ardent spirits, except for medical purposes.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the members of the present Legislature, (with a few honorable exceptions,) have failed to meet the wishes of a large majority of the citizens of Indiana, on the liquor subject.

Resolved, That we will not support any man for the office of Governor, Lieut. Governor, or for the State Legislature who is not in favor of a restricting law similar to the Maine Liquor Law. Neither will we support, for any State or county office, or give our patronage in business, to any man who is known to be unfriendly to temperance.

How the Maine Temperance Law was Passed.—Gen. Neal Dow, the father of the Maine Law, in giving, by request, a history of the passage of that law, to the temperance committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, said: "The adoption of that law was not spasmodic but the result of long thought and labor. We had tried for years to have some effectual law passed, in Maine, for the suppression of the rum traffic, but the Legislature would throw our bills under the table—two-thirds of the members being the keepers of grog shops. He then appealed to the people, to know whether they would continue to be the mere instruments of politicians, that is, whether they would be used merely for the success of this or that party aspirant for office.

The people found on consideration that it was not very important to them whether Mr. A. should have all the honors of a particular office, instead of Mr. B., but it was important that they should have a law to stop that evil which is the parent of all evils. Being addressed on this subject, they soon made a demand that was not to be disregarded. In 1849 a law passed on the last day of the session, and the Governor put it in his pocket. But the people brought it back again, to be passed by the Legislature. When it passed in 1851 only about 8000 names of petitioners were presented. The people had spoken elsewhere, and so well had they made their will felt, that many who who were opposed to the bill, voted for it, and the Governor, who was known to be opposed to it, and was expected to veto it, remembering the fate of his predecessor, gave it his signature." Let the people of Indiana, who want a similar law—and three-fourths of them do—rely less on petitions and more on men. Let them speak at the ballot box, the only place where they can speak, as sovereigns, and no longer bend the knee, as supplicants, to their servants, the Legislature. They have certainly been repelled often enough to feel that self-respect requires them to speak in tones of authority.—*Brookvilte American.*

An Argument for Drinking.—"Now I ax you fellers, who's the best citizen, him that supports guverment or him as does'nt? Why, him as does, in course. We support government, every one as drinks supports government that is if he lickers at a license house. Every blessed drop of licker that he swallers thar is taxed to pay salary of them ar great officers, such as mayors and corporationers, Hie Constables, Presidents, and custom-house gentlemen. Spose we was to quit drinkin—why guverment must fail; it couldn't help it no how. That's the very rezun I drinks. I don't like grog, I mortally hate it. If I followed my own inclination, I'd rather drink buttermilk, or ginger pop, or Dearbon's sody water. But I lickers for the good of my country to set an example of patriotism and virchuos self-denial to the rizen generation."—*Straw Sucker*

Another Grand Division.—The Grand Division of Canada East was formed on the 7th inst., at Montreal. This is indeed gratifying news.

☞ A fellow who was rather the worse for liquor, accosted a colored chamber-maid, at one of our hotels, with — "Pray, my dear, was your mother as black as you are?"

"I don't know as to that," was the reply; "I wonder if your father was as blue as you are."

For the Temperance Chart.

What shall we do Next? is a question which should come up to the mind of every temperance man in the State of Indiana, for it is a question in which all are interested, it is a question of great moment, it is a question which concerns the present and future generations; what shall the the friends of this great moral movement do next?

Shall we acknowledge ourselves *defeated* and give up the *fight*? Shall we lay down our arms and permit our *enemies* to triumph? Shall we stop now, after we have endured much expense, much wear and tear of lungs and fatigue of body?

Methinks I hear the voice of thousand saying *No*, the voice of the reclaimed drunkard says *no*, the voice of the drunkard's suffering wife says *no*, the voice of every friend of humanity says *no*, the voice from every quarter is "down with the liquor traffic."—But what course shall we take to secure the end for which we labor, shall we try *moral suasion*? Yes, but we have been trying this for many years, and we find this will not do all. Those who are now engaged in the traffic are such as cannot be reached by moral suasion alone. Then we want something more, we want *legal suasion*, we want a *law* that will suppress, yes *crush* this infamous traffic.

But what course shall we take to secure this end? Shall we again petition our Legislature that they will make us such a law?—Twice have we sent our petitions before them, twice have we asked them to make us a law would suppress the traffic, and a temperance convention has been held even under the roof of our legislative halls. But what has been the result, what has been the fate of our petitions? It is too easy to tell! they have been *slighted*, our supplications have been *disregarded*, and we have been *spurned* with *contempt*. Our petitions went before political anti-temperance men, and others who would be temperance men, but were afraid of their *popularity* at home. It is vain, after these things, to hope to be able to accomplish any thing by petitioning. But there is one way left for us to secure this great end. Let no man be elected to our Legislature who is not in favor of a law that will secure the suppression of this traffic.—This is the only hope, let us have the Maine Law, as we see this is the only law ever enacted that is effectual in suppressing the sale of intoxicating liquors. Then let us elect men who are in favor of the Maine Law and nothing short of it. But I hear some saying this is running *temperance* into *politics*. Be this as it may, but I would ask if there ever was a political question before the minds of the people half so important as this? What political question was ever brought up, in which so many were interested, in which so many widows, mothers, sons, and daughters had such a deep interest, in which such a vast amount of money and expense to the State was concerned, with which so much misery and suffering was connected as with this.

At different periods in the history of different States, when but a few persons were dying of milk-sickness, several hundred dollars have been offered for the discovery of the cause of this sickness, and no one ventured to say that this was not a fit subject for legislative action. Here we know the cause, and see the effects, we also know the *remedy*, but refuse to apply it, and when but a few died in the former case, *thousands* are perishing *annually* now.

Then I would appeal to every temperance man in the State to examine into this matter seriously, and then act, not as a *whig*, not as a *democrat*, not as belonging to this section of country or that section, but as a *temperance* man, as a friend to *humanity*. And may the time soon come when our beloved State shall be placed in the catalogue of those who shall banish this infernal traffic from their borders.

R. H. G.

The Last of the Tea Party.—David Kennison, the last of the Boston Tea Party, died at Chicago, at the residence of Wm. Mack, on Wednesday morning. His dying request was that the City Common Council would grant a lot in the City Cemetery for his last resting place and erect a suitable monument over his grave. The Council granted the request, and the Military of Chicago were making preparations to give a fitting burial to the remains of the "old veteran of more than a hundred summers."

For the Temperance Chart.

MANCHESTER, March 20th, 1852.

Mr. Editor: — You have, doubtless, observed that men who have steadily opposed all temperance moves heretofore, and have never failed on all occasions to speak disparagingly of temperance men, and their glorious and benevolent cause, are, since the real friends of the cause are determined to have stringent law for the repression of dramshops, greatly in favor of moral suasion, which they have always heretofore opposed, and are awfully alarmed with fear that the temperance fanatics will ruin this good cause by their ultraism, that has caused them so many sleepless nights, and such a vast amount of watch and anxiety to strangle in its infancy, and to throttle as it advanced in years and showed signs of strength. Well, that most contemptible class of all God's creation, the hypocrites are not all dead yet.

But to my story. We have a pretty clever, sober, industrious, old gentleman who has always been in the habit of taking his drams when he pleased, but not to any excess, who has always bitterly opposed our temperance operations, voted with the rummies for license, talked loudly at the polls and other places, of the dishonesty of temperance men in signing their names to more than one pledge for the purpose of making a false impression abroad, and all other slang about temperance and its advocates that the whisky vender has used, and may lawfully use to prop his dishonest and damning business. He denounced temperance men and enthusiasts and fanatics. As a matter of course he is Sir Oricle with the whisky men. It is not so much on account of a perverse nature that he is found arrayed against this philanthropic and heaven blessed cause, as it is a disposition, growing out of a stubborn nature somewhat in love with self, to reject all new ideas, and creeds, and opinions of his fellow man, and dogmatically contend for opinions and sentiments that he imbibed in his youth, in the East, some half a century ago. He scouts, with the air of one who knows, all western notions and opinions, no matter how old they may be, and all new ones no matter where they originated.

Reader, you must pardon me for occupying so much space in describing the hero of so short a tale.

Well, the other day my dogmatical old friend was descanting upon, and denouncing the new-fangled doctrine, as he termed it, or going to the polls with our temperance principles, and he pronounced hard words against all who advocated it, and went on to say that temperance was progressing finely by moral suasion, and would prevail if enthusiasts and fanatics would let it alone and not ruin it with their ultraisms and nonsense. A bystander observed to the old gentleman, "If you had had your way in this matter, moral suasion would have failed, as you have always from the beginning opposed all the temperance movements." This brought my friend to a stand, and he said, "Have I encouraged drunkenness." "Yes," was the prompt reply. Thereupon our orator went into a towering passion at this gross insult and vile slander, as he called it.

I thought to myself, is it possible that this man, after throwing every obstacle in his power in the way of temperance reform, and speaking lightly and disrespectfully always of its advocates, is so deceived about his real standing in society, that he does not know that it is apparent to everybody that he and such men as himself, are the men that sustain dram-sellers in the spread of drunkenness? Let such men cease their hostility to temperance, and dram-shops would be crushed in a year.

Is he so blind as not to know, that he has gone hand in hand with the whisky-seller in denouncing temperance and its advocates? consequently has been encouraging drunkenness, vice, and immorality? If so, I have only to say, "Oh! the folly of sinners." If such blindness has come upon the opponents of temperance, that they cannot see their real standing in community, something out to be done to remove the scales from their eyes. Let them have light. As our cause has suffered more from these sober and seemingly disinterested opponents, who pretend to be friendly to the cause, and constantly find fault with everything that temperance men do, than all the opposition of dram-sellers and their dupes, it is our duty, as friends of this great and good cause, to strip off these hypocritical garbs, whether worn intentionally or not, and let them stand out in their naked deformity. "He that is not for us is against us."

Mr. Editor, have you heard for the last two years an opponent of the cause of sobriety commence a speech, or harangue against temperance or its friends, but what he commenced it in this wise: "*I am as great a friend of temperance as any one, but*"— Such consummate hypocracy ought to be exposed. If men who have a regard for their character will aid the dram-seller in his war upon the best interests of society —a war upon the morality and mentality of community—let them reap the reward of such a course. Let them be branded as the advocates of doggeries, and drunkenness.

TETOTALLER.

For the Temperance Chart.

DARLINGTON, Ind., March 11, 1852.

BRO. WOODWARD: — I take pleasure in saying to you that the temperance cause in this town and vicinity is gaining ground.— About three weeks since we presented a petition to the grocery keepers here, signed by 159 of our best citizens, of every age and sex, requesting him to abandon the nefarious and unjust traffic in ardent spirits, but without avail.

Although defeated in our first efforts, yet we were not discouraged, accordingly he was yesterday arraigned before a tribunal of justice, and there made to feel that the wrath of an injured community would be showered upon him, in consideration of this he prefered to sell his stock of liquors, and never again attempt its sale in this place, which was accepted accordingly last night, in the presence of at least 100 persons—the liquid poison was consigned to the flames. I also send you the following resolutions, passed at one of our public meetings, which you are respectfully solicited to publish in your Temperance Chart.

WHEREAS, the people of the State of Indiana have long suffered all the long train of evils consequent to the traffic of Alcoholic liquors as a beverage, and as such traffic is made legal to great detriment of the life and property of the citizens of said State, and as we are a law abiding people, and the Legislature our only means of redress, it is therefore,

Resolved, That it is the sentiment of the citizens of this vicinity, that the Maine Law or some similar and equally stringent should at once pass our Legislature, and become the law of the land.

Resolved, That in our opinion, the people of this State are fully ripe for such a law, and will carry out and enforce its provisions.

Resolved, That we, as members of the various political parties, will support no man for office who is not a firm and uncompromising temperance man, and in favor of "legal suasion" for the extermination of intemperance.

In conclusion, Starlight Division has lately received several valuable accessions, and with Love, Purity, and Fidelity, for our guide, we expect to prove triumphant in every undertaking. The Daughters, (Banner Union,) too are in the field, with a fair prospect of accomplishing much good; success attend them.

Yours in L. P. F.,
WILLIAM M. LOWMAN, R. S.

For the Temperance Chart:

SPRINGVILLE, LAWRENCE Co., Ind. February 20th, 1852.

BRO. WOODWARD: — As yet nothing has appeared in your most excellent paper from this place. Our Division is doing well, and although we are not gaining many members, what we are doing is being felt. We have had strong opposition, but when the three temperance Orders all unite, the Sons, the Daughters, and the Cadets, the strongest opposition will give way.

Although we have done much there is much to be done yet, and as long as church members will drink, and give to their neighbors there will be much to do. Not many miles from this place, a few days ago, a very prominent member in the Bapist church, rode into the Squire's office on a few gallons of king alcohol. This a pretty example for a deacon in the church, and a man that always claims to be a temperance man. What a shame that respectable men will be led by the king in these days of temperance reform, for the sake of the name of Squire or some other little office.

Brethren, let us be on our watch, and let all such examples come before the public. Tell them to the face, print them in the news papers, so that they may be known and read of all men.

This brings me to notice the action of our Senator from this county. He has ever promised to do the will of the people, and has always been a trust worthy candidate until the present. I suppose he thought it would not be very popular to vote for a temperance law. I think he would have been more popular if he had resigned his seat before he defined his position. A temperance man all over in side and out side, and at the test, no where. This county will remember him, and he will remember that King Alcohol don't rule here.

I am glad to see these things noticed in your paper. Yours in L. P. and F.,
TELLER.

For the Temperance Chart.

BRO. WOODWARD — I wish to say to our friends in Indiana, to prepare for a hard fight in our State on the subject of the liquor traffic. I am well satisfied the Legislature will do nothing for us this session; and I wish to let my friends know where I stand. I am a decided *Democrat*, but when the cause of temperance comes up, and when I am satisfied this question must be settled at the ballot box, and I know many of my old friends in politics will stand by me in this struggle, I am gratified to meet men every day who say this question shall be settled at once. We had hoped for better things of our Representatives, but they must take the responsibility of their own cause. Never was old Putnam so anxions to put a stop to the sale of liquor, as they are at this time. If one of our friends was murdered by the hand of the midnight assassin what a human cry would be raised! And who of us has not been called to give up some dear friend? I answer none. While the Lord lets me live I shall continue this *war*, what! shall I be called to mourn for the fall of a friend who has falled by the hand of the Rum seller, and hold my peace! "If I do let my right hand forget her cunning, and let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth." I see worse than the wolf coming and I wish to give the alarm. I had a thousand times rather give my children to the wolf, than have them break my heart by filling a drunkard's grave. I can't write nor talk for the public, but I can *vote* and think. I wish to hear from our friends from all parts of the State.

Yours, in L. P. and F.,
JOHN S. JENNINGS.

For the Temperance Chart.

BRO. WOODWARD: — At a meeting of Warsaw Division, No. 150, S. of T. on last evening, the sum of one dollar was appropriated by a vote of said Division, to assist in constructing the National Monument, which please find herein enclosed and place in the general fund. Our Division feels highly gratified to have the privilege of aiding in such a laudable undertaking. Our Division has had hard rowing, partly on account of a special temperance law passed in 1850, for our county. The law raised the indignation of the rum drinkers, and some professing to be good temperance men, and all was immediately charged to the Sons of Temperance, and at the next election an anti-temperance man was elected, and the law repealed, but amidst all the opposition from the different sources, the Division still holds to its integrity, and is at this time in a prosperous condition, and the strong prejudice heretofore existing, is giving way.— The Washingtonians are now holding monthly meetings in the M. E. Church, and many are signing the pledge. We have a splended choir of singers, who delight the audience with their temperance songs. We would be pleased to have a visit from our district lecturer, to cheer us while battling in the good cause of temperance. It is our full intention to be represented in the next Grand Division.

At the last April election our town voted License, and the result was the establishing of one slaughter yard, or doggary in our midst, but the next election, I have no doubt will turn the scales and vote No License. We have not much to expect from our Senator this winter, for it is said, and that without contradiction, that he deposited money in the hands of his friends, to purchase liquor, and in some places had the old black bottles labeled "Washburn Liquor," or Washburn Senator, but my word for it, this winter closes his career as Senator. I think I am not mistaken when I say that temperance voters in this region of country, will no longer support any candidate for office that is not a sentimental temperance man. I do not mean by that, that he must belong to the Sons of Temperance, or Washingtonians. If in my power to do so I will attend the next Grand Division to be held at Peru. Yours in L. P. and F.,
PETER L. RUNYAN, D. G. W. P.

For the Temperance Chart.

NEWTOWN, FOUNTAIN COUNTY, Ind., March 8, 1852.

Bro. Woodward:—We have been for the last few months past, and are now, in the midst of one of the most spirited revivals in the cause of Temperance, which has been witnessed in our community for several years. The people were aroused to a sense of their duty, by different lectures delivered by Bros. Ross, Pease, and Hall, who visited us during the last six months. Temperance is on the onward march—public opinion is being awakened to the importance of this matter.

A memorial with some 400 names has been sent up to the Legislature. And we see by the last accounts that some 100,000 names have been sent up to the Legislature from different parts of the State, and yet they are afraid that they will go in advance of public opinion, by making a law to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors. Well might it be said that the Ohio Penitentiary is in advance of the Indiana Legislature.

Bro. Woodward, give us the proceedings of the Legislature from time to time, and mark every man that opposes a good temperance law, so that we may remember him hereafter, and I will assure such a man that he will not get our support for any office hereafter.

Our Division at this time is in a healthy and prosperous condition — we have initiations nearly every meeting, and sometimes as many as five at one meeting. Be it known that we are not a new Division, — that our increase and prosperity at this time is not owing to the novelty of the thing, by any means, but rather to sober thought and calm deliberation.

There has been three new Divisions organized in our county within the last six months, and they are doing well. We have now in this county seven Divisions, and they are all doing their duty, and I think that intemperance will soon be banished from our midst.

As for our town we have no doggery in the place, but several miles south of us is a nuisance called a grocery, where whisky and pond water are kept to destroy a portion of our community. We have the monster down, and with God's help, we intend to keep him down, and instead of having our little town a byword for intemperance, we intend that it shall be a pattern of sobriety and morality.

Yours in Love, Purity, and Fidelity,
ISAAC HAUPT, P. W. P.
of Newtown Div., No. 162, S. of T.

MIDDLETOWN DIVISION, No. 213, March 12, 1852.

Bro. Woodward:—Your excellent paper the "Chart," comes duly to our Division, and I have been noticing in the different Divisions giving a short detail of their condition. It seems as though none of our Division have courage enough to writh to you the condition of it. We organized in February 1848, and since that we have installed upwards of eighty, and with the exception of about twenty who now belong were minus the principle that more ought to possess, and slipped overboard. It is as Bro. Pease said when he was giving as lectures they are minus a back bone and can slip out of most anything that has any principle about it. But as I said before, we have twenty-odd members now, that are of the right stamp, and will stike to it, I think, as long as they live.

Before we organized our Division our town was visited daily by drunkards, but now the thing is changed, and we are no more troubled with them, but there is one doggery yet, and we have been trying to kill it, but have not yet completed our object. We petitioned to the Legislature last winter, to enact us a law to prohibit the traffic in town or within one mile thereabouts, and they did so, and the law is now in force and this doggery man has broken the law often, but at our last fall court our Grand Jury was perfectly ignorant about it and did not get the first bill against him; but if we all live, we will make him smoke next court. I spoke above about Bro. Pease. He was here some four or five weeks since, and gave us three good lectures which created a good deal of excitement, and has done the cause great good, since which our Division has been prospering finely. We look to the old—"*There is a good time coming boys*," and toddle on.

Yours in L. P. and F.

SHELBYVILLE, IND., March 16, 1852.

Bro. Woodward:—By a close perusal, I find the Temperance Chart an excellent sheet and a welcome messenger, and is doing a great amount of good in forwarding the great cause of temperance in this quarter. We are an infant Division, having had a hard struggle with the hydra-headed monster; but thanks to the Great Patriarch above who directs the destinies of poor fallen man. We have bearded the lion at last, and looked the monster full in the face, and are still increasing steadily. We had four initiations week before last, and some reclaimed members who left us long enough to look around them and see the ground they occupied, and have returned with promises of amecdment for the future, trembling under the weight of guilt of discarding so good so noble and generous an institution.

Yours truly, M.

For the Temperance Chart.

EVANSVILLE, IND., March 16, 1852.

Bro. Woodward:—It is with great pleasure that I see the interest which is being taken in the "Railroad City," in the great cause of Temperance, and I also regret to learn that the bill introduced into the Senate by the Temperance Dommittee, has been defeated. Perhaps it will be the means of procuring the passage of a better bill, and I hope it may. Last Thursday evening, the Cadets of Temperance in this city, gave a very fine entertainment at Foster Hall. Everything passed off in an agreeable manner. Speeches from the Rev. Mr. McCarer and from the Bro. Secretary of the Section, added much to the interest of the occasion.— The Evansville Brass Band discoursed sweet music, and everything during the whole evening was pleasant and entertaining. The Cadets are up and doing, and exert a useful influence over this community, that will not fail to be felt and noticed. Our cause is the cause of sobriety, health, and happiness, and with the idea cefore us that we are endeavoring to instill into the mind of youth the principles of Truth, Virtue, and Temperance, we should go on, until victory shall c-own our efforts. The day has passed when men who poison their fellow men, can be induced to forsake their business by *moral suasion*. No, fortunes are made at it too quick, the demands of the poor drunkard are too urgent for them to desist while he has a cent left. It is too late to endeavor to *persuade* men—they must be *driven*. We look to the Legislature, as our last resort, and by petitions we ask them to put a stop to the accursed traffic. Sons of Temperance remember *this* at the *ballot box*. When men are nominated for office, let your only question be "*Are you for the MAINE LAW?*" Let the voters of Indiana rise in their might and put temperance men in the Legislature. *Then* will there be some hopes of banishing this monster from our land. Until they do, I am fearful, that we will do nothing. "I speak as unto wise men; judge ye what I say."

In T. V. and T.,
I remain yours, C. K. Jr.

A MEMENTO.—A poor drunkard, not long since, in a fit of delirium, occasioned by drink, cut his throat with his razor, and as the purple current was flowing, he wiped the blood from his instrument of death, and handing it to his friend remarked, "*when you look at that, remember Dolan, on Front street, who sold me the liquor!*"

If all the remembrances of the villiany of liquor sellers were collected together, we should have a rare and extensive cabinet. And oh! what associations would gather around this exhibition of the instruments of torture! They cannot be gathered up— every family has something to remind it of the liquor seller. And what a reflection to those engaged in this trade of death, that among all these mementoes scattered every where, there is not a solitary one which can bring up pleasant memories.—*Ohio Organ.*

A BIRD SEEKING LODGINGS. — During the cold storm of Monday night, at a late hour, a small bird knocked for admittance at the window of a hotel which happened to be illuminated by the light within. The occupant supposing the noise to be the pattering of the hail against the pane, gave it no attention; presently the 'rapping' commenced again, when the window was opened and in flew the little creature, apparently delighted to get into comfortable quarters, and confident of shelter and safety. After coursing about the room as if to bathe itself in the warm air, it quietly selected its place, and depositing its head under its wing, went to sleep. It is difficult to say which of the occupants of the same apartment felt best satisfied with themselves, or slept more peacefully through the night. As the day broke, out broke the bird's grateful acknowledgments to the protector of us all, in a song, which for so tiny a bird, and a stranger, was remarkably loud and ecstatic. It was nearly famished, and ate and drank with an enviable appetite for its breakfast. Being now able to take care of itself, and not choosing to be dependent longer on charity, the little fellow insisted on being released; the window was opened and out he flew, to share his fortune with his tribe, thanking his friend as well as he could for his hospitality.—*Albany Argus.*

A CAT IN THE MEAL.—Two barrels marked "new corn meal" came into the depot in this city by Carpenter's Express, directed to no one. Marshal Jones, happening to be round, thought it looked like a suspicious heap. "It may be meal," said he, "but there can be no harm to examine it." Accordly, he waited upon the express man and took the barrels into his own custody. On opening them, each one contained another barrel, surrounded by a little "new corn meal"—one of them full of rum, and the other full of Brandy. As they were directed to nobody, nobody has lost anything.— *Maine Farmer.*

☞ Gen. Cass was invited recently, while at Centreville, Michigan, to drink. "No," said the General, "I never drank liquor nor used tobacco, and I do not wish to begin at Centreville."

A Western paper says, "We saw a woman carrying a big hog home from market on Saturday, upon her shoulder. For the benefit of those who may think her husband ought to have done it, we will state that she served him the same way a short time before."

The inference is that the old lady was in the habit of carrying hogs.

A NOBLE MAN.—A blacksmith in Erie county, Ohio, was requested, by a wealthy Distiller, to put him up a lightning rod on his distillery. The honest son of Vulcan instantly refused, remarking to the whisky maker, "If it is the Lord's will to send a stroke of lightning to burn up your distillery, I am not the man who would do anything to avert it." This blacksmith is a member of the Ohio Legislature.

"If a million of people," says the Rev. H. W. Beecher, "should annually pour into the State of Indiana, for fifteen years, the soil would sustain them. If not a kernel of grain were raised in another State of the Union, Indiana, if put to its full capacity, could easily supply every one."

Specie continues to be an article of export. The steamer Franklin, which sailed from New York for Liverpool on the 13th, took $112,000.

☞ The County Jail of Harrisonburg, Va., has been purchased by the Odd Fellows and the Sons of Temperance to convert it into a Hall.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

"TEMPERANCE CHART,"

THE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION S. OF T. OF INDIANA.

Several attempts have been made by the Grand Division of this State to establish a permanent Temperance paper in this State, which, from various causes, have heretofore failed. At its late session the Grand Division resolved to take the paper under its own patronage, and this will insure its permanency.

The committee appointed to publish the paper, have made the necessary arrangements for its publication, and now offer the paper on the following

TERMS:

The "Chart" will be published semi-monthly, on good paper and large type, of which the present No. is a specimen; *at the low price of 50 cents per annum, payable in all cases in advance.* A limited number of advertisements will be inserted, at the usual rates.

All letters relating to the paper and all communications, should be addressed, *post paid*, to C. Woodward G. S., Indianapolis, Ind.

All D. G. W. P.s and W. P.s, are by resolution of the Grand Division, authorized agents of the "Chart."

Remittances can be sent through the postmasters, free of postage.

The postage on the Chart will be as follows:

In Marion County, free. Any distance not exceeding 50 miles, 10 cents per year. Any distance within the State exceeding 50 miles, 20 cents per year.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

CHARLES P. FREEMAN & CO.,

(LATE FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.)

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

144 Broadway, one door south of Liberty street,

NEW YORK,

HAVE now on hond, and will be receiving daily through the season, NEW GOODS, direct from the European manufacturers, and *cash Auctions, rich, fashionable, fancy Silk Millinery Goods.* Our stock of *Rich Ribbons*, comprises every variety of the latest and most beautiful designs imported.

Many of our goods are manufactured expressly to our order, from our own designs and patterns, and stand unrivalled. We offer our goods for *net Cash*, at lower prices than any credit House in America can afford.

All purchasers will find it greatly to their interest to reserve a portion of their money and make selections from our great variety of *rich cheap goods.*

Ribbons rich for Bonnets, Caps, Sashes and Belts.
Bonnet Silks, Satins. Crapes, Lisses, and Tarletons.
Embroideries, Collars, Chemisetts, Capes, Berthas.
Habits, Sleeves, Cuffs, Edgings, and Insertings.
Embroidered Reviere, Lace, and Hemstitch Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Blonds, Illusions, and Embroidered Laces for Caps.
Embroidered laces for Shawls, Mantillas, and Veils.
Honiton, Mechlen, Valencienes, and Brussels Laces.
English and wove Thread, Smyrna, Lisle Thread, and Cotton Laces.
Kid, Lisle Thread, Silk, and Sewing Silk, Gloves and Mitts.
French and American Artificial Flowers.
French Lace, English, American, and Italian.
Straw Bonnets and Trimmings.

April 1st, 1852.

T. M. NICHOLS. J. F. JOHNSTON.

NICHOLS & JOHNSTON,

SURGEON DENTISTS,

Indianapolis, Ind.

Perform all operations connected with Dental Surgery, and warrant the same to stand, or repair free of charge.

Dentists' Fine Gold Foil, and Plate, also Plate and Pivot Teeth, for sale at the usual rates.

Orders by mail or otherwise, accompanied with the Cash, carefully and promptly attended to.

Feb. 1, 1842. 1 year.

1,000 AGENTS WANTED.

HEADLEY'S LIFE OF KOSSUTH.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE LIFE OF LOUIS KOSSUTH, GOV. OF HUNGARY.

With notices of the Distinguished Men, and Scenes of the Hungarian Revolution. To which is added an appendix, containing Kossuth's Address to the People of the United States; and the most important of the addresses, letters and speeches of the Great Magyar Chief, By P. C. Headley, author of "Life of the Empress Josephine," "Life of Lafayette," etc, with an Introduction by Horace Greeley. In one elegant 12 mo. volume of 461 pp., with an accurate steel Portrait. Price $1 25.

N. B. Agents wanted in every county in the United States, (not already occupied,) to sell the above popular work. It is believed that almost every reading family will be glad of the opportunity of possessing the Life and Speeches of the noble Hungarian. Such is the present indication from the unparalleled sale of the work. Address,

DERBY & MILLER, Auburn, N. Y.

A single copy sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of the price, post paid. 2w

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NEW VOLUME OF THE

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE MAGAZINE.

COMMENCING JANUARY 1, 1852.

ON the first of January, 1852, the new volume of the American Temperance Magazine, edited by Gen. S. F. Cary, will be commenced. The first number will contain three beautiful engravings, one of which will be a splendid portrait of Hon. Neal Dow, (the Napoleon of the Temperance Army,) with a Biographical Sketch, and giving the operations of the Maine Liquor Law. Our New volume will open with several marked improvements; and we intend to render each succeeding number more and more worthy the generous patronage of the public.

☞ We have the happiness to inform the readers of the Magazine, that an original story, written expressly for our pages by Mrs. C. W. Denison, will shortly appear. It will be entitled—

HOPE STERLING—A TALE OF NEW ENGLAND.

In view of our arduous exertions, and of the large expenses we are constantly incurring in this good work, we confidently appeal to the friends of temperance, and of a sound American Literature for their generous support. We really feel that our Magazine deserves it; that it is, and will ever continue to be, under our direction, a guide, a counsellor, a companion, which the lovers of sound morals, and human happiness ought to aid in introducing to every temperance organization and family in the land.

TERMS—$2 per annum; 10 copies for $16; 20 for $30; and one gratis, to the brother sending a club in advance. Money to be remitted at the publisher's risk. Please address—

R. VAN DIEN, Publisher.
86 Nassau St., N. Y.

☞ Bro. E. H. PARSLEY is my duly authorized agent for the State of Indiana. jan1-3m.

CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the Naational Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5,00. Books, $2,00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. Woodward G. S., Indianapolis, Ind., free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple. and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20,00

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

C. WOODWARD, G. W. R.
Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys living in ——, in the State of Indiana, with the full consent and approbation of our parents and guardians, respectfully petition the Grand Section of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called —— Section No. —, C. T., to be located at ——, and under your jurisdiction. We pledge ourselves to be governed by the laws and usages of the Order of the Cadets of Temperance. Enclosed is for Charter, Red Books, Officers' Cards, Constitutions, &c., $5,00. Signed,

To which must be appended the following certificate:

This is to certify that Bro. ——, whose name appears to the above as W. Patron, elect, is now a S. of T. in good standing, in —— Division No. ——, S. of T.

Signed by a W. P. or P. W. P. of the Division.

Address (post paid HENRY OHR, G. S. C. of T., Indianapolis, Indiana

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the —— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ——, and under your jurisdiction. We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union. Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5.

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

Address (post paid,) Mrs. ELIZA RICHMOND, G. S. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

Benevolent Societies.

I. O. O. F.

THE R. W. GRAND LODGE—Meets at Indianapolis semi-annually, on the third Tuesdays of January and July.

THE R. W. GRAND ENCAMPMENT—Meets at Indianapolis semi-annually, on the Mondays preceding the 3d Tuesdays of January and July.

CENTRE LODGE No. 18—Meets every Tuesday evening.

PHILOXENIAN LODGE, No. 44—Meets every Wednesday evening.

METROPOLITAN ENCAMPMENT, No. 5—Meets on the 1st and 3d Monday evenings of each month.

MASONIC FRATERNITY.

GRAND CHAPTER OF THE STATE OF INDIANA — Meets on the Wednesday preceding the 4th Monday in May in each year.

GRAND LODGE OF INDIANA — Meets on the 4th Monday in May of each year.

RAPER ENCAMPMENT No. 1 — Meets on the 4th Wednesday of each month.

INDIANAPOLIS CHAPTER No. 5 — Meets on the 1st Friday of each month.

CENTRE LODGE, No. 23 — Meets on the 1st Wednesday of each month.

MARION LODGE, No. 35 — Meets on the 3d Wednesday of each month.

TEMPERANCE ORDERS.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Hall on Washington street, between Meridian and Illinois streets.

GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA—Meets at Indianapolis in the month of October, 1852.

WASHINGTON DIVISION, No. 10, Meets every Friday evening.

FIDELITY DIVISION, No. 44—Meets every Wednesday evening.

MARION DIVISION, No. 76—Meets every Tuesday evening.

TEMPLE OF HONOR.

Hall on the corner of Washington and Meridian streets —Enterance on Meridian street.

OLIVER TEMPLE, No. 6 — Meets on the 2d and last Mondays of each month.

CENTRAL DEGREE TEMPLE, No. 1 — Meets on the 1st and 3d Mondays of each mouth.

SOCIAL DEGREE TEMPLE, No. —, — Meets every Wednesday evening.

CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

MARION SECTION; No. 2 — Meets at Temperance Hall, every Saturday Evening.

DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE

SIGOURNEY UNION, No. 3 — Meets at Temperance Hall, every Saturday afternoon.

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THE attention of teachers and friends of education generally, is invited to the following list of Text Books adapted for the use of Schools, Academies, and Colleges. Numerous testimonials of their merits, from many distinguished sources, could here be given. but are entirely omitted, with the hope that intelligent teachers who have not seen th works, will examine for themselves. Many of the books here enumerated are already generally known and in extensive use throughout the United States.

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Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching, $1 25.
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Orders from teachers or the trade, for any of the above works, shall have prompt attention.

C. B. DAVIS,
Sept. 1, 1851. No 12, Washington St.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

TO my largely increased stock, purchased in the East this Spring, I am constantly receiving additions from the Eastern markets and manufacturers. I have now on hand a larger and cheaper stock than can be found elsewhere in this vicinity. I have added many new articles, as well as in creased those heretofore kept. Among the articles of which I have a full assortment on hand, are

Building Materials and House Trimmings:

Locks, Latches, Butts, Screws, Nails and Brads, Window Sash, Glass, &c.

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The best assortment ever offered in this market.

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Mahogany Veneers and Knobs; Till, Chest, and Cupboard Locks; Table and Bed Castors; Glue, &c.

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All kinds of Farming utensils, Plows, Cast Steel and Steel Back Scythes, Cradles, Forks, Rakes, Shovels, Spades, and Hoes.

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Constantly on hand a very large stock of Shoenberger Iron, all kinds of Steel, Youghigany Coal, Blacksmiths' Tools, &c. All warranted.

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HENRY S. KELLOGG.

Indianapolis, May 15, 1851.

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Just received by C. B. DANIS,
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july15 tf

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WINDOW GLASS.—200 boxes of various size Window Glass from 8 X 10 to 24 X 36, for sale at a small advance on manufacturari prices at

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HARPERS' New Monthly Magazine for August this day received by C. B. DAVIS,
july21 [Statesman copy] No. 12, Washington St.

THE AMERICAN LIFE AND HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office—No. 70, South Third St., Philadelphia.

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THIS Company issues policies at Total Abstinence Rates, Joint Stock Rates, and at Mutual Rates which for $1000 on the life of a person 30 years of age, are as follows:

Age.	*Total Abstinence.*	*Joint Stock.*	*Mutual.*
30	$15.40	$19.60	$23.60

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All Moneys received from the Insured, for Annual Premiums, after deducting expenses, will be divided among the Sick.

The Public have for some time been familiar with the subject of Life and Health Insurance, but it is obvious that too little thought has been given to the latter. LIFE Insurance benefits our successors, while HEALTH Insurance directly benefits ourselves. It makes provision for a time of sickness, when the products of a man's industry are cut off, and want unites with Disease to aggravate his distress. It is at this gloomy period, when he is prostrated and helpless, and when despondency would otherwise overwhelm him, that the holder of a *Health Insurance Policy* will realize its benefits.

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$2,00	per year,	for	$2,00	per week.
3,00	"	"	3,00	"
4,00	"	"	4,00	"
5,00	"	"	5,00	"
6,00	"	"	6,00	"

Over fifty and under sixty.

$2,50	per year,	for	$2 00	per week.
3,75	"	"	3,00	"
5,00	"	"	4,00	"
6,25	"	"	5,00	"
7,50	"	"	6,00	"

When the Fund shall amount to Three Dollars and upwards for every person insured and sufficient to warrant an additional distribution, the weekly allowances will be increased in accordance with the Rules of the Policy.

All the members of a Temple or Division insured at greatly reduced rates.

As Agent for the above Company, I am prepared to receive applications for Policies at any of the above rates. CHARLES WOODWARD, Agent,

At ADAMS & CO.'S Express Office.

J. L. MOTHERSHEAD, *Medical Examiner* mar. 16.

OHIO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Capital $100,000.

JOINT STOCK AND MUTUAL,

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Office in Reeder's Building, Third street, between Almy's and City Bank.

This Company insures Lives at the lowest rates consistent with safety, either upon the Joint Stock or Mutual plan.

In the Joint Stock Department, premium payable quarterly, semi-annually or annually. On the Mutual plan, one-half the premium paid in cash, the balance by a note bearing six per cent. interest—the interest only payable annually. Persons insuring on the mutual plan, participate in the profits of the Company in that department.

The undersigned having been appointed agent for the above Company, is prepared to fill applications for Life Insurance, on favorable terms.

Any information on the subject and pamphlets explaining the nature and utility of Life Insurance, furnished without charge, at the office of the Agent.

C. WOODWARD, Agent.

Office at Adams & Co.'s Office, near the Court-House, Indianapolis, Ind.

July 15, 1851.

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS.

HAVING completed our arrangements, we commence to day running a daily line to the East, accompanied by special messengers, and with the speed of the mails, running our own cars with the passenger trains.

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VOL. I. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., APRIL 15, 1852. NO. 20.

Poetry.

From the Massachusetts Cataract.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.

Away down east they've made a law,
To fix up liquor sellers,
Which does its work without a flaw,
And makes them decent fellers.

It takes the man, his grog likewise,
In spite of opposition,—
Bids *him* walk o'er the bridge of sighs,
Sends *that* down to perdition.

Distillers too, it gives them fits,
The doctors cannot cure, sir,
Likewise a pair of *iron mitts*,
To keep them fast and sure, sir.

Sometimes when people chance to go
To circus, or camp-meeting,
They often find some wondrous show,
Which hardly can be beaten:

A "*striped pig*," or three white mice,
Or strange four-legged fowl, sir,
Where everything is kept so nice;
Say, won't you make a call, sir?

Four legged fowl beyond a doubt,
Yet those who often call, sir,
When last they're seen a-coming out,
Have *most no legs at all*, sir.

Away down east this wont avail,
The keeper of these jugs, sir,—
Gets thirty days within the jail!
The stuff kills worms and bugs, sir.

And thus you see, this wondrous law,
It works just like a charm, sir,
The liquors once within its paw,
It never more can harm, sir.

Of all the laws, it is the best
That ever was invented;
It now has fairly stood the test,
And all are well contented.

Strange fact, but true without a doubt,—
That which I now relate, sir,
Down Easters first did find it out,
And beat the "Old Bay State," sir.

Although we own we're fairly beat!
Rumsellers soon will find, sir,
If it so be, we've lost the heat?
We're in not far behind, sir.

Then let us strike with all our might;
And never say we've done, sir,
But battle sternly for the right,
Until the course is won, sir.

BARNEY TEETOTALER.

So. Scituate, Jan. 1352.

THE MODERN BELLE.

[Extracts from Mr. Stark's Poems read at the late Manchester (N. H.) Fair]

The daughter sits in the parlor,
And rocks in her early chair;
She's clad in her silks and satins,
And Jewels are in her hair—
She winks and giggles and simpers,
And simpers and giggles and winks,
And though she talk but a little,
'Tis vastly more than she thinks.

Her father goes clad in her russett,
And ragged and seedy at that—
His coats are all out at the elbows,
He wears a most shocking bad hat,
He's hoarding and saving his shillings,
So carefully day by day,
While she, on her beaux and poodles,
Is throwing them all away.

She lies in bed in the morning,
Till nearly the hour of noon,
Then comes down snapping and snarling,
Because she was called so soon;
Her hair is still in the papers,
Her cheeks still dabble with paint—
Remains of her last night's blushes,
Before she intended to faint.

She dotes upon men unshaven,
And men with "the flowing hair,"
She's eloquent over moustaches,
They give such a foreign air,
She talks of Italian music,
And falls in love with the moon,
And tho' a mouse should meet her,
She sinks away in a swoon.

Her feet are so very little,
Her hands are so very white,
Her jewels are so very heavy,
And her head so very light;
Her color is made of cosmetics,
Though this she never will own,
Her body is made mostly of cotton,
Her heart is made wholly of stone.

She falls in love with a fellow,
Who swells with a foreign air;
He marries her for her money,
She marries him for his hair.
One of the very best matches—
Both are well matched in life,
She's got a fool for a husband—
He's got a fool for a wife.

AN EPITAPH.—A farmer named Keazle, hired a fellow who had a nack of poetry-making, to write his epitaph. He was to give the poet a dinner and supper for the job. After the first meal he sat down and begun thus:

"There was a man who died of late,
For whom angels did impatient wait
With outstretched arms and wings of love,
To waft him to the realms above."

Keazle was much pleased with this, and begged the writer to go on; but he declined finishing the epitaph until he had the supper. That finished, he put on his coat, and then wound up the verse in these words:

"But while they disputed for the prize,
Sull hovering around the lower skies,
In slipped the devil like a weazle,
And down to hell he kicked old Keazle."

After which he took to his heels and old Keazle after him with "a horse whip."

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY INDIANAPOLIS

A Bad Bargain.

We learn from good authority the following fact. It occurred in one of the towns of Massachusetts, not far from Rhode Island. It is a compound of rum and benevolence, appetite and cunning, high and low depravity, such as seldom comes to light.

'Husband, what do you think I have done to-day?' said Mrs. C. to the keeper of a country store, where the drunkard's "Oh-be-joyful" was sold, upon his return home to dinner.

'I cannot possibly tell, my dear; I dare say something clever.'

'Well, I never did such a thing before, but the man looked up so pitiful, I thought I would encroach on your wardrobe a little, for once, as I knew you could well supply the poor creature's wants without any inconvenience to yourself.'

'You have given away one of my coats, I suppose; hope you did not make a mistake and give my go-to-meeting one, did you?'

'Oh, no; I gave away one of your shirts. He said he had none, and had called to beg one—so I gave him one, and he went off as happy as if I had given him a cow. I don't know when I have seen such a smile of joy at so small a gift.'

'Given a shirt!' said the husband, 'I should like to know who there is so poor as to be without a shirt. Old Tom Jones is the poorest creature I know of and I don't believe but he has got a shirt, as poor a drunkard as he is.'

'Tom Jones!—there, I don't believe but it was Jones; I have heard you describe him, and it was him, I know. He looked cunning, and that smile of his seemed to be half joy, half fun, and if I was Irish, I would say the other half was *savage*.'

'Very likely it was Jones, for he has been in the store to-day.'

'Has he? and had he a short jacket on, and holes in his pants, and miserable shoes without stockings?'

'Just so.'

'He the very man. Had he a bundle, or had he put the shirt on?'

'He had his bottle, as usual, but I saw no bundle, and I did not notice whether he had a collar or not.'

'His bottle,' said the wife 'well, I hope you did not fill it for him, for that would seem like the story in the paper lately, where the wife told her husband she would supply the drunkard's family out of her house as long as he supplied the rum from the store. Did you let him have any?'

'Any what, my dear, molasses or vinegar? You have no objections to selling him anything he will pay for?'

'Yes, I have, you know I have. I would not sell him rum for pay, and you may trust him for anything else. I wish you would let him have molasses. But did you let him have rum?'

'Yes, my dear, I did,' said the husband. 'He seemed so feeble, and wished that I would let him have a little.'

'How much?'

'Half a pint.'

'Half a pint! enough to make him drunk, and he will lose his shirt before he gets home, and I might as well have turned him off without it. Well, now, husband, let me know, do you trust Jones for rum?'

'No.'

'Did he pay for it?'

'Yes.'

'How much?'

'Six cents.'

'In money?'

'No.'

'How then?'

'In rags.'

'In rags! I'll bet a dollar you have bought your own shirt back again! and I'll go this minute and see. No, you sit still and finish your dinner. No, on, you shan't go, I'll go myself. It will be such a good one. I'll make you ashamed of selling rum this time, at any rate. There! there! Here it is torn to pieces, and you have bought it for rags!'

Late one night, a watchman found a man holding on to an awning-post, and going through sundry evolutions not laid down in any standard work in military discipline. "What are you doing here?" asked the watchman. "I'm getting ready to (hic) go home," said he of the post. "Where is your home?" "In that new brick house that's just gone past us." "Well, why don't you go into it?" "I intend to, (hic) but I'm not going to chase it."

☞ A Mr. Wilcox of Dayton, Ohio, in assisting to take a drunken loafer to jail, was bitten by him on the finger. It became painful, swolen, and finally mortified, and put an end to his life.

A MOTHER'S APPEAL.

We find in the Ohio State Journal of the 31st ult., "A Mother's Appeal," addressed to the General Assembly of the State of Ohio for the suppression of ixtoxicating liquors, which, for true eloquence, and touching pathos, is seldom equalled. Certainly, if anything can move the heart, this appeal of a mother must reach its inmost recess. We make a few extracts:

I have laid aside, for a time, a *woman's* instinctive dread of encountering the gaze, the ridicule and the rebuffs of those who appreciate not her motives, and I have traversed weary distances, entered dark abodes of sin, entreating for names to the humble petition which prays for your aid in accomplishing a work which would cause more joy on earth, and in Heaven also, than any other event, save one, that this glorious sun of ours ever shone upon. In these walks, I have found the sick and destitute wives and widows of those who are daily sinking, or havo already sunk into the drunkard's grave. I have seen the tear of joy leap from haggared eyes because their owners had the poor privilege of subscribing their names to such a petition; and I have departed, bearing with me blessings of those ready to perish, and followed by the prayers of those who have audience in Heaven, if not on earth.

Oh! could you, ye honorable legislators of this great and glorious State—could you behold, with unbeclouded vision, how many from the hovels, of misery; how many from the mansions of the rich; how many from pallets of straw and couches of down are sending up petitions to Heaven's high throne, for blessings upon your deliberations, and invoking for you guidance of infinite wisdom; and could you know with what trembling anxiety these praying mothers wait with excited hopes the tidings of your doings in this behalf, you would not—you could not turn an indifferent ear to our supplication.

* * * * * * * *

In early life I married a man who moved in the first circles of no mean city. He was a decendant of Puritan stock, and his venerable father's silvery locks yet command wide respect amidst those who linger on Pilgrim ground. He was a worthy son of a worthy sire—a man amongst men. In the commercial world he stood fair among the fairest. Abundance blessed our board. If we had not wealth in hoarded profusion, we had enough for all our wants, and even the rich might have envied us our happiness. But when I dreamed of no danger, the foe, with serpentine dissembling, wound his coils around my loved and cherished one, and blighted my every earthly hope.

* * * * * * * *

He saw at first his danger, but for my sake and his children's sake, he resolved that he would be free. Like Sampson he rose in all the conscious strength of manhood's prime; but like him, who dallied with an enemy, he too, soon found out he was shorn of his strength, and yielded in abject submission to his deadliest foe. He was in the anaconda's folds, and as well might the lamb escape from the paw of the lion, as he from his eternal tormentor.

* * * * * * * *

Property vanished; friends grew cold; the proud despised us, and tongues of malice were dipped in gall. All this he saw with blurred vision, and sometimes keenly felt that he had brought it all upon those who he loved dearer than life. Day and night I toiled; night, and day I watched and prayed; yea weeks and months and years I struggled, and by the use of hands not ashamed to work, but heretofore all unused to toil, I, unaided by mortal arm, fed, clothed, and sheltered my little ones, and by main force, held up my degraded husband also. And while thus I gave up to sacred duty my choicest years of life, he who would have been, but for accursed drink, my protector and supporter, was driving deeper and deeper the barbed arrows into my life springs, till at last, maniac-like, his cruel blows, of which no one knew or heard, drove me and those whom God had given me, to seek shelter and protecteon where rum could not invade my sanctuary.

Need I tell you the anguish of that fatal hour? Need I tell you how it brought me to the very gates of death, whence after many days I barely escaped? Need I tell you how he who was thus forsaken, like Esau, in vain sought space for repentance and found it not, though he sought it carefully with tears? No—I need not tell you this. Nay it is a tale that cannot be told—let it sleep. But I will tell you, that for the last time, he renewed as with a dying struggle the terrible conflict with his enemy. In vain he looked on this side and that for help. Help there was none, hut on every corner stood the tempter in bright array. All around him were men—men in the image of their God—men whom the law called good moral men, licensed by law to send his soul to hell, and his body to the worms! Ah, too sure was their work, for as he had lived so he died. In an instant, and when he looked not for it, death claimed his victim, and he was no more! No sympathizing hand smoothed his dying pillow! No daughter's kiss assuaged his last death throes! No son has there to hear his last command! His body fills a drunkard's grave. His murderers may meet his soul in a world to come.

* * * * * * * *

You cannot bring the dead to life! You cannot restore to me, nor to the tens of thousands whom, like me, rum has deprived of our husbands, our loved ones again!—but you can, yes, you can hurl this deamon from his *high place!* Yon can put the brand of Cain upon the man who engages in this accursed traffic. You can take away this temptation from those who would if they could avoid its snares! You can save the lives of tens of thousands of precious husbands, brothers, and sons—and 'tis for this we most humbly pray. Will you turn to us a deaf ear, and spurn us from your doors? We trust not—we hope not—we believe not; and in this faith we will wait. Meantime our prayers shall go up to Him who is a Father to the fatherless, that He will guide you in His own way to accomplish this great work.

A MOTHER.

The Maine Law.

STILL MORE PROOF OF ITS CONSTITUTIONALITY.

To the Editors of the Tribune.—As some rum-loving individuals still persist in the absurd idea that the Maine Law is unconstitutional, I send herewith an extract from the U. S. Laws, by which it will be seen that the Maine Law is no new thing, and that Congress declares it constitutional to *search for, seize and destroy* intoxicating drinks, under certain circumstances. All that we now ask is, that the mantle which has so kindly been placed over the poor Indian by our Government, may be extended over all who are liable to suffer from the same cause.

If at certain seasons dogs are found running at large without a muzzle, the city laws say *they shall be killed*, whether rabid or not. Rum, when used as a beverage, is always unmuzzled, and always rabid. Can that not also be killed according to law?

P. T. BARNUM.

Laws of the United States for 1834, vol. 9, pp. 133.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall sell, *exchange, or give away, barter*, or dispose of any *Spirituous Liquors* or *Wine* to any *Indian* in the Indian country, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of $500. And if any person shall introduce, or cause to be introduced, or attempt to introduce, any Spirituous Liquors or Wine into the Indian Country, except such supplies as shall be necessary for the United States troops, such person shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding $300.

SEC. 22. If any Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Indian Agent, or sub-Agent, or Commandant of a Military post, has reason to suspect, or is informed, that any white person or Indian is about to introduce, or has introduced, Spirituous Liquors or Wine into the Indian country in violation of the provision of this section, it shall be lawful for such Superintendent, Indian Agent, or sub-Agent, or Military officer, to *cause* the *boats, stores*, packages and places of deposit of such persons *to be searched*.

And if any such Spirituous Liquors or Wine be found, the *Goods, Boats, Packages*, or *Peltries* of such persons, shall be *seized* and delivered to the proper officer, and shall be proceeded against by libel in the proper Court, *and forfeited*, one half to the use of the *informer* and the other half to the United States. And it shall, moreover be lawful for any person in the United States service, or for any Indian or white persons, *to take and dostroy* any such liquor or wine they may find in the Indian Territory, not used as supplies for the army.

SEC. 23, treats of Distilling in the Indian Territory and makes it such a violation as to incur the fine of $1,000, and any person may inform the Commandant of any Military post, whose duty it shall be to order out his troops to destroy all such property—even to the utter destruction of all the buildings and implements used in such work of distilling.

What the Ladies Can Do.

"Get out of the way, you young rascals!" This address was made by a gentleman with a very imperious air and something naval officer like in his costume and manners, who was seated in a handsome open carriage, with a fashionably dressed lady by his side. "The young rascals" whom he thus honored with his notice were two boys, ten or twelve years old, dealers in shingle shavings, an article very much used in this city for kindling coal fires. The lads were wheeling six or eight bundles of their commodity in a hand-cart, and they happened to meet the gentleman in his carriage in the part of the street which was obstructed by a large pile of firewood, which made it impossible for the two vihicles to pass each other unless one of the drivers should have the complaisance to draw back. "Get out of the way, you young rascals," said the gentleman in his carriage. The young shingle-shaving merchants looked at the speaker with undisguised astonishment, and he was obliged to repeat the order before they seemed to realize the fact that they were the party spoken to.

At last one of the young gentlemen made answer, "get out of the way yourself and be blamed to you." It was now the turn of the man in the carriage to be astonished. Pale with rage, he exclaimed, "Do you know who I am, you villains?" "No we don't" answered one of the boys, "some Englishman I guess. Do you know who *we* are?"

The gentleman was obliged to confess his ignorance in a tone of supreme contempt. "We are American citizens," said the young shingle merchant with great dignity. "Is that any reason that you should block up the streets?" said the imperious Sentleman very excitedly. "To be sure it is," replied the juvenile, "who has a better right to the streets?" We are the majority, two to one, and the majority carries everything in this country." The arristocratic man seemed to be disposed to be very violent, but observing, probably that the bystanders, who were now numerous, sympathised with the republican party, he swallowed his wrath and sat silently for several minutes, as if reflecting what course he should pursue in these perplexing circumstances. The lady who sat by his side now spoke for the first time, and in a sweet and gentle voice she said to the boys: "Will you not oblige me by allowing us to pass?" "Certainly, madam," said the sturdy young republican, we'll do anything for a lady, or for a man who knows how to behave himself like a gentleman; but as for giving way to a stuck up rowdy like him, blamed if I would n't rather stay here till next fourth of July." They then drew back and allowed the carriage to pass without further hindrance.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Defeats of Temperance.

The Legislatures of Rhode Island, New Jersey, Ohio and Indiana, have severally refused to enact the Maine law for their respective States, whether with or without submission to the people; those of New York and Pennsylvania are doubtless preparing to follow the bad example.

This is not discouraging—it was clearly to have been expected. Looking steadily at the influences under which legislators have hitherto been nominated and elected, it is rather a matter of surprise that so many votes should be obtained for so thorough a measure. The Temperance men, as such, have not hitherto made themselves felt in nominations and elections, and they cannot expect to be adequately represented in Legislatures. Many of the votes hitherto given to the Maine law have been so given less from sympathy with their object, than from dread of their power.

Yet it is pretended that that the Maine law is or is to be voted down *because the people are opposed to it*. To this we promptly answer, Gentlemen, we defy you to meet us before the people! Put the issue clearly before them, "Maine Law," or "No Maine Law," and we will beat you or give it up. You do not accept this issue, because you dare not! You know that we should beat you, or you would be eager to try conclusions with us. Your cronies have the power in our own and most other legislatures—send the Maine law to the people if you dare!

But, it is said, the Municipal elections show a majority against the Maine law.—How? Finding this question mixed up and blended with many others, the Temperance men have not all picked out and acted with single reference to it, as the devotees of Rum have readily done.

To all those who urge that the Maine law is unpopular, and therefore would not be sustained, we make answer, "If you believe what you say, oblige us with a submission to the people. We defy you to meet us before that tribunal. Come on!" — *N. York Tribune.*

THE OPERATION OF THE MAINE LAW.—We have been furnished with an extract of a letter from Gen. Appleton, of Portland, which describes the operation of the Maine Liquor Law, in that State, as much more satisfactory than its friends anticipated. Among those who approve of the law are many moderate drinkers, and others notoriously intemperate, but who are glad that the temptation is out of their reach. Crime, taxation, and poverty have decreased, and the best interests and happiness of all classes are better promoted. This is good testimony in favor of the law, which, as an experiment, is interesting to every community. If it be established that such effects as these follow its operation, nothing can prevent its universal adoption.

When does a man rob his wife? When he *hooks* her dress.—*Madison (Geo.) Fam. Visitor.*

Is n't that *Barber*-ous for a lady editor? And now here's for "our side:"

When does a woman appear like a valorous soldier? When she throws herself into the *breeches*.—*Crusader.*

TEMPERANCE CHART.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY THE GRAND DIVISION S. OF T., STATE OF INDIANA.

TERMS:—50 cents a year, in advance.

Edited by C. WOODWARD, G. S.

OFFICE—At Adams & Co.'s Express Office, near the Court-House.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., APRIL 15, 1852.

Temperance Meeting.

We learn that a protracted Temperance meeting will be held in the city of Madison, to commence on the 17th of April, inst.—Many distinguished speakers have been invited, and we are authorized to invite all friends of the cause to be present.

Grand Division Sons of Temperance.

The fourth Semi-annual Session of the Grand Division of Indiana will commence on Wednesday, April 21st, 1852, in the town of Peru, Miami county.

It is hoped that Divisions will send full representations.

C. WOODWARD, G. S.

April 1st, 1852.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"The Cottage Home or Drunkard's Dream," has merit in it, and if the writer will send his name, we will publish it.

"A Son," "A Son of Temperance," and "J. P. A." we cannot publish without the writers' names. Another communication, signed "A Son," has no name, and the postage is unpaid.

HON. J. LETCHER will please accept our thanks for a copy of The Life of Hon. Samuel Houston.

The April Election.

The annual spring election having passed the question of License or No Llicense is settled in the State for another year, unless the present Legislature pass some new law on the subject.

So far as we have heard out of this county, our friends have done well, but here we have done badly. We have carried this (Center) township, by a small majority, against license, and also Pike and Decatur townships, and in all the others license is carried.

This is accounted for partly by the fact that the election for State Senator absorbed the attention of the voters, and partly by the immense foreign vote let in upon us by the operation of the New Constitution. Fully one half of the votes counted for license were blanks. But we are not discouraded, we will "pick our flints and try again," if we have the opportunity.

State Senate.

LEVI L. TODD, *Whisky Democrat*, is elected Senator from this county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Nicholas McCarty, a *Temperance Whig*,

Defeated by the treachery of pretended friends, we are "cast down but not destroyed," as we will show our opponents at some future day.

John B. Gough.

This distinguished champion of Temperance is now in Columbus, Ohio, trying to convince the people of that goodly city and the Ohio Legislature in particular, that it is for their interest to vote for a good temperance law. A story has been going the rounds of the newspapers, that Mr. Gough was opposed to the Maine Law. This we knew to be false from the fact that he was employed by the temperance men of Massachusetts to advocate its passage by the Legislature of that State, and in a speech at Columbus he took occasion to "define his position" on that question, and fully satisfied his audience before he got through, of the falsity of that report.

Since his arrival there he has created a great excitement on the subject of temperance, and the candidates for city offices are nominated by the temperance and anti-temperance parties, the present Mayor leading the anti-temperance ticket.

We hope he may be induced to visit this city soon.

☞ The Maine Law has passed the Senate of Pennsylvania and is now before the House of Representatives with a fair prospect of success.

Memorials.

We hope our friends will not forget the memorials to the Legislature.

That body will assemble on the 20th, and it is necessary that our friends be active if they wish to secure the right kind of a law.

Let every temperance man do his duty, and we can secure the signatures of 200,000 persons for the Maine law.

We insert the Memorial again. Copy on a sheet of paper and circulate it and send it free of postage to your Senator or Representative by the first of May, or sooner if possible.

TEMPERANCE PETITION.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Indiana:

WE, your constituents, do respectfully petition your honorable bodies to protect us, our families, and the community from the evils of intemperance, by giving us a law similar to that of the State of Maine.

An Outrage.

Col. Snow, the distinguished champion of Temperance in the New York Legislature and the member who introduced the Maine Law into that body, has been expelled from his seat by the Rumocracy of the Assembly. The sitting of the Assembly at which the Col. was choked off, was, according to the New York papers, rowdy and riotous beyond example. The accidental majority habitually insulted, defied, and menaced the speaker, accomplished their purpose at last by overruling his decisions. Liquor was freely dealt out within the capital, and a number of the members were thoroughly drunk.

One had to be taken home to cool during the night in order to have him fit to use on the final struggle. Mike Walsh, one of the aiders in this shameful pro-liquor guillotine operation, openly proclaimed that it was the Maine Law he was fighting in the ejection of Col. Snow. The case now goes back to the people of the Eighth Ward of New York city, and the liquor-sellers have raised a purse of $100,000 to spend in his defeat. If money, bad brandy and corn whisky can accomplish his defeat, he is gone. We shall see.

THE MAINE LAW AT HOME.—In the recent elections in Maine, but three towns in the State voted against the celebrated Maine Liquor Law, and but two members were elected to the Legislature, favorable to its repeal.

Here is the testimony of a State which has tried it. Let us go and do likewise.

T. C. W. Sale of Vermillion, and J. S. Scoby of Decatur, both Sons of Temperance, have been elected to the Legislature to fill vacancies.

Donations to Washington Monument.

Amount previously acknowledged,		$121,25
New Maysville, No.	294,	5,05
Walnut Grove, "	246,	1,00
Galena, "	349,	3,50
Brandywine "	350,	1,00
Lexington, "	298,	1,00
		$132,80

Tippecanoe County Temperance Convention.

We have received the proceedings of a very spirited Temperance Convention held at the Court House in Lafayette, but have room only for the resolutions, which speak for themselves:

Resolved, 1st. That the time has come for the friends of humanity to use the right which God and the Constitution of our country gives to all, of righting our wrongs and redressing our grievances by a temperate and judicious use of the Ballot Box.

2d. That though it is not our intention to form any new political party, we pledge ourselves, one and all, that we will not vote for any man, who may be brought out by any of the great political parties who is not known and known above suspicion, to be in favor of the *Maine Law*, or one equivalent.

3d. Resolved that the Maine Law, though in some cities, towns and other localities it might meet with such opposition that at first it might be difficult fully to enforce it, yet in the opinion of this Convention, the beneficial effects arising from its operation wherever it might be enforced, would so recommend it to others, that in a short time it would be enforced through the entire State, and prove one of the greatest blessings that could be conferred upon its citizens.

4th. That the friends of Temperance in the different townships in the county, be requested to use all their influence in the appointment of delegates to the several county conventions, in order that the right kind of men may there be brought before the people.

5th. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of the friends of the Temperance cause, to make a speedy and combined effort throughout the whole country, before the meeting of the adjourned session of the Legislature, and that a committee be appointed in this city, and in the different townships, to circulate memorials and obtain signatures to be presented at the ensuing meeting of the Legislature.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the frequent assembling of the friends of Temperance conduces greatly to the advancement of the cause in which we are enlisted, and that we recommend a Temperance mass meeting to be held at Lafayette on the 4th day of July next.

On motion, a vote of thanks from this Convention was tendered to the Juvenile Temperance Army, for their presence and songs.

On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered the Rev. John Longley for the efficient manner in which he presided over this convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the city papers, and that a copy be sent to the Temperance Chart for publication.

Who Opposes the Maine Law?

1. Not wives whose husbands come to their homes, infuriated by the cup, to beat them and their helpless children.

2. Not sisters, whose brothers are brought to their homes at midnight, and rolled in upon the hall floor besotted and insensible.

3. Not parents, whose sons, just entering upon manhood, begin to find pleasure in the cup, and meet temptations at every corner in our cities and large towns.

4. Not sober virtuous citizens, who look with sympathy and dismay upon domestic peace destroyed, talents and reputation thrown away, estates wasted, jails, prison, alms houses, and hospitals filled by the monster intemperance, with no possible good returned to society.

5. Not drunkards themselves, who desire to reform, who know their weakness, and dread temptations as the cutting off of their last hope of deliverance from the chains which bind them.

These do not oppose the Maine Liquor Law. Who are the opposers?

1. Manufacturers of the poison, who, to increase their wealth, would roll a stream of liquid fire over the whole earth.

2. Liquor dealers, of every stamp, from the wholesale vender to the retailers of every form; from the keepers of fashionable hotels and elegant saloones, down to the haunts where the poor day laborers are swindled out of earnings which are needed by their suffering families.

These all oppose the liquor law, and with a zeal which would not be excelled if they were the very pillows of society, and the only true friends of "the largest liberty," as they boast themselves to be.

But these men, we are sorry to say it, have some better company in their opposition to the Maine Liquor Law. They have,

1. Those who drink moderately, and do not like to have their habit *tabooed* by legislation, which assumes as its basis the use of intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, is dangerous to society. This class overlook two important considerations—first that they cannot change the fact that such use *is* dangerous, and second, that every citizen owes it to society to surrender an indulgence which threatens the public good.

2. Those who are afraid the law cannot be sustained. Let all such stop croaking, and come up to the work of sustaining the law, and there will not be opposition enough in the State to utter one peep.

3. Those who make politics a trade—who ask, not what do the people want, but what will be the consequences to *our* party?

WHO IS A TEMPERANCE WOMAN?—Not she that will make light of the cause by inattention to its merits! Not she, if married, that will not in *all* ways oppose the rum-drinking of her husband! Not she, if unmarried, that will not utterly discountenance the visits and attention of rum-drinking young men! Not she that will not willingly lend her aid to suppress the vice of intemperance! Not she that will, for fashion's sake, countenance the rum-customs of society! Not she, if unmarried, who will, for the sake of a husband, marry a rum-drinker! Not she, who having a family, will tamper with rum either in her culinary or parental duties! Not she that thinks more about the fashions than she does about the sufferings of her sex brought about by the accursed traffic in rum!—*Penn. Olive Branch.*

Not she who does not support the Maine Law.—*Temp. Watchman.*

☞ Within the last thirty days, the rum traffic has killed at least five men in Rhode Island. And yet we must not spill a quart of liquor held contrary to law, lest we interfear with somebody's *birthrights*. The rummies want us to believe that men were born with a jug in one hand and a license in the other, with a right to drink and sell till dooms-day, but nobody is born with the right to live.—*Temperance Advocate.*

Daughters of Temperance.

The propriety of the organizations of ladies for the extension of the principle and practice of total abstinence, has been quite a mooted question among a certain class. The institution of the Daughters has received its share of ungallant, if not ungentlemanly comments. Many ambiguous and half-sneering expressions of doubt, have we heard from men, high standing in the temperance ranks, of the propriety and even utility of these and like female associations.

To one who has labored long in the general cause, and thousands of times felt his heart bleed in view of the suffering and wretchedness of the poor victims and their miserable families, any hindrance to the good work is painful, and he looks with a mixture of grief and indignation upon the objections of the friends of the cause to stay the needful work. The cry of *the heart* of such a one is, God speed the good cause, by whatever agency his providence may select. Success to the work, is his desire. The salvation of the lost inebriate and the safe guardianship of the young is his grand object. Hence he is not troubled about the how, or by whom. The heavenly work is done; and with that he is satisfied. He cannot conceive why a man should object to any honorable means of arresting the destroying influence of rum.

Like the Jewish law-giver, who "would that all the Lord's people were prophets," he wishes every man, woman and child would become laborers in this field, until the work is done, and mankind is delivered from the great destroyer.

We most sincerely rejoice in the efficient labors of the females in this work. It is, we think, peculiarly the field for their kind and sympathizing operations. Woman ever successfully approaches the victim of appetite, while our less tender efforts would be repulsed.—*Weekly Visiter.*

The friends of Temperance are moving energetically in many portions of the State. The citizens of Orleans, in this State, had a large meeting to devise means to put a stop to drunkard making in their town. A committee was appointed to ascertain on what terms those engaged in it, will agree to quit it. They performed their duty and reported that one person had agreed to quit if they would purchase his entire stock of liquors, goods, &c., and that another would quit for two hundred dollars.

A petition to the Legislature praying the passage of a law to effectively suppress the liquor traffic, was then numerously signed, and a committee appointed to obtain signatures throughout the country. A Temperance League is to be formed there in a few days.

A Temperance meeting at Crawfordsville, of which S. C. WILSON, Esq., was Chairman, adopted a resolution asking the Legislature to enact a law similar to the Maine law.

The Temperance men of Laporte county are moving in favor of the passage of a law similar to the Maine law for the suppression of the liquor business.—*Ind. Journal.*

A Cute Grocer.

The following excellent story, which is told of a Mr. Sheafe, a grocer in Portsmouth, N. H., is one of the richest things we ever read:

It appears that a man had purchased a quantity of wool from him, which had been weighed and paid for, and Mr. S. had gone to the desk to get change for a note. Happening to turn his head while there, he saw, in a glass that hung so as to reflect the shop, a stout arm reach up and take from the shelf a heavy white-oak cheese. Instead of appearing suddenly and rebuking the man for his theft, as another would, thereby losing his custom forever, the crafty old gentleman gave the thief his change as if nothing had happened—and then, under pretence of lifting the bag to lay it on a horse for him, took hold of it. On doing so, it appeared heavier than he seemed to expect, upon which he exclaimed, "Why, bless me, I must have reckoned the weight wrong." "Oh, no," said the other, "you may be sure of that, for I counted them with you." "Well, well—we wont dispute about the matter—it's easily tried!" replied Mr. S., putting the bag in the scale again. "There!" said he, "I told you so—knew I was right—made a mistake of nearly twenty pounds; however, if you don't want the whole, you needn't have it—*I'll take part of it out!*" "No, no," said the other staying the hands of Mr. S., on his way to the strings of the bag, "*I rather guess I'll take the whole!*" And this he did, paying for his rascality by receiving skim-milk cheese, or tap-rock, at the price of wool!

"WHAT shall we do for cologne?" exclaimed a young lady with uplifted hands on hearing of the liquor bill.—*Courier.*

Do? She had best get married—for they say that matrimony is a better cosmetic than go-'lone.—*Crusader.*

"JOEL," AND THE MAINE LAW.—In the first chapter of Joel, fourth verse, will be found the following:

"Awake, ye drunkards, and weep and howl, all ye drinkers of wine; because of the new wine; for it is cut off from your mouth."

Why People Drink.

Mr. A. drinks because his doctor recommended him to take a little.

Mr. B. because his doctor ordered him not, and he hates quackery.

Mr. C. takes a drop because he's wet.

Mr. D. because he's dry.

Mr. E. because he feels something rising in his stomach.

Mr. F. because it sharpens his appetite.

Mr. G. because he is going to see a friend off to Oregon.

Mr. H. because he's got a friend come home from California.

Mr. I. because he's so hot.

Mr. J. because he likes it.

Mr. K. because he's so cold.

Mr. L. because he's got a pain in his head.

Mr. M. because he's got a pain in his side.

Mr. N. because he's got a pain in his back.

Mr. O. because he's got a pain in his chest.

Mr. P. because he's got a pain all over him.

Mr. Q. because he feels so light and happy.

Mr. R. because he feels heavy and miserable.

Mr. S. because he's married.

Mr. T. because he isn't.

Mr. U. because he is disappointed in love.

Mr. V. because he likes to see his friends around him.

Mr. W. because he's got no friends, and enjoys a glass by himself.

Mr. X. because his uncle left him a legacy.

Mr. Y. because his aunt cut him off without a shilling.

Mr. Z. (we should be happy to inform our readers what Mr. Z's reasons are for drinking, but on putting the question to him, he was found too drunk to answer.)

THE RAZOR STROP.—Smith, the Razor Strop Man occasionally breaks off from the subject of the very superior quality of his strops, and gives his audience a short lecture on temperance in his own peculiar and droll way. Here is an extract:

"When I drank grog, I owned a cat, a poor, lean, lantern-jawed thing, that was always getting into a scrape. As I had nothing for her to eat, she was compelled to take to the highway, and the neighbors were continually crying out, 'confound that Smith's cat, she's drunk all my milk.' Poor thing, she had to steal or die, she could find no pickings at home for even the poor mice were so poor and screggy, that it took several of them to make a shadow, and a decent cat would starve to death in three weeks on an allowance of eighteen a day. But when I reformed things took a different turn. The kitchen being provided, the crumbs were plenty, and the old cat grew fat and honest together. Even the mice grew fat and oily, and old tabby would make a hearty supper on two of them, and then lie down and snooze with the pleasing consolation of knowing when she awoke there would be a few more left of the same sort.

And again—When I was a beer-guzzler, mother cried, father cried, Bill cried, Moll cried, Bet cried, and the cat cried. But when I signed the pledge, father sung, mother sung, John sung, and wife sung, Bill sung, Moll sung, Bet sung, and the cat sung, the kettle sung, and I brought a new frying pan, and put a piece of beefsteak in it, and placed it on the fire and *that* sung, and that's the kind of singing for the workman.

And third—The difference between Smith sober and Smith drunk, is this: Smith drunk was rummy, ragged and riotous—Smith sober is jovial, joyful and jolly. Smith drunk was stuttering, stupid and staggering. Smith sober is cool, clear-headed and cautious. Smith sober is hearty, healthy and happy. Smith drunk was ill-read ill-bred, and ill-led. Smith sober is well-saved, well-behaved, and well-shaved.

HOW THE FOXES GET RID OF FLEAS.—A fox will relieve himself of fleas in the following sagacious manner.—He takes a feather in his mouth, and gradually, though slowly enough, backs into the water, first legs and tail, then body, shoulders and head to the nose, and thus compelling the fleas, to escape from the drowning element, to pass over the nose to the bridge of a feather, which is then committed to the stream.

A DEAD SHOT.—The Anti-Temperance folks in Milwaukie recently held a meeting and adopted a memorial to the Legislature, setting forth the fearful disasters which so frequently result from the injudicious use of cold water as a beverage, and asking the Legislature in view thereof to enact that any man who drinks a glass of water, except on the prescription of a physician, shall pay a fine of one thousand dollars. Whereupon the Free Democrat drily observes—

"We presume if nobody drank any more cold water than the authors of this memorial, such a law would occasion very little inconvenience."

BARNUM has taken over 15,000 pledges from the Democratic voters in Connecticut to carry the Maine law "into politics."—Barnum is lucky in living in the Nutmeg State—here it would n't do to pledge Democratic voters in favor of that measure.

For the Temperance Chart.

BETHLEHAM, March 20, 1852.

BRO. WOODWARD:—Our Division was instituted in 1846, and being situated in a small village could not be expected to be large in point of numbers, notwithstanding we have initiated into our Division one hundred members since our organization. This was a temperance community, so called, when our Division went into operation, still there was some who took their dram, some got drunk, and some sold whiskey. Now, let us see what good the Order has done. In less than three years we had drove the whiskey seller from the town, initiated into the Division all the drunkards, and prevailed on those who did, to stop tippling. And we then could boast as being the only tetotal abstinence from all that intoxicates town on the Ohio River. Things moved on peaceably, and no particular excitement was gotten up, unless at the April election, and the tickets always told when counted, without a doubt, the minds of the people, which was No License.

We will now come down to those latter times. A shoemaker from a neighboring town, seeking employment and finding plenty, rented a house and went to work. After working a while and not knowing the minds of the people on the subject of temperatce, he concluded that keeping grocery was easier and more pleasant than driving pegs. So he goes to Louisville, and the first thing we knew we had a doggery in the didst of us, a few doors below our Hall.

Our Division, which had been thinly attended previous to this, on the next meeting night was better attended, and the first business before the house was, what were we a going to do with this sink of iniquity, various ways were suggested, the one adopted was to call the whole village out on the next Wednesday night, and see if they were willing to let this snare of the Devil remain among them. And sure enough the town came out, and the poisener to. The meeting passed resolutions discountenancing the sale ardent spirits among us, and proposed buying him out, giving first cost, he refused to sell, after which, the meeting passed a resolution, that they would not patronize in his business, any man who would sell ardent spirits as a beverage in the town. Things passed on to the next weekly meeting, for we had appointed another, determined to persevere until we had drived the enemy from our borders. A large assembly were present, for a village, on that night they resusitated the old Washingtonian Society, and sixty four signed the pledge. On the next meeting night twelve signed the pledge, after which a plan was suggested by which we might get rid of King Alcohol. A committee was appointed to rent the house in which the grocery was. We had now got the lever under him, and the next morning he came to terms, and delivered up King Alcohol into the hands of the proper officers, and on next Wednesday night he is to be taken out and executed in the presence of the whole temperance community.

Now, again we can boast as being the only tetotal abstinence from all that intoxicates town on the Ohio River. So, brother, you can see that we are still alive as a Division. Our number is small but strong in the faith, we expect still to press on and endeavor to leave our mark.

This community is a temperance community, and in favor of the Maine Law.

Yours in L. P. and F.,

WM. PLASKET, JR.

For the Temperance Chart.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., March 30, 1852.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Temperance held on Monday evening, March 29, 1852, at the Temperance Hall in this city, Lewis Summers, Esq. was called to the Chair, and H. W. Heaton appointed Secretary.

After the reading of the circular of the State Central Temperance Committee, and also a full synopsis of the Maine law, the following pre-amble and resolutions were presented by Rev. LeRoy Woods.

WHEREAS, This meeting has received an address issued by the State Central Temperance Committee, setting forth the imperious necessity of prompt and united effort on the part of all the true friends of Temperance—and fully concurring with the address—that a crisis has come in the progress of this great reform, and being well convinced that nothing short of entire extermination of the manufacture and traffic in alcoholic drinks can ever accomplish our aim; therefore

Resolved, That we are in favor of the *Maine law.*

Resolved, That we hereby pledge ourselves to each other and to the public, that in all future elections for State, County, Township, Town or City officers, we will withhold our suffrage from every man who does not use his influence in favor of the Temperance Reformation, and who does not actively favor legislative enactment for suppressing the making, rectifying, and selling of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

After mature deliberation, and several earnest and eloquent addresses in behalf of the above resolutions, they were adopted unanimously, by a rising vote, there being not a *solitary dissent.*

Additional resolutions were presented and adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to circulate in our city and township, for the signatures of our citizens, petitions to be presented to the legislature.

Resolved, That we hereby earnestly solicit the hearty co-operation of the ladies—especially those who are members of the Social Degree—in this glorious work.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the "Temperance Chart."

The committee to procure signatures, are Messrs. I. H. Montgomery, W. H. Worthington, and Milton Espy.

The meeting then adjourned.

LEWIS SUMMERS, Ch'n.

H. W. HEATON, Sec.

For the Temperance Chart.

ROME, IND., March 28, 1852.

Bro. Woodward:—SIR—Our Division at this time is in a healthy condition. Last night our election for officers for the ensuing quarter, came off. We have elected a good set of officers. Members who do not hesitate to permit themselves to be elected, such members will always "keep in view the radiant star of Temperance." The township elections will come off throughout the State in a few days, and you would hardly believe what an effort is making in this county by the *rummies* in their attempt to marshal their drunken hosts to the polls to carry a majority in each township and precinct for license. However, we are all wide awake and duly *sober* here, and determined to give them the best fight in the *shop*, with the full determination that if beat this time, that the rummies may only consider our defeat as lent to be paid back with compound interest.

We have in this county a town by the name of Cannelton, where intemperance is raging with considerable fury; but the friends of temperance are stirring them up with a *long pole*—they have appointed Lecturers to be in readiness on Saturday evenings when the operatives are dismissed from the factories, then to talk to them in the streets, as this is the only way they can well be heard. This, I hope, will have a good effect. They are also about organizing in said town an order, called the Crusaders, whose whole object is the promotion of Temperance and suppression of the liquor traffic. Success be with them.

Respectfully in L. P. and F.

W. V.

For the Temperance Chart.

LADOGA, Montgomery Co., Ind., April 7th, 1852.

Bro. Woodward:—As yet nothing has appeared in your paper, from this place. Our Division is doing well, and although we are not gaining many members, still what we are doing *is felt.*

Every two weeks we have Lectures given by Sons of Temperance, and others who feel like casting their mite. Bro. Stewart, of Carroll county, was with us last evening (the 6th) and gave us a good "*through.*" He, after closing, presented the "Pledge of the Social Order of Temperance," and 85 names was put on it. We also organized, and are now *determined* to put a stop to the use of alchohol in this country. We have nothing like a "*Doggery*" in this place, and but three or four who are in favor of these "sinks of death." The Temperance Petition was sent me by some of the brethren in Indianapolis, and I am now doing all I can to get petitioners—think I will send one up that will compare with any, that will reach the Senate and House of Representatives.

Our Legislature *is not* doing by us, as it ought. We *must* have a Law similar to that of Maine. We *will* have it—and if the present session wont grant it—those who are next elected will find, that they will have to be *wholly and solely* temperance men. We have been *gulled* by *them* as long as we intend to, and now we'll show, that we have the power, and when we send *men* there again, we will be *certain* that they are of the *right stripe.*

When will Bro. Parsley visit us?

Yours in L. P. F.

A. P. M. RUDISILL.

For the Temperance Chart.

BROWNSTOWN, March 28th, 1852.

Bro. Woodward:—You will have a better account of Old Invincible Division No. 141 at the close of this quarter than for some time back. We are adding from two to three members to this Division at every meeting; but what is no less important, a more true and determined temperance spirit now prevails than at any previous time since the organization of our Division. We are determined not to be satisfied with anything short of the Maine Law, and we are determined to persist in that notion until we get a Legislature that will give us such a law and redeem our beloved State from the present low and degraded condition. Upon the subject of Intemperance and the almost inseperable consequences of the liquor traffic, it seems to me that every temperance man and woman, and every temperance Journal, should be uncompromising in favor of such a law. I feel confident, that if you could make the Chart a weekly paper, it would wield a great influence in the coming election, this summer and fall.

Yours in Love, Purity, and Fidelity,

AARON STRYKER.

For the Temperance Chart.

WOLF LAKE, March 29th, 1852.

Bro. Woodward:—Wolf Lake Division was organized the 19th of September, 1851; since that time it has never failed to have a meeting at the regular time—never lacked a quorum—and first and last has initiated over thirty-five candidates. On New Years night we had an open Division, and the ladies presented us with a Bible. The meetings of the Division are generally interesting. After the usual business is done, one or more of the brethren gives us a talk on some subject connected with the cause; some evenings nearly all talk and wind up by singing some good temperance songs. We have a decided temperance community. We have lived down all the grog shops of this place, except one—the fate of that is yet undecided; but as long as there is an enemy, or the shadow of one, we will contend.

Respectfully yours, in L. P. and F.,

J. W. LEONARD, Jr., R. S.

For the Temperance Chart.

LYNNVILLE, March 18th, 1852.

Mr. C. Woodward:—Dear Brother—The following lines were written by a young lady of New Harmony, and addressed to me on the mournful occasion of the death of *My Wife.* As they seemed to me to be worthy of merit, and to encourage her to write more, I send them to you, hoping that if you like them you will publish them in your *excellent paper*:

TO MY COUSIN.

She died, as the beam of day
Along a gem of cost;
Life's glorious ray—all quenched it lay,
Alas! the loved and lost.

She died, as died the passion-flower
Transferred to climes of strife;
Nurtured in warm and genial bowers,
Who could expect its life?

She died, as eve's roseate light
Far o'er the billows dim;
One look, and melting into night,
Her smile went down on him.

She died? no, no! though mortal eyes
Might seem such change to see;
She cannot die; in yonder sky
She lives, and *lives for thee.*

New Harmony, Nov. 17, 1851. M. B. C.

The Temperance cause in this place is looking up and the *people* are beginning to talk loudly about having a law to suppress the traffic in alcoholic spirits. For the last six days there has not been a drop of the *critter* to be had in the town of Lynnville, a thing that has not happened before since there has been a town here. Our *doggery keeper* has left the place, and the good people of Lynnville are beginning to rejoice in the prospect of the *good time coming.* The Division here is now enjoying a season of revival influence, and promises fair to stand firm in the Temperance cause.

Yours in Love, Purity, and Fidelity,

B.

Temperance Resolutions.

At a meeting of the citizens of Montgomery county, held at the Court House in Crawfordsville, on the 29th day of March, 1852, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted and ordered to be published in the "Journal," the "Review," and "Temperance Chart."

WHEREAS, The names of One Hundred Thousand memorialists have been presented to the present Legislature of Indiana, praying that honorable body to enact such laws as in their judgments would effectually remedy the enormous evils growing out of the traffic in intoxicating drinks; and *whereas*, the Legislature after deliberating for more than three months have been unable to discover what the petitioners require them to do. Under these circumstances we deem it our duty to speak out in unmistakable language; therefore,

Resolved, That the manufacture of, and traffic in intoxicating liquors (to be used as a beverage) is a great evil without one redeeming feature, and without apology in this enlightened age—destructive alike to the morals and prosperity of the country, and therefore should be abolished by direct act of the Legislature.

Resolved, That we have no confidence in and will not endorse any act of the Legislature which has for its object the "regulating of the traffic," believing it to be one of these monster evils that cannot be regulated and should therefore be suppressed.

Resolved. That to accomplish this object we believe the "Liquor Law of Maine" in its general provisions to be the most effectual means, and therefore ask of the Legislature the enactment of a similar Statute for Indiana.

Resolved, That the thanks of the friends of sobriety and good order throughout the State, are due to those members of the Legislature who have manfully defended the cause of Temperance in that honorable body.

Resolved, That we will use our utmost exertions to procure signatures to the petition recommended by the State Central Committee, and that a committee of five be appointed by this meeting to make such arrangements as will be necessary to secure the circulation of the petition throughout the country. Said committee being appointed, the meeting adjourned, *sine die.*

S. C. WILSON, Chn.

D. HARTER, Sec.

A GRAPHIC PETITION FROM INDIANS.—We have seen nothing more graphic or expressive than the following presented to the Legisature of New York during its present session. It is a *bona fide* petition from the head men and chiefs of the Onondaga Indians:

MEMORIAL OF THE ONONDAGA NATION IN FAVOR OF THE MAINE LAW.

Dear Fathers and Brothers: We understand you are all at the great Council Fire House at Albany, and that the great Council Fire is now burning, and that our White Brothers, all over the State, are sending wood to put on the Council Fire; but we 'fraid the Council Fire will not burn bright and clear without more help; so we send this to make it burn. Now Brothers, what we want to say, is this: We hear about our Brothers in the State of Maine—we hear that they find GREAT ROGUE; this rogue, he gets folks, money; some time he burns houses—some time he kill people—some time he makes family very poor—some time he take way senses—some time he make 'em very cross and ragaged and dirty, and some time he freeze 'em to death.

Now we hear our brothers there—they try to stop it—they try talk about it, see if can stop it little—but he wont stop. We hear at last our brothers won't bear it no longer—so they make law to knock him on head, any where they find him in barrel, or jug or bottle, in tavern, grocery or barn, any where—knock him on head! Now we want to tell you, Brothers, that this big *Rogue* has been here to Onondaga; he has made us great trouble. Some of our people would be very good if this bad fellow would keep away. We try—our people try some, too—but he will not. Now what we ask you is to make laws—such as our brothers in the State of Maine have made. We have tried coax him—but he wont be coax; we try scare—he wont scare much; he still make great deal trouble; we think better make law to knock him on head—then he make us no more trouble. We Christian party ask, it, and some pagan, too—most all ask it—you make this law.

Now Brothers—our people sold our land to white people, and white people make treaty—he say be good to Indian. But he let the *Rogue* trouble us most too long. Now, Brothers, we was once great people, and we have gone to war for our white brothers; but now we are few, and our white brothers are strong. We want you help us—we want you make this law, so when we find this *Rogue* we kill him. We see him great many times, but we mean to be good and peaceable, and so he get away; but if you make this law, then we kill him, and then we live happy and friendly—no more cross—no more ragged—no more flight, but raise corn, wheat, oats, beans, cattle, and horses,—no more get drunk—no more freeze to death—work and get good things like white men.

DAVID HILL, } Chiefs.
DAVID SMITH, }

And sixty-one more of the Onondagas.

MARCH 28 1852.

The Tribune thinks the prospect of the enactment of the Maine Law by the Legislature of New York, at its present session, is becoming better every day.

The rum importers, distillers, and sellers of New York, are about to form a Protection Society, with a bribery and corruption fund of $100,000.

A rum seller in Philadelphia has adopted the Maine Law in advance—has become a tee-totaler, and made a general smash and crash of his liquors on the pavement.

The New York temperance men have resolved to go for the prohibition of the rum-traffic and no farther; to do this is all that is needed.

The citizens of Wheeling are circulating a memorial praying of the Virginia Legislature to enact the Maine liquor law.

A petition in favor of the Maine Law has been signed by eleven thousand persons in Cincinnati.

The Maine rum sellers talked about spilling their blood when the Maine Law went into effect, but it turned out to be their liquor.

The State of Maine, now an Asylum for inebriates, is an institution compared with which the 'Crystal Palace' was but a child's toy.

HATCHING CHICKENS BY STEAM.—Having heard that Mr. Carman, one of our citizens, was engaged in hatching chickens by steam, or rather warm water, (for he does not suffer the temperature to rise high enough to generate much steam,) we had our curiosity excited to see the operation, so we paid him a visit a few days since. We supposed he had a large room fitted up. with a boiler something like those on a locomotive, with about a quarter of a ton of anthricite for fuel—what was our surprise when we arrived there, to see the whole affair perched upon a small table, being about two and a half feet long, and something like sixteen or eighteen inches broad, and heated by a small oil lamp. About twenty chickens had already burst their shells and appeared as lively as those produced by natural means and under the guardianship of a clucking hen. This diminutive chicken producer contains about one hundred eggs—and he informed us that it only required about a gallon and a half of oil to a hatching. It is his intention to put two more of these "machines" in operation in a short time.

A certain old lady was once arguing strongly for woman's right to preach, when some one attempted to put her down with a text from St. Paul. "Ah," said she, "there is where Paul and I differ."

A DEAD SHOT.—The Milwaukee Commercial Advertiser tells the following good story of U———, of Racine, an indefatigable and successful sportesman—a 'dead shot' at anything in the game kind, but particularly 'fine lined' on wild geese, whose heads were sure to suffer, 'just back of the eye,' if within range of his rifle.

Not many seasons since, out hero, with an equally fun loving friend, after spending a day with their dogs and guns, were wending their way homeward, when in the evening twilight the waggish companion discovered the head and neck of a wild goose peering through a neighboring fence.

'Stop your noise,' said U., 'and wait a bit. I'll have him, just back of the eye—you can bet your life on that.'

Stepping back a pace, and bringing the old trusty to his face, U. blazed away.

'Hallow, there!' followed back the report, 'what are you shooting here for? Don't you know the difference between the handle of a corn plow and a goose's neck?'

It was enough! U. had shot the handle off of a corn plow, 'jest back of the eye!' U. doesn't very often indulge, but the bare mention of that shot will open his heart to the crowd.

AN INCIDENT.—A few days since, while at Washington, a brother, who has been raised from the degradation of tho gutter, to respectability in all the misery of a drunkard's home, related to us the simple story of his reformation, which will be found contained in the following words:

While in a state of sobriety, he went to the shop of a barber, in order to get shaved; his beard having grown excessively long and dirty while spreeing. After being properly shaved, he went home, and put on some clean clothes. He then took a paper up, and was engaged in reading, when his little daughter, a child of five or six years old, while gazing on the clear shaved face of her father, said to her mother, "Mother, don't papa look pretty when he don't drink?" and then turning to her father, said, "Papa, you won't drink any more, will you?" The appeal was not made in vain. It fixed the heart of the father. His resolution was taken. He then and there solemnly pledged himself to his wife, his child, and his God, that he would thenceforth and forever abstained from the intoxicating bowl.

Years have rolled their annual rounds since that pledge was given, and the father has religiously kept his promise. That now happy family is gliding along with the rapidity of time, towards the ocean of eternity; soon they will pass through the gloomy portails of the tomb, and enter the paradise of their God, where happiness forever dwells.

And now, dear reader, if it should be your lot to share the joys of Heaven, and you behold, while gazing over the millions of the redeemed of earth, a little group around the throne of God, you will see in the crown of one a brighter gem than all the others; and should you ask the reason why this is, the answer will be borne back to your listening ears, "In yonder world that child was made the instrument in the hand of God, in saving a father from a drunkard's grave and from a drunkard's hell."

NEW JERSEY.—The "Maine Law" has failed in the Legislature of this State, by a vote of 53 to 46—a majority for rum of only 7! We confess we are surprised that after an agitation of the subject for only two months, the friends of the measure did so well. The editor of the Reporter, who evidently has a fellow feeling for *something*, seems to chronicle its defeat with some exultation. Wait and see.

Will the people of New Jersey, after coming so near a victory, sink back to indifference? If they do we don't know anything about the Jersey blue!

The following is a translation of a German ballad on a tipsy man, which has been set to music, and is often sung in Germany; it is rather droll in the original, and perhaps has not lost all its humor, in being *overset*, as they call it, into English:

OUT OF THE TAVERN, ETC.

Out of the tavern I've just stepped to night:
Street! you are caught in a very bad plight:
Right hand and left hand are both out of place—
Street, you are drunk, 'tis a very clear case.
Moon, 'tis a very queer figure you cut;
One eye is staring, while t'other is shut.
Tipsy, I see; and you're greatly to blame;
Old as you are, 'tis a horrible shame.
Then the street lamps, what a scandalous sight!
None of them soberly standing upright;
Rocking and staggering; why, on my word,
Each of the lamps is as drunk as a lord.
All is confusion: now isn't it odd?
I am the only thing sober abroad.
Sure it were rash with this crew to remain:
Better go into the tavern again.

DIED

In Waymansville, Ind., March 20, 1852, Bro. JOHN N. BUXTON, a member of Waymansville Division, No. 229, S. of T.

In Brownstown, Ind., March 22, 1852, Bro. WM. C. DURLAND, a member of Invincible Division, No. 141, S. of T.

The Divisions passed suitable resolutions.

In Mahaska County, Iowa, on the 5th of March, 1852, Bro. JOHN M. WARWICK, one of the charter members of Unity Division No. 6, S. of T.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

"TEMPERANCE CHART,"

THE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION S. OF T. OF INDIANA.

Several attempts have been made by the Grand Division of this State to establish a permanent Temperance paper in this State, which, from various causes, have heretofore failed. At its late session the Grand Division resolved to take the paper under its own patronage, and this will insure its permanency.

The committee appointed to publish the paper, have made the necessary arrangements for its publication, and now offer the paper on the following

TERMS:

The "Chart" will be published semi-monthly, on good paper and large type, of which the present No. is a specimen; *at the low price of 50 cents per annum, payable in all cases in advance.* A limited number of advertisements will be inserted, at the usual rates.

All letters relating to the paper and all communications, should be addressed, *post paid*, to C. Woodward G. S., Indianapolis, Ind.

All D. G. W. P.s and W. P.s, are by resolution of the Grand Division, authorized agents of the "Chart."

Remittances can be sent through the postmasters, free of postage.

The postage on the Chart will be as follows:

In Marion County, free. Any distance not exceeding 50 miles, 10 cents per year. Any distance within the State exceeding 50 miles, 20 cents per year.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

CHARLES P. FREEMAN & CO.,

(LATE FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.)

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144 Broadway, one door south of Liberty street,

NEW YORK,

HAVE now on hond, and will be receiving daily through the season, NEW GOODS, direct from the European manufacturers, and *cash Auctions, rich, fashionable, fancy Silk Millinery Goods.* Our stock of *Rich Ribbons*, comprises every variety of the latest and most beautiful designs imported.

Many of our goods are manufactured expressly to our order, from our own designs and patterns, and stand unrivalled. We offer our goods for *net Cash*, at lower prices than any credit House in America can afford.

All purchasers will find it greatly to their interest to reserve a portion of their money and make selections from our great variety of *rich cheap goods.*

Ribbons rich for Bonnets, Caps, Sashes and Belts.
Bonnet Silks, Satins. Crapes, Lisses, and Tarletons.
Embroideries, Collars, Chemisetts, Capes, Berthas.
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French and American Artificial Flowers.
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Straw Bonnets and Trimmings.

April 1st, 1852.

T. M. NICHOLS. J. F. JOHNSTON.

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Perform all operations connected with Dental Surgery, and warrant the same to stand, or repair free of charge.

Dentists' Fine Gold Foil. and Plate, also Plate and Pivot Teeth, for sale at the usual rates.

Orders by mail or otherwise, accompanied with the Cash, carefully and promptly attended to.

Feb. 1, 1842. 1 year.

1,000 AGENTS WANTED.

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THE LIFE OF LOUIS KOSSUTH, GOV. OF HUNGARY.

With notices of the Distinguished Men, and Scenes of the Hungarian Revolution. To which is added an appendix, containing Kossuth's Address to the People of the United States; and the most important of the addresses, letters and speeches of the Great Magyar Chief, By P. C. Headley, author of "Life of the Empress Josephine," "Life of Lafayette," etc, with an Introduction by Horace Greeley. In one elegant 12 mo. volume of 461 pp., with an accurate steel Portrait. Price $1 25.

N. B. Agents wanted in every county in the United States, (not already occupied,) to sell the above popular work. It is believed that almost every reading family will be glad of the opportunity of possessing the Life and Speeches of the noble Hungarian. Such is the present indication from the unparalleled sale of the work. Address,

DERBY & MILLER, Auburn, N. Y.

A single copy sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of the price, post paid. 2w

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NEW VOLUME OF THE

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE MAGAZINE.

COMMENCING JANUARY 1, 1852.

ON the first of January, 1852, the new volume of the American Temperance Magazine, edited by Gen. S. F. Cary, will be commenced. The first number will contain three beautiful engravings, one of which will be a splendid portrait of Hon. Neal Dow, (the Napoleon of the Temperance Army,) with a Biographical Sketch, and giving the operations of the Maine Liquor Law. Our New volume will open with several marked improvements; and we intend to render each succeeding number more and more worthy the generous patronage of the public.

☞ We have the happiness to inform the readers of the Magazine, that an original story, written expressly for our pages by Mrs. C. W. Denison, will shortly appear. It will be entitled—

HOPE STERLING—A TALE OF NEW ENGLAND.

In view of our arduous exertions, and of the large expenses we are constantly incurring in this good work, we confidently appeal to the friends of temperance, and of a sound American Literature for their generous support. We really feel that our Magazine deserves it; that it is, and will ever continue to be, under our direction, a guide, a counsellor, a companion, which the lovers of sound morals, and human happiness ought to aid in introducing to every temperance organization and family in the land.

TERMS—$2 per annum; 10 copies for $16; 20 for $30; and one gratis, to the brother sending a club in advance. Money to be remitted at the publisher's risk. Please address—

R. VAN DIEN, Publisher.
86 Nassau St., N. Y.

☞ Bro. E. H. PARSLEY is my duly authorized agent for the State of Indiana. jan1-3m.

CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the Naational Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5,00. Books, $2,00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. Woodward G. S., Indianapolis, Ind., free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple. and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20,00

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

C. WOODWARD, G. W. R.

Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys living in ——, in the State of Indiana, with the full consent and approbation of our parents and guardians, respectfully petition the Grand Section of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section. to be called —— Section No. —, C. T., to be located at ——, and under your jurisdiction. We pledge ourselves to be governed by the laws and usages of the Order of the Cadets of Temperance. Enclosed is for Cnarter, Red Books, Officers' Cards, Constitutions, &c., $5,00. Signed,

To which must be appended the following certificate:

This is to certify that Bro. ——, whose name appears to the above as W. Patron, elect, is now a S. of T. in good standing, in —— Division No. ——, S. of T.

Signed by a W. P. or P. W. P. of the Division.

Address (post paid HENRY OHR, G. S. C. of T., Indianapolis, Indiana

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the —— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ——, and under your jurisdiction. We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union. Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5.

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

Address (post paid,) Mrs. ELIZA RICHMOND, G. S. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

Benevolent Societies.

I. O. O. F.

THE R. W. GRAND LODGE—Meets at Indianapolis semi-annually, on the third Tuesdays of January and July.

THE R. W. GRAND ENCAMPMENT—Meets at Indianapolis semi-annually, on the Mondays preceding the 3d Tuesdays of January and July.

CENTRE LODGE No. 18—Meets every Tuesday evening.

PHILOXENIAN LODGE, No. 44—Meets every Wednesday evening.

METROPOLITAN ENCAMPMENT, No. 5—Meets on the 1st and 3d Monday evenings of each month.

MASONIC FRATERNITY.

GRAND CHAPTER OF THE STATE OF INDIANA — Meets on the Wednesday preceding the 4th Monday in May in each year.

GRAND LODGE OF INDIANA — Meets on the 4th Monday in May of each year.

RAPER ENCAMPMENT No. 1 — Meets on the 4th Wednesday of each month.

INDIANAPOLIS CHAPTER No. 5 — Meets on the 1st Friday of each month.

CENTRE LODGE, No. 23 — Meets on the 1st Wednesday of each month.

MARION LODGE, No. 35 — Meets on the 3d Wednesday of each month.

TEMPERANCE ORDERS.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Hall on Washington street, between Meridian and Illinois streets.

GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA—Meets at Indianapolis in the month of October, 1852.

WASHINGTON DIVISION, No. 10, Meets every Friday evening.

FIDELITY DIVISION, No. 44—Meets every Wednesday evening.

MARION DIVISION, No. 76—Meets every Tuesday evening.

TEMPLE OF HONOR.

Hall on the corner of Washington and Meridian streets —Enterance on Meridian street.

OLIVER TEMPLE, No. 6 — Meets on the 2d and last Mondays of each month.

CENTRAL DEGREE TEMPLE, No. 1 — Meets on the 1st and 3d Mondays of each mouth.

SOCIAL DEGREE TEMPLE, No. —, — Meets every Wednesday evening.

CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

MARION SECTION; No. 2 — Meets at Temperance Hall, every Saturday Evening.

DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE

SIGOURNEY UNION, No. 3 — Meets at Temperance Hall, every Saturday afternoon.

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STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS,

Published by A. S. BARNES & Co., 51, *John St., New York; for sale, wholesale and retail, by C. B. Davis, Indianapolis, Indiana.*

THE attention of teachers and friends of education generally, is invited to the following list of Text Books adapted for the use of Schools, Academies, and Colleges. Numerous testimonials of their merits, from many distinguished sources, could here be given, but are entirely omitted, with the hope that intelligent teachers who have not seen th works, will examine for themselves. Many of the books here enumerated are already generally known and in extensive use throughout the United States.

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Davies' Shades, Shadows, etc. $2 00.
Davies' Logic of Mathematics, $1 50.

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Chambers' Treasury of Knowledge, 75 cents.
Chambers' Natural Philosophy, 75 cents.
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Willard's Universal History, $1 50.
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Willard's English Chronographer, $1 25.
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Kingley's Young Lady's Harp, 62 cents.
Kingsley's Sacred Harmonist, 30 cents.
School Song and Hymm Book, 30 cents.
Sabbath School Gems, (music,) 25 cents.
Theodore Thinker's Botany, 37 cents.
Watts on the Mind (with questions,) 40 cents.
Dunning's Ancient and Classical Geography; 50 cts.

FOR THE TEACHER'S LIBRARY.

Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching, $1 25.
Mansfield on American Education, $1 25.
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Barnard on School Architecture, $1 50.

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july15 tf

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J. L. MOTHERSHEAD, *Medical Examiner* mar. 16.

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VOL. I. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., JUNE 1, 1852. NO. 23.

Poetry.

For the Temperance Chart.

THE COTTAGE HOME, OR DRUNKARD'S DREAM.

Sung to SUSANNA or CALIFORNIA.

I dreamed a pleasant dream the night
When all around was still,
I thought I saw my cottage white
Upon yon flowry hill:
The grass plat green before the door,
The porch with vines o'ergrown,
Were lovely as they were before
When that home was my own:
O rumseller, that home that home of thine—
That pleasant home, that happy home,
That cottage home was mine.

The gravelly walk so white and straight
With flowery banks each side,
Which led down to the wicket gate
Where Willy used to hide,—
The locust o'er the path that grew—
The willow boughs that swayed,
All told to me a story true
That there my Mary played.
O rumseller, &c.

The silver lake so calm, so clear,
Along whose banks I've strayed,
So often with my Lucy dear,
To watch the sunlight fade;
The branch that purling sweetly ran,
And murmured soothingly along—
The ocean floating as it sang,
Still sung the same beloved song.
O rumseller, &c.

The window toward the garden gate
That looked out on the west,
Where that loved being used to wait
That made my home so blest,
Now closed the sombre curtain hung
And no loved face is there,
Nor voice the winning song that sung
Or breathed the morning prayer.
O rumseller, &c.

Silence long round that happy home
Where once so light and free,
My laughing children used to come
And dance upon my knee;
When she who was my home's delight
In constant beauty shone,
Around that cheerful hearth-stone bright
All now was still and lone.
O rumseller, &c.

Yes, that loved one has gone to rest,
Her heart in death is bound,
Her babes lie sleeping on her breast
Beneath yon grassy mound,
And I am wandering lone and 'stranged,
Not master of my will,
My home my cottage home is changed
For a hut behind the still!
O rumseller, &c.

ODE TO RUM.

BY WM. C. BROWN.

"Oh, thou invisible spirit of rum! if thou hadst no name by which to know thee, we would call thee—devil!"—*Shakspeare.*

Let thy devotees extol thee,
And thy wondrous virtues sum;
But the worst of names I'll call thee,
O, thou hydra monster, Rum!

Pimple-maker, visage-bloater,
Health-corrupter, idler's mate;
Mischief-breeder, vice-promoter,
Credit-spoiler, devil's bait.

Alms-house-builder, pauper-maker,
Trust-betrayer, sorrow's source;
Pocket-emptier, Sabbath-breaker,
Conscience-stifler, guilt's resource.

Nerve-destroyer, system-shatterer,
Thirst-increaser, vagrant thief;
Cough-producer, treach'rous flatterer,
Mud-bedauber, mock relief.

Business-hinderer, spleen-instiller,
Woe-begetter, friendship's bane;
Anger-heater, Bridewell-filler,
Debt-involver, toper's chain.

Memory-drowner, honor-wrecker,
Judgment-raper, blue-face quack;
Feud-beginner, rags-bedecker,
Strife-enkindler, fortune's wreck.

Summer's cooler, winter's warmer,
Blood-polluter, specious snare;
Mob-collector, man-transformer,
Bond-undoer, gambler's fare.

Speech-bewrangler, headlong ringer,
Vitals-burner, deadly fire;
Riot-mover, firebrand-flinger,
Discord-kindler, misery's sire.

Sinew's-robber, worth depriver,
Strength-subduer, hideous foe;
Reason-thwarter, fraud contriver,
Money-waster, nations' woe.

Vile seducer, joy-dispeller,
Peace-disturber, blackguard guest;
Sloth-implanter, liver-sweller,
Brain-distracter, hateful pest.

Utterance-boggler, stench-emitter,
Strong man sprawler, fatal drop;
Tumult-raiser, venom-spitter,
Wrath-inspirer, cowards' prop;

Pain-inflicter, eye-inflamer,
Heart-corrupter, folly's nurse;
Secret-babbler, body-maimer,
Thrift-defeater, loathsome curse.

Wit-destroyer, joy-impairer,
Scandal-dealer, foul-mouth scourge,
Senses-blunter, youth-insnarer,
Crime-inventer, ruin's verge.

Virtue-blaster, base deceiver,
Spite-displayer, sot's delight;
Noise-exciter, stomach-heaver,
Falsehood-spreader, scorpion bite.

Quarrel-plotter, rage-discharger,
Giant-conqeror, wasteful sway;
Chin-carbuncler, tongue-enlarger,
Malice-venter, death's broad way.

Tempest-scatterer, window-smasher,
Death forerunner, hell's dire brink;
Ravenous murd'rer, wind pipe slasher,
Drunkard's lodging, meat and drink.

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY INDIANAPOLIS

Miscellaneous.

The Drunkard's Funeral.

A SCENE IN NEWARK.

"Can you attend a funeral this afternoon at 2 o'clock?" inquired a man beyond the meridian of life, who stood at my door, with an expression of sympathy upon his countenance—"Can you attend a funeral at the corner of —— and —— streets? There is a man dead there, sir; and although he is poor, yet we do not like to bury him without some kind of religious services. We should be very glad, sir, if you could attend."

"I am sorry to say that it is out of my power to comply with your request," I replied, "inasmuch as I am previously engaged to attend a funeral at that hour, in another direction."

"I am very sorry, sir," he replied; but after a moment's reflection, again inquired—"Could you not come a little later, if we were to defer it an hour? Could you not come at three o'clock?"

"I think I can," I replied. At all events I will come as near that hour as possible."

He left me, and at the appointed time I went to fulfill my first engagement. A man of four score years was sleeping his last long sleep. Relatives and friends were occupying the comfortable and well-furnished apartments absorbed in grief. The services being over, the lengthy procession moved slowly onward to the peaceful mansions of the dead. It was not a costly burial, but such as we could desire for ourselves—plain solemn, appropriate—nothing extravagent, yet nothing wanting; and while we felt that the burial was such as we could desire, there was a congeniality also in the place selected for the last sleep of death, even our own beautiful and quiet cementry.

I hastened from these solemn, orderly, and appropriate obsequies, to obey my second summons. An open wagon, with one horse attached, and four or five individuals were standing near the door. I felt a chill run through my veins. Part of the fearful truth was now reveiled. The keen November wind was blowing, and the sky wore its gloomy autumnal aspect, but I feared there was keener anguish and deeper gloom within. I entered and at one glance at the table was told, It was *the funeral of a drunkard!* A small, cold, and desolate chamber was appropriated for the solemn services. Indeed, it was all they had. Here for a season had lived, and here had died, and now from here was to be buried, a husband and a father, who had lived and died a drunkard. It was a dreary place. There in one corner, upon a rough old rickety table, from which they had often eaten their cold and cheerless fair, was placed the coffin, made of rough pine boards, slightly stained with red, in which was placed the corpse. He was a man perhaps of fifty, coarsely clad with grave clothes. His countenance, if an index to his state of mind, bespoke nothing but gloom. Around and underneath his head, where, in other places, I had often seen the downy pillow and the rich satin linings, were stuffed a few of the shavings roughly taken from the boards which composed his coffin.

I looked with spirit almost crushed within me, first at this new trophy of the reign of death, and then at the living around me.—Both were expressive of the deepest wretchedness. In an opposite corner, under a pile of old clothes, rudely thrown together, sat the unhappy widow, a tall, spare woman, pale as the corpse before me. Her eyes were large and sunken, and she was thinly and poorly clad; and as she sat, she wrang her hands as if to relieve the agony she felt within, while with almost every breath she gave a low, hollow, consumptive cough, which told me too plainly that death had marked her for his victim also. Several children were standing around and beside the table where the coffin rested, shivering with cold, and weeping from some cause—whether they understood the meaning of a father's death or not—and the tears rolled down their pale and hollow cheeks, upon the uncarpeted floor, in large and briny drops. A few of the neighbors had gathered to attend the solemn services connected with the funeral. They were seated, some on boxes, others upon an old worn out trunk, while others stood. It was a gloomy scene, gloomier than the day without, and the anguish keener than the biting blast.

I stood there in the midst of that group, a minister of Christ. The table was before me—the Bible so full of demonstrations against sin. But as I looked around me, it seemed as if sin had denounced itself.—There were the visible, tangible, heart-rendering fruits of a godless life, and if possible the more revolting spectacle of a godless death, upon all which seemed written, forsaken, hopeless, miserable. I strove to direct attention to the necessity of religion to preserve us from the vice and miseries of life, and to its holy consolations to support us under the trials of our earthly pilgrimage. But I feared then, and still fear, that it was too late for such advice. There were hearts there which had been so long accustomed to the treachery of men, so steeped in sorrow and accustomed to sin that they could hardly be led to repose confidence in God. Having commended them to the care of heaven and especially to the God of the poor, the coffin was carried down the narrow stairway, and the drunkard's family, half clad and shivering in the keen November wind, was placed in that one horse open wagon at the door, and following the hearse, drove lonely and sad through the streets of our Christian city, to the Potter's Field, the last resting place of the friendless poor, where the drunkard sleeps to-day unhonored and and unknown.—*Sentinel.*

The Rat.

No other animal is placed in circumstances which tend so continually to sharpen its wits as the rat, nor does any other appear to be of a more improvable nature. He is of a most intelligent family being related to the beaver, and in civilized countries he is not a wild creature; for he follows the progress of civilization, and adapts his own habits of life to it, so as to avail himself of its benefits.

The "pampered goose," who in Pope's Essay retorts upon man, and says that man was made for the use of geese, must have been forgetful of plucking-time as well as ignorant of the rites that are celebrated in all old-fashioned families on St. Michael's day. But the rat might with more apparent reason support such an assertion. He is not mistaken in thinking that cornstacks are as much for his use as for the farmer's; that barns and granaries are his winter magazines; that the miller is his acting partner, the cheesemonger his purveyor, and the storekeeper his steward. He places himself in relation with man, not as his dependent, like the dog, nor like the cat as his ally, nor like the sheep as his property, nor like the ox as his servant, nor like the horse and ass as his slaves, nor like the poultry who are to "come and be killed" when Mrs. Bond invotes them; but as his enemy,—a bold and daring borderer, a Jonny Armstrong or Rob Roy, who acknowledges no right of property in others, and lives by spoil.

Wheresoever man goes, the rat follows, or accompanies him. Town or country are equally agreeable to him. He enters upon your house as a tenant at will, (his own, not yours,) works out for himself a covered way in your walls, ascends by it from one story to another, and leaving you the larger apartments takes possession of the space between the floor and ceiling, as an entresol for himself. There he has his revels, his parties and his gallopades, (merry ones they are,) when you would be asleep, if it were not for the spirit with which the youth and belles of rat land keep up the ball over your head. And you are more fortunate than the rest of your neighbors, if he does not prepare for himself a mosleum behind your chimney-piece or under your hearth-stone, retire into it when he is about to die, and very soon afford you full proof that, though he may have lived like a hermit, his relics are not in the odor of sanctity. You have, then the comfort of knowing that the spot so appropriated will henceforth be used either as a cemetary, or a family vault. In this respect, as in many others, neares approaches are made to us by inferior creatures than are dreamed of in our philosophy.

The adventurous merchant ships a cargo for some distant port, rat goes with it. Great Britain plants a colony in Botany Bay, Van Dieman's Land, or at the Swan River, rat takes the opportunity of colonizing also.—Ships are sent upon a voyage of discovery, rat embarks as a volunteer. He doubled the stormy cape with Diaz, arrived at Malabar in the first European vessel with Gama, discovered the New World with Columbus, and took possession of it at the same time, and circumnavigated the globe with Magellan, and with Drake, and with Cook.—*Southey's "Doctor."*

A man, some sixty-five years of age, living in the town of Surry, recently came home to his family intoxicated, and abused them and cut a deep gash in his own arm with a knife, and attempted the life of his wife with the same implement. He has always been an intemperate man, and it is worthy of note that his numerous family of children have all been temperate and active in the temperance cause.—*Maine Watchman.*

Mad Dogs and Rum,

"*Mad dog!*" What is more terrific than to see a mad dog at large in the streets? Every one, high and low, rich and poor, joins the universal cry, "mad dog, mad dog! kill him, kill him!" The dog is doomed, whether he infuse the virus of his horrible disease into the veins of some unfortunate human being or not. The risk is too great—hydrophobia is too dreadful—the dog must die! That is right, kill him! Yet there is a more appalling evil, and harder to kill, every day and every night at work in the streets and alleys of all of our cities and villages; and yet very few attempt to kill it. To kill it! no; the Government gives it a lease of its life! Yes, *rum*, hot, burning, destroying *rum*, is poured into the vitals of our citizens by thousands of gallons, burning up our young men in their full strength! and Christian legislators raise money for Government by selling licenses to dribble out the poison by retail, so small as to gather the *pennies* that charity drops into the lap of poverty and beggary. The mad dog poisons the blood of a single victim and he is shot. Rum murders his tens of thousands every year—thousands of fathers leaving their families to beggary and untold woe! From the death struggle of the hydrophobic the immortal spirit may pass in hope to scenes of purity and unending peace. From the death struggle of rum's victim hope—heavenly hope—shrouds her beaming face. And who, alas, shall dispel the deep darkness that settles o'er his grave? Yet strange it is we do not see the people rising in their strength! we do not hear every man, woman, and child cry out against intoxicating liquors, as they do against a mad dog? nor cease nor rest until the monster is destroyed!—*Visiter.*

LATE RIOT IN ST. LOUIS.—The St. Louis papers speak of a most shameful and criminal outrage which took place in the First Ward, on Monday the 5th inst. Some were killed, others wounded; and property was destroyed in a number of coffee houses, and some three houses were burned down. Papers occupying different sides in politics give conflicting statements respecting this criminal and disgraceful riot. The abominable affair seems interwoven in a web of political strife.

Upon the head of whatever party or person the guilt of the horrid outrage rests, it is plain that the city government is accountable for the origin and results of the riot. That government licensed the coffee houses. These houses are potent engines in the hands of politicians. The liquor furnished or sold and drank at these vestibules of hell, inflamed the passions, and but for the excitement produced by the liquor, and coffee house influence, the riot would not have take place. It is also plain that the liquor in city, village, or country places interferes with the right and rational exercise of the elective franchise, disturbs public peace, and renders insecure the lives and property of citizens. Yet this monster evil is licensed and drives on its work of ruin under authority of law. City governments license conffee houses under the pretext of bringing money into their treasuries, when the history of their administrations abundently demonstrate that for every red cent they get for license they have to pay out hundreds of dollars. The late criminal and disgraceful affair at St. Louis is but one of the constantly occurring instances illustrative of the fact. When will citizens and Commonwealths govern themselves by a sense of right?

Another remark here: The masses of unamericanized population should learn that American citizens highly prize the elective franchise; and that any attempt on the part of the former to interfere with or prevent the latter from exercising the elective, will meet with instant and positive resistance. The leaders in this, and other riots should be brought to a just punishment for their crime.—*Tem. Battery.*

THE SHERIFF OF NEW YORK.—We understand that the sheriff of this county has got quite sick of his office; the rum-shops send him more subjects to hang than he likes to attend to. They accumulate on his hands. There are no less than ten subjects for the gallows now in prison, and we have no doubt they will prepare and have as many more ready by the time the Sheriff gets rid of them. Our Sheriff is one of the best men in the world, but he does not like to send men into another world for crimes committed under the influence of liquor furnished by the keepers of tippling shops—we were about to say of the lowest grade—but there are no different grades; a rumshop is a rumshop; and a rumdealer is a rumdealer; they are all of one and the same stripe.—*Weekly Visitor.*

Temples.

The Temple Order is marching through our country with a great degree of speed. Nothing can stop or retard its onward propress. We are much inclined to think that its enemies have come to the conclusion to give up their deadly opposition to the Order—it is all nonsense—they could as well turn the current of the North River as stop the progress of the Temple Order. We have frequently warned them to keep off the track, or they would get run over. The old temple car with her usual speed would pass over an army of these chaps and not feel them. In conclusion, we would ask the fellows who have harped so much against the Temple Order, if they don't think it best to give up, and try and make amends for the past by doing better in future. Now answer candidly—answer, we do promise from this day henceforth never again to be guilty of any such mean action. Good; we take you at your word, and put you on probation for your good behavior.

We have said time and again that we would support all well regulated moral temperance orders; we have no desire to proscribe any man's temperance creed, any more than we have his religious creed. The Temple Order is good, and so are many others; let men choose for themselves, and then work without growling because others do not think as they do; act like men. If you act up to the principles of the Temple Order, you must be a good man; and if you do not, after taking their most solemn and binding obligation, you must be one of the most consummate scoundrels on earth. We are sorry to say that some do not keep it.—*Visiter.*

TEMPERANCE AT WASHINGTON.—Mr. Strong of the city of New York, is the builder of the wings of the Capitol. He employs some three or four hundred men, a large portion of whom he found used to drink the "ardent" daily or hourly. He "took the responsibility," and issued an order to the effect that no man in his employ would be allowed to bring a bottle on the grounds, or leave during working hours to visit a grogery. This called forth unnumbered curses and the cry of "Yankeeism," &c. The builder is inflixible in his purpose, and it is worth a journey to hear the music of these hundreds of artificers and builders, and to witness the skilful tool-using and order.

This fact is the more worthy of mention, taken in connection with one found on the records, which shows that a portion of the builders on the Capitol were allowed by Government one quart of whisky each per day. Rumor says that they drank it, and at dusky eve were athirst for more.—*Independent.*

The Sons of Temperance begin to understand that they have a duty to perform, besides attending to their weekly meetings, in this State; they have a mighty work to do this year; if they are true to themselves, they will prepare for another campaign without delay. It has been the practice of temperance men in this State to fold up their arms and lay by during the summer season, but we hope and trust that such will not be the case this season; keep up your meetings, stand by your arms, there must be a desperate battle fought the coming Fall; we must and will give the rum party a terrible thrashing; they expect the friends of temperance will haul off, and abandon the cause of temperance during the presidential election; but we trust they will be disappointed. The Sons did themselves much credit in the last campaign. If all temperance orders will abandon their little bickering, and go into the field united, and determined never to leave the battle-ground, until their efforts are crowned with victory, they may depend upon it the rum party will be put to flight.—*Visitor.*

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.—We call attention to the advertisement of this article now in our paper, and at this season of the year when colds and caughs are so prevalent, the information it contains will not be found unwelcome. The eminent names, lent to recommend it, are conclusive proof of its value. In addition to these we have been favored with the perusal of letters from many distinguished individuals as well as humble sufferers who acknowledge their indebtedness to this valuable medicine for the recovery of their health from painful and dangerous diseases. It is at once safe and pleasant to take, and is certainly very powerful to cure. Those afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, or indeed any of the various affections of the lungs, will do well to try the Cherry Pectoral, and will have no cause to regret the experiment.

TEMPERANCE CHART.

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TERMS:—50 cents a year, in advance.

Edited by C. WOODWARD, G. S.

OFFICE—At Adams & Co.'s Express Office, near the Court-House.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., JUNE 1, 1852.

To Correspondents.

Our numerous correspondents must excuse us at this time for neglecting them.

We have been absent since our last paper was issued, and found on our return such a pile of correspondence that we have not yet ventured to look it over. When the Chart is issued weekly we will not get so far behind.

The Grand Temple of Indiana.

The annual session of this body was held at Mt. Vernon on Wednesday, May 26th.

The session was one of great harmony, and though the amount of business transacted was not large, yet every thing went off with the most cordial uninimity.

The following officers were elected for the present year:

Charles Woodward, Indianapolis, G. W. T.
John A. Mann, Mt. Vernon, G. W. V. T.
John H. Ohr, Indianapolis, G. W. R.
Elijah Sabin, New Albany, G. T.
Daniel McIntire, Princeton, G. W. C.
Robert Robson, New Harmony, G. W. U.
W. P. Robinson, Jeffersonville, G. W. G.

On Tuesday the Temple at Mt. Vernon had a celebration, and the order turned out in regalia, with the members of the Sons of Temperance, and Social Degree, and after taking the circuit of the town repaired to one of the churches, and listened to very interesting addresses from Bros. Shumard and Sabin.

On Friday we attended the meeting of their large Social Degree, and were much pleased with the promptness of its officers and the excellent proficiency of its members.

The ladies of Mt. Vernon Social Degree are not excelled in any place for their devotion to our noble Order.

On Thursday and Friday evenings the ladies invited us to a splendidly gotten up Fair, where we were introduced to the beauty of the town and enjoyed ourselves finely.

We shall long remember our visit to Mt. Vernon, and the generous hospitality with which we were treated by its citizens. Let them but close up the five filthy whisky shops they have in their midst, and they are excelled by but few towns in Indiana.

Our Second Volume.

On Wednesday the 23d inst. we shall issue the first number of the second volume of the Chart, and commence its publication weekly. We are happy to say that we have already received several large lists of subscribers, and find that some of our friends are active. Let them continue to do as well as they did last year, and we will soon have a large subscription. Who will not subscribe to a weekly temperance paper at 50 cents a year?

As we do not wish to publish any more copies than we have subscribers, we will thank our friends to send us all the names possible during the present month. All subscribers who have only paid to the end of the first volume must renew their subscription, or their paper will stop.

The low price of the paper makes advance payments absolutely necessary.

Every W. P. and D. G. W. P., every W. C. T. and D. G. W. T., in fact every friend of temperance will consider themselves the authorised agents for the Chart.

Let it not be said that Indiana, after sustaining a temperance paper for one year has let it fail on the second. If our friends do their duty we have no fears of the result.

A Temperance Law.

We regret that we cannot advise our readers of the passage of a good temperance law, but our Legislators have not yet concluded to obey the clearly expressed will of the people, and pass one.

They have under consideration a bill introduced by Mr. Owen, which, though it does not please us, yet as we have no hope of a better one this session, we hope will pass, but we will never be satisfied with anything short of the Maine Law.

The Progress of Temperance.

During our recent journey we travelled pretty extensively in four States, and as we had in former years traveled over the same ground, we could see the progress of our cause, and were truly gratified to note its rapid strides.

Leaving home we traveled over the Terre-Haute Railroad at a rapid rate, and soon reached Greencastle; but as a car-ride is a poor place to note the progress of Temperance, except among the passengers, we must confine our observation to them. And here we are sorry to say, that we could not discover much progress. We found on board sundry of the "upper ten" from Lafayette, and the way they punished bad brandy was a caution; but we noticed this much progress, that whereas this class has been in the habit of using their liquors in public and boasting of it, now they had it carefully concealed in the *baggage car*, whither they made frequent visits. They will soon be ashamed to use the article at all.

Arriving at Terre Haute, we found that it was one of the towns far behind the times on the Temperance question.

With a location and advantages not excelled by any city in the State, its citizens at the last election voted License, and the Rum tavern at which we stopped, told the effect of that vote.

But as we only wanted supper, we took it and left. Traveling all night in the mud and rain, we arrived at Paris to breakfast, and found that the grogshops which we found there ten years ago, had disappeared, and Paris was a changed town. We arrived at Charleston on Saturday, and saw more drinking and more drunken men in this place than we had seen ever in a place of the same size. For the credit of the place, however, we were informed that these scenes are only exhibited on Saturdays or *when the Court is in session*, and that on other days Charleston is a sober and orderly town. It certainly could improve. Shelbyville is one of the finished towns, and though it was very quiet when we were there, we were informed by a friend that one whisky-shop had sold two barrels of whisky by the quart on the Saturday before. This shows conclusively the operation of all temperance laws which aim only at restraining instead of ending the traffic as does the law of Illinois, although that State is far in advance of us in temperance legislation.

A ride of a day and night brought us to the city of Springfield, the capital of the State of Illinois, and here we will rest for the present, resuming our journey in our next.

Whisky and Flogging.

The Navy Department has advertised for 35,000 gallons of *genuine Whisky*, for the use of the Navy. But a short time since, a strenous effort was made by the friends of reform, to abolish the use of the lash and rope's end from the Navy, but such efforts are useless as long as such quantities of whisky are provided for the unfortunate sailor. When a man uses whisky he will be insubordinate, and the purchase of this 35,000 gallons of whisky will make the use of the lash doubly necessary.

Abolish *whisky* from the Navy and you may abolish flogging, and not before, for if any thing will make the cruel custom actually necessary to subordination, it will be the use of this same 35,000 gallons of *Whisky*.

Drunken Legislators.

We saw a member of the Indiana Senate so drunk a few days since, in the street, that the sidewalk was too narrow for him, and are informed that another member of the same body was so drunk at one of our Hotels that he could scarcely sit in his chair at dinner.

We leave comments to our readers.

Progress of the Maine Law.

This celebrated Law has passed the Legislature of Massachusetts.

It has also passed the Legislature of Rhode Island, and is now the law of that State.

The lower branch of the Legislature of Maryland have also passed it, subject to the vote of the people.

The Committee in the Va. House have reported against the Maine Liquor Law.

The Grand Temple of Illinois.

On the 19th of May, as Deputy M. W. T., the editor of this paper organized the Grand Temple of Illinois at Peoria. The Temples of the State were well represented, and the prospects of the new Grand Temple very flattering. The following officers were elected for the present year:

Wilson Millor, Chicago, G. W. T.
L. K. Flanders, Peoria, G. W. V. T.
Charles H. Deane, Peoria, G. W. R.
S. B. King, Peoria, G. T.
D. E. Ruckle, Springfield, G. W. C.
Albert G. Burr, Winchester, G. W. U.
J. G. Kilpatrick, Do. G. W. G.

Acknowledgements.

As we send no receipts for money paid on subscription to the Chart, we will hereafter acknowledge the receipt of all clubs of ten and upwards, and have received towards the 2d volume the following clubs:

From D. D. Hall,	Connersville,	10 copies.
" W. L. Dorsey,	Princeton,	10 "
" James Osborn,	Northfield,	11 "
" T. E. Talbott,	Greencastle,	12 "
" G. L. Thompson,	Westville,	10 "
" W. T. Brooks,	Wabash,	10 "

Donations to the Washington Monument.

Amount previously acknowledged,	$137,80
Moorfield Division, No. 130,	1,50
Jackson " " 374,	1,00
Bloomfield " " 195,	1,20
	$141,50

☞ Hon. E. A. Hannegan, of Indiana, a man who has been a United States Senator, in a drunken broil, stabbed fatally the brother of his wife, the unfortunate man living only twenty-six hours after receiving the wound. The brother-in-law had been an inmate of Mr. Hannegan's house for two years—they were on the best of terms; yet under the influence of liquor they quarreled—the quarrel resulted in the death of Mr. Duncan.—*Cayuga Chief.*

As our readers have long since learned all the particulars of this unfortunate occurrence, it is needless to give them again, but we have introduced the above article for the purpose of making some comments, as Mr. Hannegan was well known throughout the State.

In the first place, we will say that we once heard Mr. H. make one of the strongest temperance appeals to which it has ever been our fortune to listen. He was then a Son of Temperance, and had he remained firm to his pledge, we have no doubt he would now give worlds if he had them.

Let us then learn from this, the value of our Temperance pledge.

Had our Legislature enacted and enforced the Maine Law and shut up the groceries of Covington and driven the liquor and the liquor-sellers from the place, Mr. H. would have been now a happy man, and his family saved a deep affliction.

We wish to point out this occurrence to our young men, and warn them that talents and worth and office and honors will not shield them from the all-pervading destroyer.

From the bottom of our soul we pity this unfortunate man and his family, and would not have made these remarks, but that we wished to use every means in our power to convince the people of the baseness of the liquor traffic, and to warn our young men of their danger.

We consider the mean and contemptible scoundrel who sold the liquor much the most guilty man of the two, and we look upon the community who license the traffic, as worse than murderers.

Let all take warning and avoid that vortex into which so many slide and are lost.

A wag suggests that the only difference between the Liquor Law of Maine and that of New Hampshire is about five or six feet. The liquor of Maine being emptied on the ground, while that of New Hampshire is emptied about five or six feet above the ground.

We know a good many Hooshiers who empty their whiskey about five and a half feet *above* the ground, but it soon brings them *to* the ground.

We suspect this is the case in New Hampshire.

Bishop Hedding, the senior Bishop of the Methodist Church, died at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. after a long illness, on the 9th inst.

A Little too Hard.

On Saturday last, the city Marshal seized at the P. S. and P. Depot, one quarter cask brandy, said to be a rare article, (the rarer the better say we) one twenty gallon keg Old Cherry Wine, $2,75 per gallon; and one ten gallon keg cheap Wine. The above specified liquors are said to belong to Mr. Woodward of the U. S. Hotel. Mr. W. was very anxious for a change in the administration, and rejoiced somewhat at the result of the election on the 6th ult. But alas! who can tell what an illusive thing is human hope. He certainly has reason to offer the old prayer, "save me from my friends." There was a display of fireworks from the U. S. Hotel on the evening after the eleetion.—*Maine Temp. Watchman.*

We see from the above that the Whiskyites of Portland have "caught a Tartar" in the election of Mayor Parris. An Irishman who was brought before him remarked, "His Honor is the worst Dow of the two, as the other Dow carried but one face, while this one has two."

To attempt any other course in Portland would be foolish, for the voters of that city are ten to one in favor of the Maine Law, and nothing short of it.

The Maine Law in Minnesota.

Some time since we announced to our readers that the Legislature of Minnesota had passed the Maine Law, with a provision submiting it to a vote of the people.

We cut the following from the Minnesota Pioneer:

The Election last Monday.—The result of the vote of Minnesota, last Monday, on the provisions for adopting "the Maine Liquor Law" here, was, yes, by a decided majority. The law will therefore take effect on the first of May next, and every good citizen will cheerfully obey and cordially and zealously maintain it. This being the general disposition of those who voted against the law, as well as of those who voted for it, we have no reflections to make whatever; but we cordially invite all now to unite for the support and supremacy of the law.

The noble women of St. Paul, prepared a superb banquet for all, at the Hall of the Sons.

Before the polls closed the masses of ice, that have so long fettered the river, ominously broke up and majestically moved down stream; the river shone in the light of the sun like a burnished serpent, that has long sloughed his skin; and in the evening, the four church bells pealed the merry chime of victory in Minnesota over the deadliest foe to human society and human happiness, that ever desolated a State or Terrirory.

With the extreme east and west in favor of the law, what has the center to fear? We will all be right soon. Three cheers for Minnesota.

☞ An attempt has recently been made in Maine, to repeal the celebrated Liquor Law, with what success the following paragraph taken from a Maine paper will show:

"The Legislative Committee on petitions for the repeal of the Temperance Law, has reported *leave to withdraw.*"

Good.

The following, written of poor old Grimes is not true of some gassy, new-fangled politicians of the present time:

"His knowledge, hid from public gaze,
He seldom brought to view;
Nor made a noise town meeting days,
As many people do."

The following is from the Providence R. I. Temperance Advocate. A noble woman God bless her:

'In Foster, there was an intemperate man who had promised his wife that he would vote for the Maine Law candidates for the Senate and House. On the morning of election day, he was enticed to the tavern and treated by his anti-law associates till he was druuk. His wife heard of it, searched him out, and got him home. Here she gave him an emetic, and got him sober, and then borrowed a horse and wagon, and drove him to the polls. He voted for the Maine Law candidates, and his single vote prevented the election of a rum representative. The result of it is, that we got one and possibly two Maine Law men from that town."

More Liquor Spilt.—As a truck, containing several barrels of the 'critter,' was passing very early Thursday morning through Fore Street, by accident one of the casks rolled off and was precipitated suddenly down the hill into a house, and the head broken in. Awful to relate, the contents were spilt without a warrant; but enough more of the same sort being left it was stowed away and soon hidden from view. This was a sad calamity.—*Maine Temperance Watchman.*

The Election.—This important event has come and past, leaving behind its fruits, to gather in the future. What the yield will be, is now more than we can tell. But let the result be what it may, the friends of the Maine Law are stronger to-day, than they were before the election. Then all was involved in doubt—now there is a tangable strength, a consolidation of temperance power upon which to rely, more firm and sure than ever before.

We may be defeated this year, but there arises out of the defeat, if such it is, a reliable principle that shall extend itself until the leaven has done its complete work. Rum may gloat over temporary success, for temporary it will be, only to have defeat the more terrible when the final day of reckoning comes.

We are by no means disposed to despond or to be disheartened. If we were strong before in the belief that we should have in this State, a law similar to that of Maine, we are stronger than ever in that belief, since the election. New Haven has spoken in a voice not to be mistaken. It has pre-emptorially put its seal of condemnation upon the whole proceedings of the RUMOCRACY, where it will *stick*, until the entire State shall come up and sustain her decision.—The County has handsomely done the same thing. Was the favorable expression of New Haven and County the only one in the State it would abundantly compensate for all the labor that has been thus far expended.

Middletown, New London, Norwich, and many other towns we might name, have followed suit, and with our gallant county, have unequivocally proclaimed in favor of the Maine Law. To the unflinching friends of temperance, in all such places, we of New Haven and County send you greeting: Here's the right hand of fellowship. Count upon us firmly by your side to the end of the war. Stand strong in your integrity.—We have no cause for despondency or fear. Another year, at the most, will find a majority of the State with us, free and disenthralled.

It were better that a prohibitory enactment, strong as the one contemplated, should be deferred one year, or even longer, than that it should be forced through a Legislature by a bare majority vote. We *will* have such a law in all good time, and by a vote, too, that shall tell the readiness of the people to receive it, and be a sure guarantee of its subsequent stability.—*Maine Law Advocate, New Haven, Conn.*

A Hard Case.—On Tuesday evening, a mechanic about 36 years of age, named Strawbridge, called at the Marshal's office, in Charlestown and asked for lodging. He was suffering with the *delirium tremens*, and had been exposed to the pelting storm until drenched from head to feet. He begged that the officers would lock him up for the night, and desired that the Marshal would complain of him, in the morning, as a common drunkard, that he might be sent to the house of Correction where he could not get intoxicating drinks. He said he had tried hard to deprive himself of the use of liquors; but could not control his appetite. He remarked that he might feel different in the morning, and not want to go to the House of correction, but he knew it was for the best, and to make the thing sure, he got the Marshal to promise that he would enter the complaint and yesterday the unfortunate man was sentenced five months to the above named institution. He is said to be a man of good disposition, naturally industrous, and quite intelligent.—*Boston Commonwealth.*

A Good Reply.—Some years ago, when Kuakini was Governor of the Island of Kauai—one of the Sandwich Islands—some of the inhabitants, knowing him to be very avaricious and selfish, proposed to him to sell Rum, and make a monopoly of it—thinking his love of gain would induce him to do so. But, instead of complying with their proposal, Kuakini made the following excellent answer: "To horses, cattle, and hogs you may sell rum, but to real men you must not, on these shores."

What a noble reply from this late barbarian! How worthy the consideration of men living in this Christian community, whose wealth is the result of desolation and ruin, which they are spreading broadcast, over our land, by the traffic in spirituous liquors.—*Union Ark.*

In the Maryland House of Delegates, Mr. Kenney has reported a bill proposing to take the sense of the people on the propriety of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in that State.

Messers. J. W. Coward, W. Collinson, and Russell, who have recently emigrated from England to Utah, have taken with them machinery for the manufacture of beet-root sugar on the largest scale. They are wealthy men, and have invested $250,000 in this enterprise alone.

The Michigan Southern Railroad company have adopted a regulation that "no person will be employed on the road, who is in the habit of using intoxicating liquors as a beverage."

For the Temperance Chart.

PERU, IND., May 11th, 1852.

Mr. Editor: — The recent action of the people's representatives upon the resolution of Mr. Berry in the Senate is without a parallel in the history of Legislation. Not content with exhibiting a wanton disregard and utter contempt for the will of their sovereigns, the Senate condescend to insult them for having dared to ask for a law suppressing the vilest, the most accursed evil which afflicts our race and nation.

When the Colonists offered up their prayers and petitions to the King and Parliament, they spoke as the humble and enslaved subjects of a tyrannical and powerful sovereignty. The latter being independant of the former, felt no sympathy with their wants or grievances, and the estimate placed by the colonists upon these repeated outrages upon their rights was fully exemplified in their subsequent acts, not only in vindicating their rights, but by establishing a representative government, resigning *to the people the sovereignty*, and among their earliest acts recognizing the right of the people to petition, and instruct their representatives. But alas, it has been left for a Senate of Indiana to discover that *they are the sovereigns* and the people *slaves*—that the people are ignorant of their interests and necessities, and they their dictators—that the people are simple and illiterate, and before their voice will be heard *in the Senate they must go to school!* Our fathers in the simplicity of their hearts supposed the right of petition was "inestimable to freemen, and formidable to tyrants only." They had not the advantage of schools, and therefore had not learned that a common school education was indispensable to a knowledge of their wants, or to a proper appreciation of their afflictions. Now one would have supposed that a man who had never seen the inside of a school room, could trace more or less of evil in the liquor traffic! but oh! the magnanimity of the *immortal* twenty-nine! they propose to pass a *common school law* to enlighten those of their constituents who have fallen into this error; and this at a time too, when thousands and tens of thousands of this same constituency were sending up their names to the Capitol and demanding action. From the demonstration made by the people, we had a right to expect action. It is notorious that the petitions were circulated publicly. The State has been canvassed—the public mind directed through the press to the action and the designs of the friends of temperance — overwhelming majorities from every section of the State who have spoken at all, have petitioned for the *Maine Law*, and what has been the result, and what the *miserable* apology for this action? Do they tell us the law is unconstitutional? No. That the manufacture and sale of alcohol is not an evil? No. That crimes and pauperism and death are not multiplied by our present system? No. That our taxes are not increased or our ability to pay them materially lessened? No. That by the law we ask, men would become worse citizens, husbands, fathers, or less qualified to discharge the important trusts of the State or Nation, or that the ballot box would be corrupted by its influence? No, No! no such pretence. They tell us *the people are not prepared for the law;* and they vote essentially, that the people should go to school, and not annoy their *lordships* further with petitions for the Maine law, as the legislature *will not* pass it without qualification. When petitions are rolling in upon them with thousands of signatures, and the press teeming with articles urging immediate action, the Senate determine they will not pass the law! oh no; although every citizen in the State petition, they notify us in advance, that they will not pass the law. I repeat, such a wanton disregard of the people's will; such a contempt for their instructions; such an insult to the sovereigns of a State for exercising an undoubted right, their earliest heritage as freemen, is without a parallel in the history of American legislation.

Among the *immortal* twenty-nine who voted for that resolution, I notice the name of Dr. B. Henton, the Senator from Miami and Wabash. When the Doctor was canvassing for his present seat in the Senate, the Temperance Central Committee of Miami county, addressed him and his opponent letters of enquiry through the columns of the "Miami County Sentinel," in which they propounded to him the following question substantially: "If a greater number of your constituency petition you to pass a temperance law than remonstrate against it, will you, if elected, consider yourself instructed by such petition and vote accordingly." The next paper contained his answer in the affirmative, and I have no hesitation in saying, that had his answer been in the negative, he could not have been elected. A large number of his constituency have petitioned him, first—to exercise his judgment and give them a good law; and lastly, requesting him to vote for the Maine Law. Has he obayed them? Has he done as he publicly pledged himself when a candidate? No, neither! Without a solitary remonstrance he has approved the Maine Law has told his constituents he would not obey their voice as expressed, and not only this, but by supporting the resolution of Mr. Berry, he has heaped upon them reproach and insult.

You will please place a copy of this statement before him, that he may have an opportunity of admitting or denying the pledge imputed to him through your columns; until which time, without further comment, I subscribe myself,

Yours truly,

MIAMI.

ECONOMY, May 30th, 1852.

BRO. C. WOODWARD: — Permit me to trouble the columns of the welcome Chart with a brief sketch of a Temperance Celebration at this place on yesterday.

According to previous invitations, the brethren of Summit, Blountsville, Newgarden, Williamsburgh, Mount Olive, Greenfork, and Wayne Divisions, met with us for the purpose of celebrating the glorious principles of our Order, and advancing the cause.

The morning was emblematical of our history, mists and clouds lowered darkly around, and threatened a serious inroad upon our anticipations, but as the bright luminary of day approached the zenith, the mists were gradually dispelled. The clouds rolled off in angry columns along the distant horizon, and the sun burst forth in all his resplendant beauty. This of course was cheering to the friends of the cause, as well as ominous of good, and all now became bustle and activity.

The procession formed at half past twelve o'clock, preceeded by the Washington brass band, Economy Division No. 95, immediately in their rear, followed by the Economy Union of the Daughters of Temperance No. 57, the other Divisions in the usual order. After marching through the principal streets, the procession proceeded to a beautiful grove north of town, where a stand had been erected, and suitable arrangements made for the immense concourse of people.

Judge John B. Stitt, of Centerville, then came forward, was introduced to the audience, and proceeded to address the meeting, depicting very lividly the evils of the liquor traffic and its intimate connection with crime in all its various phases. Judge Stitt was followed by Bro. Kelso, of Huntsville, in a brief but able and eloquent address. His remarks were well received. After which Dr. Henry Carver (a veteran in temance) and Bro. H. B. Rupe, of Economy Division, entertained the audience with some very interesting and appropriate remarks.

Mr. Carver suggested that inasmuch as political campaigns, when attended with excitement, had a deleterious effect upon the temperance cause, and as our presidential campaign was approaching, it would be well for Sons of Temperance and other Temperance Organizations to pass timely and effective resolutions in regard to the matter. A good suggestion.

The proceedings at the stand were enlivened by music from the Band, as occasion required, and also songs from the temperance choir, selected expressly for the occasion. The procession again formed and returned to town, when the Union and Divisions were each escorted to their respective rooms.

The whole affair was delightful and pleasant throughout. Nothing occurred during the day to mar the beauty of the occasoin in the least. The thanks of the Division are due to Judge Stitt, Bro. Kelso, Bro. Rupe, and Dr. Carver for their attendance and services at the stand. Quite a number of speakers were invited, but for some cause unknown to us, they were not with us, nor did we even receive a reply—the rules of common courtesy surely demanded the latter. Verily, we have yet some "wicked and slothful servants."

Yours fraternally,

W. W. GOOD, W. P.

The Maine Liquor bill passed the Massaceusetts House of Lepresentatives on Tuesday, by 93 majority, with a proviso postponing its operation for sixty days after its passage.

The population of the world is estimated at nine hundred and sixty millions.

For the Temperance Chart.

LADOGA, MONTGOMERY Co., Ind., May 31st, 1852.

BRO. WOODWARD: — I now sit me down to give you and the friends of temperance, an inkling of affairs in this part of the State. The car of temperance still continues to roll onward and upward. Our banner is unfurled, and our motto is, "push along keep moving." We are doing things "up brown." Whisky is one of the "has beens, and *red* noses and perfumed breaths are positively not seen or smelled any more. We might with propriety change the lines of the Poet and sing,

"The better times *have come* boys."

But few here advocate the anti-side, or that are in favor of using *moral suasion*, in the suppression of the liquor traffic. Now people may talk of boot suasion, and fist suasion, and things of that nature, but for sensible men to hold up moral suasion, is ridiculous. We find no moral men engaged in the God accursed business and necessarily it is impossible to reach them with kind words, or by moral suasion.

We have been trying moral suasion for years, and we see that it will not reach the hardened hearts "doggery men." We want a very different *suasion* to any heretofore tried—a *legal* suasion. Can we get it? is the question. I confess things look gloomy. We have petitioned our Legislature twice, a temperance convention was held under the roof of our Legislative Halls—but what are the results and what the fate of our petitions? Our petitions have been disregarded, and we have been treated with contempt. Men sometimes do much to secure popularity at home. But mark; those men who disregard and hoot at friendly calls, are retrogading, and have enjoyed three dollars a day for the last time. *Maine Law men* we vote for, and Maine Law men we'll send to our Capitol to make laws for us. We want sober men to go there. Our Social Order is doing wonders. Already 165 names are attached to the Pledge. The ladies *all* are members, and they are wielding a mighty influence. The little boys are talking temperance, the little girls are singing temperance songs, and in fact every thing about here is temperance. But more anon.

Yours in L. P. and F.,

A. P. M. RUDISILL.

☞ Mr. Greely of the New York Tribune says, in regard to a prohibitory law in New York:

"We hear much talk of the Maine Law as interfering with men's natural rights, subjecting them to inquisitorial searches, reducing the profits of landlords, breaking up the business of distillers, &c., but no man has ever yet asserted, so far as we have seen or heard, that Crime, Misery, Pauperism, Vagrancy, and the other fearfully increasing social evils of our time, would be increased by the passage of the act demanded of our Legislature by the prayers of over 200,000 petitioners. On the contrary, if the Rumsellers themselves were examined successively, and compelled to make answer on oath: "Do you not believe that our Jails, Prisons and Poor Houses would be largely depopulated by the passage of the Maine Law?" — we believe a majority of them would be constrained to answer.—"We do!"

Of what avail, then, are vague abstractions in the presence of such fearful facts as the Rum Traffic involves? Men in thousands are burning up their bodies, and burning out their souls with the liquid madness, which fills their homes with unspeakable wretchedness and dooms their children to shame, destitution and vice; yet we stand pottering over foggy generalities, as if it were a question concerning the rings of Saturn or the mountains in the moon.

We protest against this cold-blooded way of viewing the matter. The question on which our legislators are called to pass in considering the Maine Law, concerns the happiness of families, the prevalence of Vice or Virtue, the safety of human life. Of the last hundred murders in our State, it is perfectly within bounds to say that ninety would never have been perpetrated but for Intoxicating Liquors. Of the sixteen hundred criminals in our State Prisons, fully seven-eighths are either the children of drunkards, or themselves maddened by liquor when they were first impelled to crime. Of the eighteen thousand persons in one year arrested on charges of crime and misdemeanor, less than fifty were Total Abstinents, while a large majority were excessive drinkers. Of the denizens of our Alms Houses, nine-tenths have either been tipplers or were reduced to want by the tippling of others. Our gaming houses and haunts of infamy float their victims to perdition on a river of strong drink, without which they could scarcely and but meagerly exist. Yet, in full view of these appalling facts, journalists coolly chop logic about the perils of excessive legislation, the proneness of law-makers to intermeddle with what is none of their business, &c. They might as well call on our firemen to listen to a graceful and silver-toned speech in the midst of a vast and spreading conflagration."

The Summons Case.

Our readers are already familiar with the facts in this case. Summons has just been tried, for the fourth time, for murder in the first degree. He was charged with killing by administering poison. He evidently intended to destroy the whole of his father's family, and well nigh succeeded; all were seriously affected, and three died. The accused, though very respectably connected, was a poor vagabond drunkard, and committed the offense while under the maddening influence of liquor. In each of the former trials. it is said that a single man hung the jury, eleven being for finding the defendant guilty. In the last trial, the jury had no difficulty in returning their verdict of murder in the first degree.

He received the announcement with the most stoical indifference, and heard the sentence of death pronounced against him without manifesting the least emotion or concern. The principal witness on the former trials having died, her testimony, as given before, was permitted to go to the jury in this trial. The propriety of this was questioned by the counsel for the accused, and a motion for a new trial was insisted upon with great force and eloquence. The point in the case is, whether the clause of the Consitution has been complied with, which says, that every person charged with crime shall have the privilege of meeting his witnesses "*face to face*." The Court overruled the motion, but fixed the day of execution on the third of February next, that the counsel might present his case to the Supreme Court. Our own opinion is, that the point is well taken, and that the Supreme Court in Bank will so decide. That the accused is guilty, we do not entertain a doubt, and, if *legally convicted*, he ought to suffer the penalty of the law, if ever there was a case demanding such a penalty. This is another instance of the villainy of the liquor traffic. But for this infernal trade, the innocent would not have been sent to premature graves, and the young man, instead of being a murderer, would have been a worthy member of society. The respected parents must go to their graves sorrowing — a wife and child must writhe under the burning curse of being the wife and child of a murderer. Oh, what a train of ills does the liquor traffic bring with it! When shall liquor be outlawed and banished? It is, perhaps, too small a matter to be worthy of remark in this connection, that this case has already cost the taxpayers of Hamilton county, more than *fifty thousand dollars*. Yet some, (alas for poor human nature,) consider this as the worst feature of the case. This, is to us, no source of regret; we do not care how much that community have to pay, who will quietly and tamely submit to the more cruel inflictions of the liquor traffic. These expenses, in the estimation of many, are nothing when compared with the profits accruing to the *farming* and commercial interests from the manufacture and sale of intoxicating poisons. If the farmer can only secure a market for his corn, we can well afford to pay the costs of pauperism and crime. A few suicides and murders in the United States (say forty thousand, annually,) are not worth mentioning in comparison with the *great wealth* flowing in upon us from the cause of all this waste of human life. The desolate homes, the broken-hearted wives, the children reduced to cruel orphanage, are necessary results of the distiller and liquor sellers enjoying their *constitutional rights*.

The Court that pronounced sentence upon poor Summons, appropriately added,—"May God have mercy on your soul," for society failed to have mercy on him, and exposed him to temptations which he was too weak to resist. It is right and proper to pray to God to "lead us not into temptation;" but such a prayer to human government, is *unconstitutional!*

The earth must be robbed of its loveliness and Heaven of its jewels, because, forsooth, in a "free country like ours" it is unconstitutional to arrest the robber!

We think the judge's prayer, "May God have mercy on your soul," will be much more likely to be heard in poor Summons' case, than if put up for the merciless villains that made him what he is. We have no excuses to make for Summons—he deserves all of the punishment which the law affixes to his crime; but we would prefer his situation at the Bar of Infinite Justice, to that of the wretch who put the bottle to his lips and made him drunken. "*Woe unto him*, saith God."—*Ohio Organ.*

THE EFFECTS OF LIQUOR.—We give the following extract form Judge Agnew's first charge to the Grand Jury of Beaver county, delivered on 10th inst., as relating to this subject:

"I have been upon the bench of this district but a few months, and take it in this county now for the first time. Let me give you my experience in this short period. I have tried three cases of murder, one of arson, two of assault with intent to kill and murder, (one with an axe, the other a rifle,) dismissing from view a large array of minor offences; and I say to you, that every one of these high crimes proceeded, not indirectly, but immediately from drunkenness."

THE FATE OF A LEARNED MAN..—A HARD CASE. — There is a man in Boston, an old man of sixty, who graduated at the University of Dublin, Ireland, at the age of twenty-two was admitted as a surgeon in the British Army, and in that capacity visited this country with the English; was present at the destruction of the public buildings at Washington City—has been in India with the British Army—has been present during his services as a surgeon at 4,000 amputations, and fifteen severe battles—was shot twice, performed surgical operations on three wounded generals, seven colonels, twenty captains, and over eleven thousand officers of smaller grades. He has dined with two kings, one empress, one emperor, the Sultan, a Pope, innumerable great generals, &c. Has held the largest diamond in his hand known in the world, except one. Has had the British crown in his hand. Has been married three times, father to eleven children, all of whom he survived. Broken down by disease, he could no longer practice his profession—too poor to live without employment, too proud to become a pauper, he sailed in an emigrant ship to this country three years ago — and this man of remarkable adventures, classic education, master of four languages, sixty years of age, poor, old, and decaying, is now peddling oranges and apples in the streets of Boston! "We know what we *are* — verily we know not what we *may* be."—*Boston Bee.*

GIVE YOUR CHILD A PAPER.—A child beginning to read becomes delighted with a newspaper, because he reads the names of things which are very familiar, and will make progress accordingly. A newspaper in one year is worth a quarter's schooling to a child, and every father must consider that substantial information is connected with advancement. The mother of a family being one of the heads, and having a more immediate charge of children, should herself be instructed. A mind occupied, becomes fortified against the ills of life, and is braced for emergency. Children amused by reading or study, are of course more considerate and more easily governed. How many parents, who have not spent twenty dollars for books for their families, would have given hundreds to reclaim a son or a daughter who had ignorantly or thoughtlessly fallen into temptation.—*Cataract.*

'I'm not afraid of a barrel of hard cider,' said a toper to a temperance man.

'I presume not from your appearance. I should think a barrel of cider would run from you,' was the reply.

A barrel of alcohol, in the store of W. W. Goodrich, Savannah, Ga., exploded on the night of the 15th, by incautiously holding a spirit lamp near it, and instantly killed a negro boy.

OLDEN TIMES.—A correspondent of the Boston Post says, that at the funeral of Governor Winslow, in 1688, the expense for rum, brandy and wine was fourteen pounds, eight shillings and sixpence, about seventy-five dollars.

BOSTON MORALS.—Peter B. Brigham, the prince of Boston rum sellers has agreed, in consideration of being licensed, to close shop Sunday. How religious! Truly, times have changed, and are not as they used to was.—*Maine Watchman.*

THE GRAVE OF WASHINGTON.

Disturb not his slumber, let Washington sleep,
'Neath the bows of the willows that over him weep;
His arm is unnerved, but his deeds remain bright,
As the stars in the dark vaulted heaven at night.
Oh! wake not the hero, his battles are o'er,
Let him rest undisturbed on Potomac's fair shore;
On the river's green border so flowery drest,
With the hearts he loved fondly, let Washington rest.

Awake not his slumbers, tread lightly around,
'Tis the grave of a freeman, 'Tis liberty's mound;
Thy name is immortal—our freedom is won—
Brave sire of Columbia, our own Washington.
Oh! wake not the hero, his battles are o'er,
Let him rest, calmly rest, on his dear native shore;
While the stars and the stripes of our country shall wave,
O'er the land that can boast of a Washington's grave.

"There are two angels that attend unseen
Each one of us, and in great books record
Our good and evil deeds. He who writes down
The good ones, after every action closes
His volume, and ascends with it to God.
The other keeps his dreadful day-book open
Till sunset, that we may repent; which doing,
The record of the action fades away,
And leaves a line of white across the page."

[*Longfellow's Golden Legend.*

DIED,

At Heltonsville, of cholera, May 17th, Bro. M. H. Fee, D. G. W. P., and a member of Heltonsville Division, No. 230, Sons of Temperance.

At Perrysville, May 21st, at the residence of his father, Bro. John Howe, a member of Perrysville Division, No. 135, S. of T., aged 19 years.

At Newtown, May 22d, Bro. George W. Hicks, a member of Newtown Division, No. 172, S. of T.

Appropriate resolutions were passed by all the above Divisions, which we cannot insert for want of space.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
"TEMPERANCE CHART,"
THE
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION S. OF T. OF INDIANA

Several attempts have been made by the Grand Division of this State to establish a permanent Temperance paper in this State, which, from various causes, have heretofore failed. At its late session the Grand Division resolved to take the paper under its own patronage, and this will insure its permanency.

The committee appointed to publish the paper, have made the necessary arrangements for its publication, and now offer the paper on the following

TERMS:

The "Chart" will be published semi-monthly, on good paper and large type, of which the present No. is a specimen; *at the low price of 50 cents per annum, payable in all cases in advance.* A limited number of advertisements will be inserted, at the usual rates.

All letters relating to the paper and all communications, should be addressed, *post paid*, to C. Woodward G. S., Indianapolis, Ind.

All D. G. W. P.s and W. P.s, are by resolution of the Grand Division, authorized agents of the "Chart."

Remittances can be sent through the postmasters, free of postage

The postage on the Chart will be as follows:

In Marion County, free. Any distance not exceeding 50 miles, 10 cents per year. Any distance within the State exceeding 50 miles, 20 cents per year.

SONG BOOKS
OF THE
SOCIAL ORDER OF TEMPERANCE.

A large edition of a book containing a great many of the most popular Temperance Songs, has just been issued from the Steam Press of the Journal Office, in this city.

They will be sent, free of postage, for one dollar a dozen.

Address all orders for them to

J. D. & A. DEFREES,
Indianapolis.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

HAVING contracted for the printing of the Grand Division S. of T., for the coming year, I will keep a form of the Constitution and By-Laws constantly in type, and when the alterations from the form furnished by the Grand Division is small, will furnish them at $5,00 for 100 copies; $8,00 for 200 copies, and $10,00 for 300 copies.

Being a member of the Grand Division, and a practical printer, I devote my whole time and attention to the work, and guaranty that it shall be done in good style and accurately.

Under the new law the postage must be prepaid, which is $1,00 on the 100 copies.

All orders, accompanied with the cash, directed either to me, or to C. Woodward, Grand Scribe, will be promptly attended to JOHN H. OHR.

Indianapolis. May 1852.

CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

Many years of trial, instead of impairing the public confidence in this medicine, has won for it an appreciation and notariety by far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its friends. Nothing but its intrinsic virtues and the unmistakable benefit conferred on thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the reputation it enjoys. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community, have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

While it is a fraud on the public to pretend that any one medicine will infallibly cure—still there is abundant proof that the CHERRY PECTORAL does not only as a general thing, but about invariably, cure the malady for which it is employed

As time makes these facts wider and better known, this medicine has gradually become the best reliance of the afflicted, from the log cabin of the American peasant, to the palaces of European Kings. Throughout this entire country, in every State, city, and indeed almost every hamlet it contains, CHERRY PECTORAL is known as the best remedy extant for disease of the Throat and Lungs, and in many foreign countries, it is coming to be extensively used by their most intelligent Physicians. In Great Britain, France and Germany, where the medical sciences have reached their highest perfection, CHERRY PECTORAL is introduced, and in constant use in the Armies, Hospitals, Alms Houses, Public Institutions, and in domestic practice, as the surest remedy their attending Physicians can employ for the more dangerous affections of the lungs. Also in milder cases, and for children it is safe, pleasant, and effectual to cure. In fact, some of the most flattering testimonials we receive have been from paients who have found it efficacious in cases particularly incidental to childhood.

The CHERRY PECTORAL is manufactured by a practical Chemist, and every ounce of it under his own eye, with invariable accuracy and care. It is sealed and protected by law from counterfeits, consequently can be relied on as genuine without adulteration.

We have endeavored here to furnish the community with a medicine of such intrinsic superiority and worth as should commend itself to their confidence—a remedy at once safe, speedy and effectual, which this has by repeated and countless trials proved itself to be; and trust by great care in preparing it with chemical accuracy, of uniform strength to afford Physicians a new agent on which they can rely for the best results, and the afflicted with a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can do.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY JAMES C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
LOWELL, MASS.

Sold in Indianapolis by
CRAIGHEAD & BROWNING;
In Madison by F. E. SUIRE, *and sold by the Druggists everywhere throughout the State and country.*
May 1st, 1852.

CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ———, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the ——— of ———, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the ——— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the ——— of ———, to be located in ———, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the Naational Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5,00. Books, $2,00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. Woodward G. S., Indianapolis, Ind., free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the ——— of ———, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the ——— Temple of Honor No. —, of the ——— of ———, to be located in ———, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple. and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20,00

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

C. WOODWARD, G. W. R.
Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys living in ———, in the State of Indiana, with the full consent and approbation of our parents and guardians, respectfully petition the Grand Section of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called ——— Section No. —, C. T., to be located at ———, and under your jurisdiction. We pledge ourselves to be governed by the laws and usages of the Order of the Cadets of Temperance. Enclosed is for Charter, Red Books, Officers' Cards, Constitutions, &c., $5,00. Signed,

To which must be appended the following certificate:

This is to certify that Bro. ———, whose name appears to the above as W. Patron, elect, is now a S. of T. in good standing, in ——— Division No. ———, S. of T.

Signed by a W. P. or P. W. P. of the Division.

Address (post paid HENRY OHR, G. S. C. of T., Indianapolis, Indiana

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, inhabitants of ———, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the ——— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ———, and under your jurisdiction. We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union. Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5.

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

Address (post paid,) Mrs. ELIZA RICHMOND, G. S. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

Benevolent Societies.

I. O. O. F.

THE R. W. GRAND LODGE—Meets at Indianapolis semi-annually, on the third Tuesdays of January and July.

THE R. W. GRAND ENCAMPMENT—Meets at Indianapolis semi-annually, on the Mondays preceding the 3d Tuesdays of January and July.

CENTRE LODGE No. 18—Meets every Tuesday evening.

PHILOXENIAN LODGE, No. 44—Meets every Wednesday evening.

METROPOLITAN ENCAMPMENT, No. 5—Meets on the 1st and 3d Monday evenings of each month.

MASONIC FRATERNITY.

GRAND CHAPTER OF THE STATE OF INDIANA — Meets on the Wednesday preceding the 4th Monday in May in each year.

GRAND LODGE OF INDIANA — Meets on the 4th Monday in May of each year.

RAPER ENCAMPMENT No. 1 — Meets on the 4th Wednesday of each month.

INDIANAPOLIS CHAPTER No. 5 — Meets on the 1st Friday of each month.

CENTRE LODGE, No. 23 — Meets on the 1st Wednesday of each month.

MARION LODGE, No. 35 — Meets on the 3d Wednesday of each month.

TEMPERANCE ORDERS.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Hall on Washington street, between Meridian and Illinois streets.

GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA—Meets at Indianapolis in the month of October, 1852.

WASHINGTON DIVISION, No. 10, Meets every Friday evening.

FIDELITY DIVISION, No. 44—Meets every Wednesday evening.

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POETRY.

They told me oft to Shun the Bowl.

BY G. W. R.

They told me oft to shun the bowl,
They said its ruby glow
Was treachery's wile to lure me on,
And plunge my soul in woe:
Their world seemed like the idle wind,
And I believed them not,
For oh! I scorn'd to think that I
Should e'er become a sot.

They told me that the chalic'd cup
Which now delighted so,
Would soon be fill'd with sorrow's tears,
And drugg'd with bitter woe:
Yet still I laugh'd, and still I quaff'd,
Nor heeded what they said,
But plung'd me in the fatal stream
Amongst the floating dead!

I thought that I could lightly drink,
And sometimes take a spree,
But ah! I little dream'd that I
A *drunkard* e'er should be;
But all my heart's fond joys are fled,
And I am left to mourn
Upon fond Memory's ruined shrine,
The hopes that ne'er return.

I saw my aged mother bowed
Beneath a load of care,
I stood beside her dying couch,
And wept upon her bier;
For ah! too well I knew the hand
That gave the fatal wound,
But soon I turned to the bowl,
And there my conscience drowned.

I saw my much loved sister fade
Like an untimely rose,
For her fond heart could not sustain
The burden of its woes:
I knew that I that flower had crushed,
And robbed it of its bloom,
But onward still I madly rushed,
Amid the gathering gloom.

And sad and silent were the tears
My wife in sorrow shed,
For oh! she thought on other years,
And hopes forever fled:
I cursed her melancholy mood,
Her tender heart was riven,—
She droopt and died, but now she shines
A brighter gem in heaven.

And now I stand a blasted tree
In sin's wild waste alone,
With not a blooming bud of hope
That I may call my own:
Yet madly still I seek and drink,
And deeper drown my soul,
For O! my very life blood seems
Drawn from that cursed bowl.

I would that I could break the spell
That binds my captive soul,
For now I *feel* that ruin lurks
Around that treacherous bowl:
I'll sign the pledge, for oh! I'm sure
It ne'er can make me worse,
And may kind Heaven now grant me strength
To shun the dark'ning curse.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Providence Prospers Honesty.

Translated from the German for the N. Y. Organ.

BY MRS. ST. SIMON.

A poor boy, about ten years of age, entered the warehouse of the rich merchant, Samuel Richter, in Dantzic, and asked the book-keeper for alms. 'You will get nothing here,' grumbled the man, without raising his head from his book, 'be off.'

Weeping bitterly, the boy glided towards the door, at the moment that Herr Richter entered.

'What is the matter here!' he asked, turning to the book keeper.

'A worthless beggar-boy,' was the man's answer, and he scarcely looked up from his work.

In the meanwhile, Herr Richter glanced towards the boy, and remarked that, when close to the door, he picked up something from the ground. 'Ha! my little lad, what is that you picked up?' he cried. The weeping boy turned, and showed him a needle.

'And what will you do with it?' asked the other.

'My jacket has holes in it,' was the answer, 'I will sew up the big ones.'

Herr Richter was pleased with this reply, and still more with the boy's innocent, handsome face. 'But are you not ashamed,' he said, in a kind, though serious tone, 'you, so young and hearty, to beg? Can you not work?'

'Ah, my dear sir,' replied the boy, 'I do not know how, and I am too little yet to thresh or fell wood. My father died three weeks ago, and my poor mother and little brothers have eaten nothing these two days. Then I ran out in anguish, and begged for alms. But, alas! a single peasant only gave me yesterday a piece of bread; since then I have not eaten a morsel.'

It is quite customary for beggars by trade to contrive tales like this, and this hardens many a heart, against the claims of genuine want. But this time the merchant trusted the boy's honest face. He thrust his hand into his pocket, drew forth a piece of money, and said:

'There is half a dollar; go to the baker's, and with half the money buy bread for yourself, your mother, and your brothers, but bring back the other half to me.'

The boy took the money, and ran joyfully away.

'Well,' said the surly book-keeper, 'he will laugh in his sleeve, and never come back again.'

'Who knows?' replied Herr Richter.—And as he spoke he beheld the boy returning, running quickly, with a large loaf of black bread in one hand, and some money in the other.

'There, good sir!' he cried, almost breathless, 'there is the rest of the money.' Then, being very hungry, he begged at once for a knife, to cut off a piece of the bread.—The book-keeper reached him in silence his pocket knife.

The lad cut off a slice in great haste, and was about to bite upon it. But suddenly he bethought himself laid the bread aside, and, folding his hands, rehearsed a silent prayer. Then he fell to his meal with a hearty appetite.

The merchant was moved by the boy's unaffected piety. He inquired after his family and home, and learned from his simple narrative that his father had lived in a village, about four miles distant from Dantzic, where he owned a small house and farm. But his house had been burned to the ground, and much sickness in his family had compelled him to sell his farm. He had then hired himself out to a rich neighbor, but, before three weeks were at an end, he died, broken down by grief and excessive toil. And now his mother, whom sorrow had thrown upon a bed of sickness, was, with her four young children, suffering the bitterest poverty. He, the eldest, had resolved to seek for assistance, and had gone at first from village to village, then had struck into the high road, and at last, having begged everywhere in vain, had come to Dantzic.

The merchant's heart was touched. He had but one child, and the boy appeared to him as a draft at sight, which Providence had drawn upon him as a test of his gratitude. 'Listen, my son!' he began, 'have you then really a wish to learn?'

'Oh, yes; I have, indeed!' cried the boy, 'I have read the catechism already, and I should know a good deal more, but at home I had always my little brother to carry, for mother was sick in bed.'

Herr Richter suddenly formed his resolution. 'Well, then,' he said, 'if you are good, and honest, and industrious, I will take care of you. You shall learn, have meat and drink and clothing, and in time earn something besides. Then you can support your mother and brothers also.'

The boy's eye's flashed with joy. But in a moment he cast them to the ground again, and said sadly, 'My mother all this while has nothing to eat.'

At this instant, as if sent by Providence, an inhabitant of the boy's native village entered Herr Richter's house. This man confirmed the lad's story, and willingly consented to carry the mother tidings of her son Gottlieb, and food and a small sum of money from the merchant. At the same time Herr Richter directed his book-keeper to write a letter to the pastor of the village, commending the widow to his care, with an additional sum enclosed for the poor family, and promising future assistance.

As soon as this was done, Herr Richter at once furnished the boy with decent clothes, and at noon led him to his wife, whom he accurately informed of little Gottlieb's story, and of the plans which he had formed for him. The good woman readily promised her best assistance in the latter, and she faithfully kept her word.

During the next four years, Gottlieb attended the schools of the great commercial city; then his faithful foster-father took him into his counting-room, in order to educate him for business. Here, as well as there, at the writing desk as on the school-bench, the ripening youth distinguished himself, not only by his natural capacity, but by the faithful industry with which he exercised it. With all this, his heart retained its native innocence. Of his weekly allowance, he sent the half regularly to his mother until she died, after having survived two of his brothers. She had passed the last years of her life, not in wealth it is true, but, by the aid of the noble Richter and of her faithful son, in a condition above want.

After the death of his beloved mother, there was no dear friend left to Gottlieb in the world except his benefactor. Out of love for him he became an active, zealous merchant. He began by applying the superfluity of his allowance, which he could now dispose of at his pleasure, to a trade in Hamburg quills. When by care and prudence he had gained about a hundred and twenty dollars, it happened that he found in his native village a considerable quantity of hemp and flax, which was very good, and still to be had at a reasonable price. He asked his foster-father to advance him two hundred dollars, which he did with great readiness. And the business prospered so well that, in the third year of his clerkship, Gottlieb had already acquired the sum of five hundred dollars. Without giving up his trade in flax, he now trafficked also in linen goods, and the two combined made him, in a couple of years, about a thousand dollars richer.

This happened during the customary five years of clerkship. At the end of this period, Gottlieb continued to serve his benefactor five years more with industry, skill, and fidelity; then he took the place of the book-keeper, who died about this time, and three years afterwards he was taken by Herr Richter as a partner into his business, with a third part of the profit.

But it was not God's will that this pleasant partnership should be of long duration. An insidious disease cast Herr Richter upon a bed of sickness, and kept him for two years confined to his couch. All that love and gratitude could suggest, Gottlieb now did to repay his benefactor's kindness. Redoubling his exertions, he became the soul of the whole business, and still he watched long nights at the old man's bedside, with his grieving wife, until, in the sixty fifth year of his life, Herr Richter closed his eyes in death.

Before his disease, he placed the hand of his only daughter, a sweet girl of two-and-twenty years, in that of his beloved foster-son. He had long looked upon them both as his children. They understood him; they loved each other; and in silence, yet affectionately and earnestly, they solemnized their betrothal at the bedside of their dying father.

In the year 1828, ten years after Herr Richter's death, the house of Gottlieb Bern, late Samuel Richter, was one the most respectable in all Dantzic. It owned three large ships, employed in navigating the Baltic and North, and the care of Providence seemed especially to watch over the interests of their worthy owner for worthy he remained in his prosperity. He honored his mother-in-law like a son, and cherished her declining age with the tenderest affection, until, in her two-and-seventieth year, she died in his arms.

As his own marriage proved childless, he took the eldest son of each of his two remaining brothers, now substantial farmers, into his house, and destined them to be his heirs. But in order to confirm them in their humility, he often showed them the kneedle, which had proved such a source of blessing to him, and bequeathed it as a perpetual legacy to the eldest son in the family.

It is but a few years since this child of poverty, of honest industry, and of misfortune, passed in peace from this world.

'Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace.'—[Ps. xxxvii. 37.

"Circumstances alter cases." Red paint which is an improvement to the looks of old fences, is an injury to the cheeks of young ladies. Tobacco, which speedily and easily kills tick on sheep, slowly and painfully kills sheepish men.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Makes no Difference.

A SINGULAR COURTSHIP.

The Rev. Dr. L——n, an eminent Scotch divine, and professor of theology, was remarkable for absence of mind and indifference to worldly affairs. His mind, wrapt up in lofty contemplations, could seldom stoop to the ordinary business of life, and when at any time he did attend to the secular affairs, he generally went about them in a way like any body else, as the history of his courtship will show. He was greatly beloved by his elders and congregation; was full of simplicity and sincerity, and entirely unacquainted with the etiquette of the world. Living the solitary, comfortless life of a bachelor, his elders gave him frequent hints that his domestic happiness would be much increased by his taking to himself a wife, and pointed out several young ladies in his congregation, any one of whom might be a fit match or companion for him.

The elders, finding all the hints had no effect in rousing the doctor to the using of the means preliminary to entering into a matrimonial alliance, at last concluded to wait upon him, and stir him up to the performance of his duty. They urged on him the advantages of marriage—its happiness—spoke of it as a divine institution, and as affording all the enjoyments of sense and reason, and, in short, all the sweets of domestic life. The doctor approved of all they said, and apologised for his past neglect of duty, on account of many difficult passages of Scripture he had of late been attending to, and promised to look after it, "the first convenient season." The elders, however, were not to be put off any longer; they insisted on the doctor at once making use of the means, and requested from him a promise that, on Monday afternoon, he would straightway visit the house of a widow lady, a few doors from him, who had three pretty daughters, and who were the most respectable in the doctor's congregation. To solve any difficult passage in the book of Genesis, to reconcile apparent discrepancies, or clear up a knotty text, would have been an agreeable and easy task to the doctor, compared with storming the widow's premises. But to the raising of the siege the doctor must go, and with great gravity and simplicity, gentle reader, you can imagine you see him commencing the work.

After the usual salutations were over, he said to Mrs. W——n:

"My session, have, of late, been advising me to take a wife, and recommended me to call upon you; and as you have three fine daughers, I would like to say a word to the eldest, if you have no objection."

Miss W——n enters, and the doctor, with his characteristic simplicity, said to her:

"My session have been advising me to take a wife, and recommended me to call upon you.

The young lady, who had seen some thirty summers, was not to be caught so easily. She laughed heartily at the doctor's abruptness; hinting to him that, in making a sermon, it was necessary to say something first, to introduce the subject properly, before he entered fully upon it; and, as for her part, she was determined not to surrender her liberty at a minute's warning—"the honor of her sex was concerned in her standing out." This was all a waste of time to the doctor, and he requested to see her sister.

Miss E. W——n then entered, and to save time the doctor says, "My session have been advising me to take a wife, and I have been speaking to your sister who has just gone out at the door, and as she is not inclined that way, what would you think of being Mrs. L——n?"

"Oh! Doctor, I don't know; it is rather a serious question. Marriage, you know, binds one for life, and it should not be rashly entered into—I would not consent without taking time to deliberate upon it."

"My time," says the doctor, "is so much occupied, and my session has said so much to me on the business, that I must finish it to-day, if I can, so you had best tell your youngest sister to speak to me." In a moment comes the honest, lively Miss Mary W——n.

"Come away, my child," said the doctor, "it is getting on in the afternoon, and I must get home to my studies. I have been speaking to both of your sisters on a little business, and they have declined—I am a man of few words, and without misspending precious time, what would you think of being made Mrs. L——n?"

"Indeed I always thought a deal of you, doctor, and if my mother does not say against it, I have no objections."

The doctor left Miss Mary in a few minutes, enjoining her to fix the day, for any would suit him, but to send him up word the day before.

The doctor was scarcely home before a keen dispute arose in the family among the three young ladies, all claiming the doctor. The eldest one said the offer was first made to her, and she did not positively refuse. The second declared that she wished only a little time to think upon it; and the youngest insisted that it was completely settled with her. The mother of the young ladies was in such difficulty with her daughters, that she was obliged to call upon the doctor himself to settle the dispute. She called, and the reverend doctor, in his characteristic way, said:

"My dear Mrs. W——n, I am very fond of peace in families. It is all the same thing to me which of them, so just settle it among yourselves and send me up word."

The doctor was married to the youngest, and one of his sons is at this day a respectable clergyman, "in the land of the mountain and the flood."

Woman's Sphere.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

"I have given her as a help-mate," said the Voice that cannot err, when it spake unto Adam "in the cool of the day," amid the trees of Paradise. Not a slave, a clog, a toy, a wrestler, a prize-fighter, a ruler. No. A *helper*.

If the unerring Creator has assigned different spheres of action to the sexes, it is to be presumed that some adaption exists to their respective spheres, that there is work enough in each to employ them, and that the faithful performance of that work will be for the welfare of both. If He hath constituted one as the priestess of the "inner temple," committing to her charge its veiled shrine and sacred harmonies, why should she covet to rage amid the warfare at its gates, or to ride on the whirlwind that may rock its turrets? Rushing, uncalled, to the strife, or the tumult, or the conflict, will there not linger in her heart the upbraiding question, "with whom didst thou leave thy few sheep in the wilderness." Why need she again be tempted by pride, or curiosity, or glowing words, to forfeit her own Eden?

The true nobility of woman is to keep her own sphere, and adorn it, not as the comet, daunting and perplexing other systems, but like the star, which is the first to light the day and the last to leave it. If she win not the laurel of the conquerer and the blood-shedder, her noble deeds may leave "footprints on the same sands of time," and her good works, "such as become those that profess godliness," find record in the Book of Life.

Sisters, are not our rights sufficiently comprehensive, the sanctuary of home, the throne of the heart, the moulding of the whole mass of mind, in its first formation? Have we not power enough in all realms of sorrow and suffering, over all forms of want and ignorance, amid all ministries of love, from the cradle dream to the sealing of the sepulchre?

Let us be content and faithful, aye, more,—grateful, and joyful—making this brief like a hymn of praise, until admitted to that choir which knows no discord, and where melody is eternal.

ONE OF THE MOTHERS.—The Cincinnati Sun is responsible for the following:

"Cases of a character similar to the following have occurred and been published; yet we cannot quite overlook this, as it shows a reckless, careless disposition, too frequently apparent with some folks.—Yesterday morning a splendid carriage with richly caparisoned horses drove to the gangway of the Louisville mail boat. The door was opened, and a lady and gentleman, dressed in the extreme of fashion, stepped out and went on board the boat. The driver, after reaching the stable, heard the cries of a child, and on openi ngth carriage door, found an infant lying upon the front seat. The infant was carried to the boat, and the mother kissed her child and exclaimed, 'O, my dear, I thought we had forgot something; why in mercy didn't you think of it Harry?'"

To make an ignoramus laugh, lose your in a high wind.

STATE LIBRARY INDIANAPOLIS

TEMPERANCE CHART.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1852.

☞ Rev. H. W. Beecher, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been spending several days in our city, and preaching to immense crowds.

Mr. B. is still very popular, both as a clergyman and a Lecturer. We shall soon publish one of his temperance speeches delivered in the city of New York. He left for home on Monday.

Festivals and Camp Meetings.

A Grand Temperance Festival is to be held at Rushville, Indiana, July 29th, by Rush Division, No. 89, they celebrate the sixth anniversary of the Division. Bro. S. F. Cary, P. M. W. P., is to be the Orator.

A Temperance Camp Meeting will also commence near Covington, Fountain county, on the same day. We wish the brethren great success, and if possible would comply with their invitation to be present, but we cannot do it.

Let our friends in other parts of the State roll on the good temperance ball.—All the people need is light, and they are with us. Let them have it.

Spiritual Rappings in Wayne County.

We learn from a reliable source that about the first of June, a certain Judge of the Probate Court of Wayne county took it into his head to take a spree. Going to a neighboring town he soon found a groggery that would do anything for money, and there he got beastly drunk. The keeper of this *doggery* had been warned by the wife of the Judge not to sell her husband liquor, but to no purpose—he avowed he would sell as long as he had a cent to pay for it with.

After his call at the liquor shop, the Judge went to a neighboring stable to take a nap, and being gone longer than his good woman thought he ought, she went to his office in search of him. Not finding him there she went to the liquor shop, and there heard that he had been there and got beastly drunk. Arming herself with a good cudgel she entered the premises, and after driving out the keeper commenced slaying the bottles right and left—then the windows of the house suffered some, and whenever the owner interfered she gave him a rap over the head, which soon made him desist. After demolishing every thing she could in and about the house, she went to the stable in search of the Judge and soon found him fast asleep in the hayloft. She immediately undertook to take the Judge home, when some of his companions interfered, and she beat some of them most unmercifully, and took her husband home amidst shouts of laughter from the eye-witnesses.

If the men of our State would use the same kind of arguments, where every thing else would fail, how long would we be troubled with these disgraceful Liquor shops? We do not advocate mob law, but if we had a son, a brother, or a father, whom these blood-suckers would entice into their snares, and continue to do so after being warned; before we would see that son, brother, or father, go down to a drunkard's grave, we would, at the risk of life, break the last bottle a grocery contained, and spill the last drop of liquor. If the law does not protect us, we must protect ourselves.

THE MAINE LAW IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—This celebrated law passed the House of Representatives of the New Hampshire Legislature on the 19th inst., by 68 majority. The Senate by a majority of 8 voted to postpone action upon it until the next session.

Some of them will be sorry for that vote.

THE LIQUAR LAW ENFORCED IN MINNESOTA.—Four thousand dollars worth of liquor was seized and confiscated in the levee at St. Paul, on the 2d inst., it being a violation of the law of Minnesota to take any liquor into that territory. It was taken up from St. Louis.

Our friends are active in this far off territory, and if liquor sellers wish to sell their poisons they had better take them somewhere else.

Progress of Temperance.

We concluded our last article on this subject at Mount Vernon. On Friday, May 29th, we left this place, in company with several members of the Grand Temple of Indiana, on the Steamer General Pike, for Louisville.

So far as temperance was concerned we could not note any great progress on this trip. The bar on this boat was a great place of resort, and several times we noticed servants carrying wines and liquors into the *Ladies' Cabin*. Wine was also placed upon the table at dinner, and it appeared to be a studied effort of the officers of the boat—although the captain boasted of his temperance, we did not see him drink—to make as much display of liquor as possible. The drinking, however, was confined principally to the "upper ten," the "first families," and those "would-be-fancy men" who are found on every thoroughfare. There was also a troupe of actors and theatrical attachees on board, who punished a good deal of brandy. On Saturday evening we arrived at Louisville, and were in the city on the Sabbath. It appeared to be rather more quiet than usual, and we saw no drinking except on the boats at the levee.

Embarking on the splendid steamer Ben Franklin, we had a fine sail to Madison, and the same remarks we have heretofore made in regard to the General Pike will apply to this boat in regard to intemperance. There is too much drinking on board; but in other respects, she is the best boat upon the Western waters, all things considered.

Madison is one of those cities that are not doing much for our cause. With nearly one hundred licensed liquor shops, but little could be expected for temperance, and yet it contains some of the warmest temperance men in the State. This city is rapidly improving in other respect, as we hope it soon will in this.

In the towns on the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad there has been much temperance progress in the last few years, and nearly all of them support a good Division. Some of them are doing much for the cause of temperance. Arriving at home, we found temperance matters pretty much "*in statua quo.*" Our city has had no licensed liquor shops for five years, and what liquor is disposed of is sold in violation of law. Several of our whisky sellers have lately quit the traffic, and those now engaged in it are hardly worth reforming. They will sell until the law compels them to stop.

Here we bring our journey to a close.

Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Rail Road.

On last Thursday, the following Directors were elected by the stockholders of the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad Company:

Jeremiah Smith, David Heasten, and Peter S. Miller, of Randolph; James Truitt, Samuel P. Anthony, and David Kilgore, of Delaware; Allen Makepeace, Wm. Sparks, and Madison G. Walker, of Madison; S. V. B. Noel, of Hancock; Daniel Yandes, Calvin Fletcher, Alfred Harrison, and O. H. Smith, of Marion; and Richard H. Winslow, of New York.

Oliver H. Smith was unanimously re-elected President; Douglass Maguire, Secretary; James N. Yandes, Treasurer, and R. M. Patterson, Engineer—Mr. Morris not desiring a re-election.—*Journal.*

The Board of Directors of this road, several months since, passed a resolution that no person using ardent spirits in any form should be employed on their road. This resolution we intended to have noticed at the time, and thought we had done so, until our attention was called to the fact that we had not. This determination of the board has been strictly adhered to, and the consequence is, that no serious accident has ever occurred on the road, for which its officers were in any manner responsible. This road will soon be completed through to Lake Erie, and be the great thoroughfare to the East, from the centre of the State and from Central and Southern Illinois.

HIGH RENT.—The government pays $10,000 per year rent for the building in which the New York City Post Office is kept.

Mrs. Adams, widow of the late John Quincy Adams, died at Washington on Saturday, the 14th inst.

National Division.

We have received a condensed statement of the action of this body, at its late session at Richmond, Va.

After making some changes in the constitutions of National and Grand Division, which do not change any principle of the Order, they made the following changes in the Constitution of Subordinate Divisions:

Sec. 2, Art. 9.—The words "except by dispensation from the Grand Division; provided, nevertheless, that no person elevated to the office of W. P. by such dispensation shall be elected a Representative to a Grand Division, and that no Grand Division shall have the right or authority to grant a dispensation under this act, except to Divisions located in Colleges or Institutions of learning," to be inserted after the words "twenty-one years of age."

General Matter Enacted.—The term "disability," occurring in Sec. 2, Art. 6, Constitution Subordinate Divisions, "not intended to apply to disqualification for one particular occupation, while the individual is capable of earning a livelihood by other lawful means."

Art. 10.—Constitution of Subordinate Divisions referred to a committee of three, with instructions to report a new Article at the next Session of N. D., comprising the general principles of the present Article, in a clear and simple form. Committee—Bros. Litton, Goodwin, and Williford.

Resolved, That the simple fact of making, buying, selling, or using Spirituous or Malt Liquors, Wine or Cider, by a Son of Temperance, shall be prima facie evidence against such Brother upon a trial therefor of a violation of his pledge to the Order, so as to devolve upon him the necessity of proving his innocence of having made, bought or sold, or used such Spiritous or Malt Liquors, Wine or Cider, as a beverage."

The following decisions were made:

First.—That fear of sickness can never justify a brother in the use of Alcoholic Liquors.

Second.—That a By-Law declaring that a member in arrears for dues shall not be entitled to Pass-words, is constitutional.

Third.—That a By-Law declaring that "no brother shall be entitled to benefits until he shall have been a member one year," does not cut him off from benefits after re-instatement; but that a By-Law containing the words "in good standing or full membership for one year," does.

The course of M. W. Patriarch Oliver, in regard to application for Charter for a Grand Division of Manchester, in England, was approved; and the policy expressed in regard to the matter of grant of Charters for that Country, in the letters of the M. W. S., agreed to as the policy of the National Division.

The principles of the Maine Liqor Law were agreed to by the National Division, and recommended to be made the object of the Order.

A motion looking to the establishment of Degrees in the Order was disagreed to.

Brothers Carey, Oliver, and Eginton were appointed a Committee to propose for and adopt a new Ritual, and to report the same at the next Session of the National Division.

The Tenth Session of the National Division was agreed to be held in Chicago, Illinois, on the second Wednesday of June, 1853, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Brothers Eginton, Goodwin, and Litton, were appointed a Committee to act with a future Committee of Brothers of Illinois, with full power to select speakers and appoint times and places for public addresses, during the 10th Session of the National Division.

Presidential Pledge.

On the walls of the White House is the following pledge:

"Being satisfied from observation and experience, as well as from medical testimony, that ardent spirits is not only needless, but hurtful, and that the entire disuse of it would tend to promote the health, the virtue, and the happiness of the community, we hereby express our conviction that should the citizens of the United States, and especially the young men, discontinue entirely the use of it, they would not only promote their own personal benefit, but the good of our country, and the world.

JAMES MADISON,
ANDREW JACKSON,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
JOHN TYLER,
JAMES K. POLK,
ZACHARY TAYLOR,
MILLARD FILLMORE."

After the 4th of March next, another name will be added to the above pledge, but whether that of Winfield Scott, or Franklin Pierce, is the question now before the American people. Either of them will sign it as they are both temperance men. So far as the cause of temperance is concerned, it matters not which is elected.

Cost of Liquors consumed in Indiana.

We presume there are but few of our readers who have any idea of the amount of money expended annually, in this State, for intoxicating liquors.

In order to give some little idea of that amount, we have gone to the trouble of collecting some facts on the subject.

There were sold in the city of Indianapolis, during the past yeat at retail, over one thousand barrels of various kinds of Liquors, Wines, Ale, Beer, &c., and our population for the year will average 10,000 persons. This would be one barrel to every ten persons, or the one-tenth of a barrel, or about four gallons to every person. Much of this liquor was however sold to the country, and probably if we include the whole county, we will find about *one thousand five hundred barrels* retailed in the county.

Now, at the very lowest calculation, the cost of this liquor was twenty cents per gallon—calculating a barrel at forty gallons and the cost at twenty cents, and the Liquors sold in Marion county in one year, cost at wholesale Twelve Thousand Dollar. This is the cost to the retailer. Now what is the cost to the consumer? First, we will suppose that one-third of the amount or five hundred barrels is sold by the glass—forty gallon in a barrel would give us 20,000 gallons. The glasses used by retailers hold about half a pint, and a dram is about half a glass or four to the pint, making thirty-two to the gallon—this calculation includes Wine, Ale, and Beer, as well as Whisky, &c., the drams of the former exceeding, and those of the latter falling short of our calculation.

Thirty-two drams then at five cents each, is $1 60 to the gallon, making Thirty-two Thousand Dollars spent in Marion county, at tippling shops in one year.

Then put the other 40,000 gallons at 25 cents a gallon, which is a very low price, and we have an additional Ten Thousand Dollars paid for Liquors in this county, by the quart and gallon, and swelling the amount of cost to the consumers of liquor to *Forty-two thousand Dollars!*

This calculation also shows the profits of the trade. The liquor which cost the retailer twelve thousand dollars, is sold again by them for forty-two thousand—a nice profit by the trade of *thirty thousand dollars.*

Who wonders that liquor sellers are willing to risk every thing for the traffic?

So much for our county, now for the State. We are aware that this county is the second county in the State in point of population, and that the vast number of strangers in our city consumes much of the Liquor, and that the Legislature especially does its part, and we will therefore put the average of each county at only one-fifteenth part of our calculation for this, and say that on an average there are one hundred barrels of Liquor retailed in each county in a year, and every one will admit that is a very low estimate.

There are ninety-one counties in the State, and at one hundred barrels each, would consume ninety-one hundred barrels, which at our former calculation would amount to the enormous sum of *five hundred and eighty-two thousand and four hundred dollars* at a low calculation, spent in the State of Indiana in one year for Liquors.

The last State Auditor's Report, shows that these 91 counties paid into the State Treasury in the same time in the shape of taxes, $462,013 81. The Liquor bills of the State amounting to ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS more than the State taxes.

Now we are aware that this looks like a very large sum, and yet we are firmly convinced that it does not come up to the facts. We believe that the sum actually expended in this State for Liquors, is nearer *nine hundred thousand dollars*, than *six hundred thousand*, and that in the retail trade alone for home consumption.

Had we broadly asserted that the cost of the liquor drank in the State of Indiana annually, cost nearly double the amount of the revenue paid into the State Treasury by the different County Treasurers, the assertion would have received but little credit from the friends of the temperance cause, and none at all from those opposed to it. But with the fair and liberal estimates we have made, such a conclusion is irresistible.

Now in view of such facts as these, what is to be done? Shall we as friends of temperance, as champions of that glorious cause, sit calmly by mere lookers on, shall we rouse ourselves to action and our good will at least to stop this va

Were it the mere waste of this va of money, we would be content should go, though that were an evi when with the money, goes chara credit, health, happiness and life itse when wives, are made widows, and ch dren orphans—families destroyed, and brothers, sisters, fathers, and mothers murdered; when the peace and quiet of the whole community suffers, then should the philanthropist and the christian raise his voice and *cast his vote*, that this mighty scourge shall be stayed.

Let our friends then be up and doing—let not the party conflicts of the day drive them from their duty—but voting with their party, when their party is right, let them leave their party, when their party leaves temperance.

Then, and not till then, will the mighty evils of the liquor traffic cease, and crime and poverty—poor-houses and jails—gallows and penitentiaries—riots and murders, and nearly every evil that affects society, be banished, and our glorious and happy country be regenerated and disenthralled from the foulest vice with which earth is cursed.

Maine Law in Connecticut.

On Thursday last, the Maine Law, or one very similar to it, was reported to the Connecticut Legislature, a thousand copies were ordered to be printed, and yesterday was asssigned as the time for its consideration. We notice in the account, that the manufacture of cider, and its sale by the manufacturer, in quantities not less than five gallons, are allowed in the bill thus reported.

It matters little what may be the features of this bill, as we suppose the Governor of the Nutmeg State will veto any law that shall look like the Maine Law. Our friends there will have to have one more pull at the polls, before this great boon will be granted to them. Courage then friends, by another year you will be able to sweep the cider too.—*Cataract.*

The bill above spoken of, came up for consideration in the House of Representatives, and was defeated by a vote of Yeas 105, Noes 140.

The Cadet Ægis.

We have received a prospectus for the publication of a paper bearing the above title, at Bloomington, Indiana.

The ÆGIS will be edited by a committee of Cadets, appointed for that purpose. It will be issued monthly, in Octavo form, suitable for binding, on new type, and good paper.

TERMS.

Single copy, one year,	- -	$0,25
Nine copies, one year—to one address		2,00
Twenty-five copies,	" "	5,00
Ffty copies,	" "	10,00
One hundred copies,	" "	18,00

C. G. BERRY, Publisher.

J. O. MCCULLOUGH & Co., Editors, to whom all communications should be addressed.

We wish the enterprise much success.

The Millennium.

At a late meeting of the American Temperance Union in the city of New York, the venerable Lyman Beecher, D. D., of Boston, was introduced to the audience, and welcomed with the most hearty applause. He said he had always believed in the prophecies of the Millennium, but he had never hoped to live until its immedate approach. But if this Maine Law was going through the land, the Millennium will be right on its heels. Take away alcohol, and the Devil will loose his strongest ever; he will be chained neck and heels, and cast down to hell.

Northwestern University.

The Christian or Reformed Church, it may not be generally known, are making efforts to establish at Indianapolis, an institution of learning to bear the above title. The Charter, we are informed, requires $75,000 for the incipitent organization, which is now raised. Elder John O'Kane, agent for the University, visited this place on last Sabbath and obtained subscription to the amount of $1,000.—*Greensburgh Press.*

Elder O'Kane having secured the amount required by the Charter, has handed the same over to the Trustees, and we presume the work of building will be commenced soon.

Correspondence.

For the Temperance Chart.

Sermons and Tracts for Temperance Camp Meetings.

MR. EDITOR.—As the Temperance Campmeetings will need be followed up by proper reading matter, I would suggest the propriety of having on hands at each meeting a large lot of tracts for gratuitous distribution to the people who attend.—Ten or twenty dollars thus expended, may do great good. The same suggestion would apply to processions, &c., of the "Sons." For the information of those who may wish to know, I would say, that I will send my sermon, post paid, to any place in Indiana, at four dollars per hundred, or, in reasonable quantities, gratuitously, to those who want them so, if they will remit money or postage stamps to me to pay the postage. Bro. C. F. Clarkson is publishing two tracts of four large pages each, which he will send, post paid, at five dollars per thousand. One is entitled "Poor Jo!" a short temperance sermon for good temperance men. The other, "Thoughts for the thinking men, and facts for the tax payers of Indiana." I think they will do good, and I wish them extensively circulated before the election. But the selection need not be confined to these. Bro. Crary's sermon is valuable, and should be circulated in every quarter. I am not apprised of the price exactly, but will assure those who want to see the "Horrors of the Liquor Traffic" well portrayed, that they can get them at the lowest possible price, by addressing him at Bloomington, Indiana, or by sending to Swormstedt & Poe, Cincinnati. Bro. Crary does not want to make money by its publication, and he can not afford to loose much. Order some of them, and you will never regret it.

T. A. GOODWIN.

For the Temperance Chart.

Temperance Camp Meetings.

MR. EDITOR.—It is gratifying to learn from different parts of the State, that preliminary arrangements are making in nearly every county for mass meetings, under the name of Camp Meetings. It is not difficult to anticipate that the result will be good. Thousands of the country people that can not be reached in the ordinary way, will thus hear the temperance question discussed. And all we want is a hearing. Allow me to suggest that where but one day can be devoted to it, (which will generally be the case) some week day should be selected, and we should meet as early as practicable—say 9 o'clock—with music and banners, and have speaking and music until noon, then eat, every man at his own basket, or wagon, or table, feeding his enemy if he has any, and drinking "the beverage pure, which God himself has given." After dinner, return to the stand for more music and speaking, and adjourn at about 4 or 5. The propriety of each being prepared to feed himself, grows out of the fact that a public dinner is attended with much expense, and great labor upon a few. The labor should be divided, and the money could be better spent in giving those who attend some tract, to carry home to those who do not attend. Of course these meetings will be got up by the temperance men in general. Let all act in the matter. August and September will be the most appropriate months. If there is no camp ground already prepared, it will not take long to seat some grove near a good spring or well.

T. A. GOODWIN.

For the Temperance Chart.

BRO. WOODWARD.—The great, the good, and glorious cause of temperance moves harmoniously on in this locality. Our people have in other days drank deep in the Cup of inebriation, and consequently have felt the sting of its accompanying evils; but the regret, the mourning, the poverty, and vice of those eventful days, now linger only in the recollection of the past, and Oh! that they could be bloted from memory's page, and our history take its date from the organization of the Sons of Temperance. How convincingly would it present the miraculous workings of our order on the whole face of society—not only the Division here, but four fifths of our community are in favor of the Maine Law! Oh! that the time may speedily come, when our own beloved Indiana will refuse to "Legalize the Liquor Traffic," and become convinced that it is the legitimate policy of our State to protect society from the evils resulting from this wicked Traffic, and for the dissemination of light and knowledge on one of the best of causes. We are willing to contribute our mite to the support of the Chart. Enclosed you will find 12 dollars, for which you will forward to us 24 copies of the Chart, and I will promise to send you, at an early day, as many more subscribers.

Your friend and Brother in Love, Purity, and Fidelity,

L. T. ENSEY, D. G. W. P.

Annapolis, Park Co., Ind., June 25, 1852.

A large rum-shop has recently been burned down in New York. No loss to the community.

Report

Of MR. MILLIKIN, *Chairman of the Committee on Temperance.*

MR. PRESIDENT:—The Committee on Temperance, to whom was referred sundry temperance memorials, asking for the passage of a law similar the Maine Liquor Law, have had the same under consideration, and have directed me to report that, in the opinion of the committee, it would be a waste of time to introduce a bill in accordance with the prayers of the petitioners, as the Senate has decided by a large majority against such an enactment.

Your committee however, feel it a duty they owe to the public, to state that, in their opinion, no law is more loudly called for by the voice of the people, the necessities of the case, and the beneficial effects it would produce, than a stringent law for the suppression of tippling-houses.

The blighting and demoralizing influence of dram-shops is not alone felt and endured in the humble circles of society, but it has entered the higher walks, and prostrated the gifted. Many who have filled high places in the State and nation, have fallen by strong drink. Its degrading and demoralizing influence is felt in every section of the State, and among all classes, from the highest to the lowest. It has so brutalized the husband and father as to render him an object of terror instead of love and support to his helpless and dependent family. It has crushed its thousands, and is, and has been continually, a dead and grevious weight upon the happiness, prosperity, and intelligence of the people of the State. Then, in view of this great evil, is it to be wondered at that the people are waking up on this subject, and are petitioning you for redress—for even the Maine Law? A virtuous, moral, and intelligent community will dry up sooner or later, the fountain of so much vice and misery.

This law has been enacted by three States, and one Territory, to-wit: Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Minnesota, but it has only been tried by the test of experience in Maine. From this State we have the most cheering accounts of its salutary operations, from reliable sources. Your committee cannot refrain from referring to some of the statistics on this subject. In Bangor, the commitments to jail for drunkenness and assaults has fallen off about 60 per cent. Commitments to the city watch-house has fallen off about two-thirds, and the expense thereof nearly three-fourths; and the quantity of liquor consumed is only one-fourth as much as it was before the passage of the law. The state of the streets and city generally, as regards drunkenness, according to the City Marshal's statement, is improved 75 per cent. The application for aid to the overseers of the poor has decreased one-half, and four or five hundred dollars has been added to the city poll tax in the past year. The report of the Superintendant of the pauper establishment of the city, shows that the out door expenses has been diminished 50 per cent. since the passage of the liquor law, and the expenses of the Almshouse, resulting from intemperance, has been diminished 97 per cent. The cost of support of common drunkenness, in the house of correction, in Penobscot county, has been reduced 72½ per cent.

We might multiply statistics of the salutary operations of this law, but it would swell this report to a length not desired by the committee. Enough has been aduced to show its incalculable benefits. The opponents of this law have attempted to make the impression that it is unpopular in Maine, but the recent election in that State has silenced that rumor. Ninety-nine towns elected full Maine law boards, seven were divided, and thirty went against the law, showing that the law is triumphantly sustained by the people.

Your committee cannot close this report without expressing their firm conviction, that the prayers of the petitioners ought to be granted. The petitions are herewith returned to the Senate, with the recommendation that they be deposited in the box procured for that purpose.

The committee ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

If the following prediction of the New York *Herald* is true, it will of course cause no regrets among the friends of health and morals. Watering places which can be ruined by the Maine Law, are grossly missnamed:—

WATERING PLACES TO BE RUINED.—The Maine Liquor Law, which goes into operation in July, will of course, entirely cut up and ruin the following watering places: Nahant, Cape Cod, Plymouth, Lynn, and more especially Newport, in Rhode Island. Those watering places where wine is to be got as usual—Such as Saratoga, Lebanon, Sharon, White Mountains, Rockaway, Coney Island, Fort Hamilton, &c., &c., will all flourish beyond former years.

A spoonful of horse radish put into a pan of milk will preserve the milk sweet for several days, either in the open air or in a cellar, while other milk, will turn quite sour.

The Liquor Law.

Several papers have recently undertaked to publish the new liquor law, but they differ in their versions, and yet they all claim to be transcripts of the law as it finally passed. We believe the act has not yet been published "by authority." The following is the last section as it appears in some copies, while in others the section ends with the word "passage" in the second line:

SEC. 20. This Act shall take effect in sixty days after its passage: and all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed; such repeal, however, not to affect any action or process that may have been commenced under any existing law, before this Act goes into effect.

Approved May 22, 1852.

If the repeal clause of this section was inserted after the veto, the addition was probably intended to kill off the licenses recently granted in Boston or elsewhere. Whether such will be the effect of the new clause, is for the lawyers and courts to decide. The clause in question is not in the copies of the act as it is published in the Boston Courier and Mail. In others it is inserted, and we presume the above is the correct reading.

The Maine Law in Havana.

The American captains of Havana having been much troubled on account of the drunkeness of their crews, who purchased liquor of the freight-boats which came out to them, got up a petition to the authorities to have the nuisance abated. It was signed by forty-five captains then in port, and received the endorsement of Judge Sharkey, the Consul. After considering the matter, a regulation was issued by the Captain of the port, forbidding the sale, and affixing the following penalties: First offence, the destruction of the liquor; second offence, the confiscation of the boat and destruction of the liquor; third offence, the former penalties, with the addition of two months imprisonment, and a term of years on board a man-of-war.

The convictions for the first offences had been rightly put in force, and all the liquor in possession of the offenders had been poured into the sea.

Portland.

As soon as it was ascertained that the Hon. A. K. Parris was elected Mayor of the city of Portland, a very respectable lady, who had suffered much in her family by having a drinking husband, but who had kept entirely sober the last year, called at the house of the new Mayor, to remonstrate against the selling of liquor again, as she had been informed that the new Mayor would not enforce the liquor law. As she entered the house she met the Mayor, and burst out crying so loud, that it attracted the attention of the passers by. The Mayor, not knowing what the matter was, thought it very strange that a woman should commence crying, the moment she entered his house. He endeavored to ascertain, as soon as possible, *why* the woman was crying. When she could speak, she begged of him not to let any liquor be sold again in Portland, for if he did, her peace and happiness in this world was at an end, as her husband could not withstand the temptation, and stated that she had been informed that he did not intend to enforce the liquor law. Mr. Parris said to her, 'Give yourself no uneasiness; I shall enforce the law to the very letter.' The lady's fears were quieted, and she returned home. The rum party caught a Tartar when they elected A. K. Parris, Mayor of the city of Portland.—*Visitor.*

THE *Augusta (Me.) Banner* records a "Prophecy Fulfilled." No doubt many of the listeners supposed that Gov. Lincoln was "clean daft."

Twenty odd years ago, we recollect that Gov. Enoch Lincoln, when he laid the foundation of the Maine State House in Augusta—it was before there were hardly any rail roads in the United States—stood upon the Corner Stone, and made a speech to the people assembled, in the course of which he uttered the prophecy—an astounding one at the time—that there were some standing there who would live to see the time when a person might breakfast in Augusta, dine in Boston, and return home to supper at night. This very week fulfills his prophecy.

Our rail road is completed, and on Tuesday last the arrival and departure of trains was so arranged that a passenger may leave here at 5 1-2 A. M., spend two hours about noon in Boston, and return home before bed time, and all this for $5 up and back. When Gov. L. uttered this strange prophecy, we depended on stage coaches to run over bad roads, and it took a week to go to Boston and back, at an expense to passengers of twenty-eight dollars.

The State Temperance Convention, lately held at New Haven, Connecticut, was the largest ever held in the State. At the time of making out the roll, there were 740 delegates present, which was afterwards, probably, increased to one thousand.

Items of News.

Fitz Henry Warren, Assistant Postmaster General at Washington City, has lately resigned his office.

There have been 139 deaths at New Orleans from Cholera, for the week ending June 5.

A fire at Wetumpka, Ala., on the 14th, destroyed the entire business portion of the eastern part of the town. Loss $400.000.

The decision of the Supreme Court is against the legality of the American Art Union.

The average age of farmers is about sixty-three; and professional men fifty-seven years.

Gen. Horace Gay, one of the delegates to the Baltimore Convention, died of pleurisy in that city, last week.

The office of Sheriff of the city and county of New York, is said to be worth from $75,000 to $100,000 per annum.

A young man named Bowers was lately killed in Maryland by lightning, while standing under a tree during a shower of rain.

An extra session of the Illinois Legislature commenced at Springfield, the capital of the State, on Monday last. There was a quorum present in both houses.

McCormick, the reaping-machine man, has sent out from Chicago, this year, five hundred and eighty-one reapers and mowing machines. One was sent to Germany.

The property of Abbott Lawrence, of Boston, now Minister to England, was taxed last year, $7,658. Its value was estimated at $1,180,00.

The proprietors of the Galt House yesterday received an invoice of a shipment of 700,000 tooth-picks from Rio D'Janerio. —*Lou Cour.*

We learn from the Geneva Courier, that Calvin W. Jackson of that place, committed suicide by taking arsenic, one day last week. Cause—domestic difficulties—cause of those difficulties—RUM.

The Newport (R. I,) anti-temperance men have nominated a ticket for inspectors, consisting of *blind* men, whose duty it will be to "*see* that no liquor is sold as a beverage," in that town.

The army worm has appeared in myriads in some counties of Maryland, destroying wheat, corn, grass, and every eatable thing that comes in their way. On many farms the crops are entirely destroyed.

The new steamer Northern Indiana, recently made the trip from Monroe to Buffalo, stopping at Dunkirk, in fifteen hours and a half. This is the best time ever made on the lakes.

Lady Franklin has addressed a long letter to the President of the United States thanking him for the interest this country has taken in the search of her husband, and stating her grounds of hope that the unfortunate Artic navigators are not lost.

DEATH OF A CHILD BY RATS.—A little child died in Boston a few days ago, in consequence of rats entering its cradle during the night eating off one of its fingers and knawing the flesh of its arms to the bone in a most frightful manner.

The Catholics of Pittsburgh are building a Cathedral to cost $130,000, with a steeple three hundred and thirty-nine feet high. It is to be 220 by 120 feet in size, and will seat 10,300 persons.

Harriet Gardner of Boston, was found dead in her bed on the morning of the 7th; her death was caused by liquor drinking. And so the bloody record rolls up, and hardly a day passes without the addition of a new victim to the damning scourge.

The Sons held a Temperance convention at Gatesville, N. C., May 17th, to devise ways and means to wake up a deeper interest in the cause, in Eastern North Carolina. They resolved to hold a Mass Meeting at the "camp ground" in Gates county, July 2d.

The Jeffersonville Railroad is going on prosperously, and a line of cars runs daily to Rockford. The train Thursday morning consisted of 25 cars, with 100 passengers, and considerable freight. Friday morning's train had 50 passengers, and 18 or 20 cars.—*Lou. Cour.*

☞ Among the inventions of modern science, few confer a greater benefit on the community than that contribution of Chemistry to the healing art, known as *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.* In our advertising columns may be found the evidence of distinguished gentlemen, that shows their confidence in its peculiar efficacy to cure distempers of the Throats and Lungs.

THE MARYLAND TEMPERANCE BILL REJECTED.—The friends of good order and of temperance have seen, with much regret and some degree of surprise, the refusal of the Maryland Legislature to refer the question of the prohibition in the traffic in intoxicating drinks to the people for their decision. The efforts to secure this end authorized the expectation of a favorable result.—*Evangelist.*

Acknowledgments.

Bro. Abel Potter, of Miami, encloses us $1. We will attend to it.

Bro. A. Washburn, of Vincennes, sends us $10 and 20 subscribers.

Bro. S. T. Ensey, of Annapolis, sends us the "material aid" and 24 subscribers, with the promise to increase it to *fifty.*—Remember your promise Bro. E. We publish his letter in another column.

Bro. W. M. Lowman, of Darlington, sends $11 and 22 subscribers. In his letter he says: "The temperance cause is on the advance here, notwithstanding the opposition is strong, and the Star of Temperance is yet to triumph."

Bro. J. Burckhalter, of Prairieville, sends $8 and the names of 16 subscribers.

Bro. David Mack, Jr., of Toronto, sends us 20 subscribers and $5, with the promise of the balance soon. We will send a copy or two of the paper, but not enter the names until all is paid.

Bro. H. B. Pershing, of Plymouth, encloses $10 and sends for 20 copies. Bro. P. says: "The cause is moving along finely. We need 1,000 Temperance tracts and I wish to know on what terms we can get them." Bro. C. F. Clarkson, of Brookville, will furnish them at $5 per 1,000.

Bro. W. H. Bulkley, of Jeffersonville, sends us $7 and 14 names.

Walnut Grove Division sends $1 50 for 2 copies. Bro. E. Williams, Pendleton, sends us the money for 16 copies.

Bro. J. L. Davenport, of Eagle Village, sends us $5 50 and 11 subscribers.

Bro. G. W. Bower, of Americus, sends $4 and 8 subscribers. If the brother sends enough to make up the club, it will all be right.

Bro. O. B. Boone, of Montpelier, sends us $5 and 10 subscribers. Bro. Parsely is somewhere up your way.

Bro. R. H. Gilmore, 75 cents for 1 copy to California. Bro. Josiah Jackman, $1 for 2 copies—these will be entered for 8 months each, unless the brother fills up his club of 10.

Bro. G. W. Robbins, Economy, sends $8 and 16 subscribers.

Bro. Thomas Hacker, Brandywine, $6 and 12 subscribers. Bros. Bird and Clever have paid to No. 4, and Bro. Mann to No. 17 of Vol. II.

S. M. Hart, P. M., Portland Mills, sends us $8 and 16 names.

Bro. S. M. Freeman, Parkersburgh, sends $1 and 2 names. All right if you get the club.

A club from Peru, sends $6 and 12 names, and one from Mexico, $6 and 12 names.

Bro. P. Lawton, of Columbus, sends $5 and 10 subscribers.

Bro. D. B. Anderson, of Perrysville, $5 and 10 names.

Bro. C. B. Overton, of Andersonville, sends us $3 and 6 names. All right if the brother completes the club.

Vernon Division S. of T. sends the funds for 5 copies.

Bro. A. J. Hawn, of New Maysville, sends us $6 and 12 names.

Dedication.

We learn that the Sons of Temperance intend to dedicate their newly finished and splendid Hall, on the third of July next. D. P. Holloway, Esq., of Wayne county, will address the people on that occasion.

The address will begin at 10 o'clock, A. M. A grand rally of the cold water army is expected. All are cordially invited to attend.

This will be a good way to celebrate the anniversary of our National Independence. Let all the friends of the glorious temperance cause—men, women and children, all come out, and show that they are opposed, entirely and continually to intemperance, that dread, powerful, and ruinous enemy to the human race. A total extirpation of this Hydra-headed monster, would be an achievement more beneficial to the human family, than any ever yet obtained. Come then and aid in the great work.—*Connersville Observer.*

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

HAVING contracted for the printing of the Grand Division S. of T., I will keep a form of the Constitution and By-laws of Subordinate Divisions, constantly in type, and when the alterations from the form furnished by the Grand Division is small, will furnish them at the following rates:

100 copies, - - - -	$5 00
200 " - - - -	8 00
300 " - - - -	10 00

Under the new law, the postage must be pre-paid which is $1 60 on the 100 copies.

Being a member of the Grand Division, and a practical printer, I devote my whole time and attention to the work, and guaranty that it shall be done in good style and accurately.

All orders, accompanied with the cash, directed either to me, or to C. Woodward, Grand Scribe, will be promptly attended to.

Indianapolis, June, 1852. JOHN H. OHR.

P. S. Constitutions and By-Laws for Temples, Sections, and Unions, will be furnished at reasonable rates. J. H. O.

Divisions who wish Constitutions, or any other kind of printing done with neatness and dispatch, we would recommend them to Bro. Ohr. Bro. O. is a practical printer, and a member of the Grand Division. C. WOODWARD, G. S.

WIT AND SENTIMENT.

In a neighboring town in which they were building a railroad, was employed a party of Irishmen, one of whom went to a neighboring store, kept by a Yankee, and asked for a 'yard of pork.' The Yankee deliberately cut off three pig's feet, and gave them to him. "Sure, is this what ye'd be afther callin' a yard of pork?" asked the Irishman. "Yes, indeed—don't three feet make a yard!" The biter was bit.

Nigger, who am de fust man interducer salt perwisshuns in the Naby?

Dar now you's too hard for dis colored individual.

Gub's 'er up, duz you?

I gin's 'er up nigger.

Well nigger, it was Noah, when he took Ham board de Ark.

Lorenzo Dow once said of grasping and avaricious farmer, that if he had the whole world enclosed in a single field, he would not be content without a patch of ground on the outside for a potatoe-patch.

Serpents hiss, and scorpions sting when they are crushed, but the grape pours forth the generous wine, and the flowers send up their perfune.—*Grace Greenwood.*

"Figgers vont lie, vill they?" muttered a seedy gentleman holding on to a lamp post. "Vell, perhaps they vont; but I sees a figger as vont stand, anyhow."

DOUBLE ENTENDRE.—"You, Biddy, what's o'clock? and where's that chicken pie?" "It's *eight*, ma'am."

Sons of Temperance.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL DIVISION.

JOHN BELTON O'NEALE, of S. C., M. W. P.
NEAL DOW, of Maine, M. W. A.
DR. F. A. FICKARDT, of Pa., M. W. S.
R. W. FOUST, of Pa., M. W. T.
REV. L. M. LEE, of Va., M. W. Chap.
W. RICHARDSON, of W. N. Y., M. W. Con.
J. F. GROSH, of Illinois, M. W. Sen.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.

T. A GOODWIN, of Brookville, G. W. P.
E. P. LOVELAND, of Peru, G. W. A.
C. WOODWARD, of Indianapolis, G. S.
JAMES HALL, of Indianapolis, G. T.
REV. C. W. MILLER, of Peru, G. Chap.
R. T. BROWN, of Crawfordsville, G. C.
THEO. ROBINSON, of Utica, G. Sen.

The next Annual Session, will be held in Indianapolis, commencing Monday, October 25th, 1852, at 6 o'clock P. M.

DIVISIONS IN INDIANAPOLIS.

WASHINGTON DIVISION, No. 10, meets every Friday evening in Temperance Hall.

FIDELITY DIVISION, No. 44, meets every Wednesday evening at same place.

Temple of Honor.

OFFICERS OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF TEMPLARS OF TEMPERANCE.

JOHN P. SIMONS, of Pa., M. W. T.
ISAAC PAUL, of Tenn., M. W. V. T.
J. WADSWORTH, of Ohio, M. W. R.
A. M. SCOTT, of Ohio, M. W. Tr.
REV. ASA DRURY, of Ky., M. W. Chap.
B. O'CONNELL, of Ala., M. W. U.
WILSON MILLOR, of Ill., M. W. S.

The next session will be held in the city of New York, June 16th, 1853.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND TEMPLE OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.

C. WOODWARD, of Indianapolis, G. W. T.
JNO. A. MANN, of Mt. Vernon, G. W. V. T.
JOHN H. OHR, of Indianapolis, G. W. R.
ELIJAH SABIN, of New Albany, G. Tr.
REV. D. MCINTIRE, of Princeton, G. W. C.
R. ROBSON, of New Harmony, G. W. U.
W. P. ROBINSON, of Jeffersonvile, G. W. G.

The next semi-annual session will be held in Logansport, on Wednesday, November 17th, 1852, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

OLIVER TEMPLE NO. 6, OF INDIANAPOLIS,

Meets every Monday evening, at Templar's Hall, corner of Washington and Meridian Streets.

SOCIAL DEGREE, meets every Wednesday evening at same place.

DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

SIGOURNEY UNION, No. 3, meets at Temperance Hall every Saturday afternoon.

CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

MARION SECTION, No. 2, meets at Temperance Hall, every Saturday evening.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
TEMPERANCE CHART,
THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION, S. OF T. OF INDIANA.

VOLUME II.

Several attempts have been made by the Grand Division of this State to establish a permanent temperance paper in this State, which from various causes have heretofore failed. In the spring of 1851, the Grand Division resolved to take the paper under its own patronage, and the plan has succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations. The paper is now permanently established, and will after the commencement of the 2d volume, be published weekly. It will continue to advocate the cause of temperance in its broadest sense, embracing all the various organizations having for their object the entire destruction of the liquor traffic.

TERMS:

The CHART will be published weekly, on good paper, and new type, on the following terms:

Single subscribers, 75 cents per year.

Clubs of ten or more to one post office, 50 cents per year.

Payable in all cases in advance.

This is the *cheapest Temperance paper in the world!* It will be published by Bro. JOHN H. OHR, with whom the Grand Division has made a contract, and edited as heretofore by the Grand Scribe. A limited number of advertisements will be inserted, at the usual rates.

All letters relating to the paper, and all communications, should be addressed, *post paid*, to C. WOODWARD, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind.

All D. G. W. P.'s, and W. P.'s are, by a resolution of the Grand Division, authorized agents of the Chart.

Remittances can be sent through the postmasters free of postage.

The postage on the Chart will be as follows:

In Marion County, free. Any distance not exceeding 50 miles 5 cents per quarter, over 50 and under 300 miles, 10 cents per quarter.

CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ———, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the ——— of ———, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the ——— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the ——— of ———, to be located in ———, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00. Books, $2 00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. WOODWARD, G. S., *Indianapolis, Ind., free of postage.*

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the ——— of ———, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the ——— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the ——— of ———, to be located in ———, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20 00.

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

J. H. OHR, G. W. R.

Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys of ———, believing the Order of Cadets of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Section of the State of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called the ——— Section, No. ———, Cadets of Temperance, of the State of Indiana, to be located in ———, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Section, and also those of the acting Head of the Order.

Enclosed is the fee for Charter, R. B.'s and officers' cards, $5 00.

It must also be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not; if they are, of what Section. The application to be directed to the Grand Secretary, free of postage.

It must also be certified by a W. P. or P. W. P, that the W. Patron-elect is a Son of Temperance in good standing.

Address (post paid) HENRY OHR, G. S., C. of T., Indianapolis, Indiana.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, inhabitants of ———, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the ——— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ———, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00.

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

Address (post paid,) Mrs. ELIZA RICHMOND, G. S. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

The American Life and Health Insurance Company.

Office—No. 7, South Third St., Philadelphia.

Officers.

LEONARD JEWELL, *President.*
JAMES PEACOCK, *Treasurer,*
JOHN C. SIMS, *Sec'y. and Actuary.*
THOS. S. SMITH, *Solicitor*

JOHN F. BIRD, FRED. A. FICKARDT, } *Medical Examiners.*

CHARLES WOODWARD, Indianapolis, Ind., General Agent for the State of Indiana.

THIS Company issues policies at Total Abstinence Rates, Joint stock Rates, and at Mutual Rates, which for $1000 on the life of a person 30 years of age, are as follows:

Age.	*Total Abstinence.*	*Joint Stock.*	*Mutual.*
30	$15.40	$19.60	$23.60

A further table of Rates will be furnished at the Office.

The condition in Total Abstinence rates (believed to be the lowest in the Union,) is *entire forfeiture* upon the departure of the Insured from Total Abstinence in its strictest sense.

Policies at Joint Stock and Mutual rates, contain no condition except as usual in Life Insurance.

HEALTH INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

All Moneys received from the Insured, for Annual Premiums, after deducting expenses, will be divided among the Sick.

The Public have for some time been familiar with the subject of Life and Health Insurance, but it is obvious that too little thoughts has been given to the latter. LIFE Insurance benefits our successors, while HEALTH Insurance directly benefits ourselves. It makes provision for a time of sickness, when the products of a man's industry are cut off, and want unites with Disease to aggravate his distress. It is at this gloomy period, when he is prostrated and helpless, and when despondency would otherwise overwhelm him, that the holder of a *Health Insurance Policy* will realize its benefits.

RATES, under 50 years of age.

$2,00	per year,	for	$2,00	per week.
3,00	"	"	3,00	"
4,00	"	"	4,00	"
5,00	"	"	5,00	"
6,00	"	"	6,00	"

Over fifty and under sixty.

$2,50	per year,	for	$2,50	per week.
3,75	"	"	3,00	"
5,00	"	"	4,00	"
6,25	"	"	5,00	"
7,50	"	"	6,00	"

When the Fund shall amount to Three Dollars and upwards for every person insured and sufficient to warrant an additional distribution, the weekly allowances will be increased in accordance with the Rules of the Policy.

All the members of a Temple or Division insured at greatly reduced rates.

Applications for Agencies in any of the cities or towns in the State, should be made to the undersigned, *post paid*, or in person.

As Agent for the above Company, I am prepared to receive applications for Policies at any of the above rates.

CHARLES WOODWARD, Agent,
At ADAMS & CO.'S Express Office.
J. L. MOTHERSHEAD, *Medical Examiner.*
june 30 '52-1y

Ohio Life Insurance Company,

Capital $100,000.

JOINT STOCK AND MUTUAL,

CINCINNATI.

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WM. BURNET, President.
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Office in Reeder's Building, Third street, between Almy's and City Bank.

This Company insures Lives at the lowest rates consistent with safety, either upon the Joint Stock or Mutual plan.

In the Joint Stock Department, premium payable quarterly, semi-annually or annually. On the Mutual plan, one-half the premium paid in Cash, the balance by a note bearing six per cent. interest—the interest only payable annually. Persons insuring on the mutual plan, participate in the profits of the Company in that department.

The undersigned having been appointed agent for the above Company, is prepared to fill applications for Life Insurance, on favorable terms.

Any information on the subject and pamphlets explaining the nature and utility of Life Insurance, furnished without charge, at the office of the Agent.

C. WOODWARD, Agent.

Office at Adam's & Co.'s Express Office, near the Court House, Indianapolis, Ind.
june 30, '52-1y.

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ALL are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices, as we feel confident we can render satisfaction both as to prices and quality of articles. Great care is taken in the selection of articles, in reference to their purity, as we endeavor at all times to keep such articles as are strictly pure and genuine. Every article will be waranted as represented. Orders from Physicians and others promptly attended to. Particular attention given to filling Prescriptions and compounding Medicines, which, in all cases, shall receive the personal attention of one of the firm. june 30

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june 30 Adams & Co.'s Express.

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THE attention of teachers and friends of education generally, is invited to the following list of Text Books adapted for the use of Schools, Academies, and Colleges. Numerous testimonials of their merits, from many distinguished sources, could here be given, but are entirely omitted, with the hope that intelligent teachers who have not seen the works, will examine for themselves. Many of the books here enumerated are already generally known and in extensive use throughout the United States.

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WITH detailed notices of the Expedition in search of the missing vessels under Sir John Franklin; by P. L. Simmonds. To which is added an account of the American Expedition, under the patronage of Henry Grinnell, Esq., with an introduction to the American Expedition, by John C. Lord, D. D., 400 pages, price $1,25. To contain a map of the Arctic Region and plates illustrating the work.

"Where for relentless months continued night,
Holds, o'er the glittering waste, her starry light."

"The natives of America and England have before met upon the Ocean, but they met for deadly strife. Now, too, they met for strife, equally determined, but not with each other. They met in the holy cause of benevolence and human spmpathy, to battle with the elements beneath the Arctic Circle; and the chivalric heroism which the few stout hearts of the two nations displayed in that conflict redounds a thousand fold more to the glory of the actors, their governments and the race, than if four score ships and ten thousand armed men had fought for the mastery of each other upon the broad ocean, and battered hulks and warred corpses had gone down to the coral caves of the sea, a dreadful offering to the demon of Discord, in which event troops of widows and orphan children would have sent up a cry of wail. Now the heroes advanced manfully to rescue husbands and fathers, to restore them to their wives and children."

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On receipt of $1,25, we will forward one copy of above Book (for Agents to use as a sample copy,) by mail, *postage paid*, to any place in the United States, not *exceeding* 300 miles from Buffalo, Chicago or New York.

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*** Publishers of Newspapers in the United States and Canada, publishing above NOTICE, (with this notice,) and sending a copy of their paper, *post paid*, shall be entitled to a copy of above book, deliverable at our store in Buffalo. This offer to be operative till January, 1853.

june 30, '52. G. H. DERBY & CO.

S. MERRILL,

Bookseller and Stationer,

NO. 1, TEMPERANCE HALL,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

The Latest Eastern Publications supplied upon order. june 30 tf

CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

Of all the numerous medicines extant, (and some of them valuable) for the cure of pulmonary complaints, nothing has ever been found which could compare in its effects with this Preparation. Others cure sometimes, but at all times and in all diseases of the lungs and throat where medicine can give relief, this will do it. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in accordance with the directions. We do not advertise for the information of those who have tried it but those who have not. Families that have known its value will not be without it, and by its timely use, they are secure from the dangerous consequences of Coughs and Colds which neglected, ripen into fatal consumption.

The Diploma of the Massachusetts Institute was awarded to this preparation by the Board of Judges in September, 1847; also, the Medals of the three great institutes of Art, in this country; also the Diploma of the Ohio Institute at Cincinnati, has been given to the CHERRY PECTORAL, by their Government in consideration of its extraordinaty excellence and usefulness in curing affections of the Lungs and Throat.

Read the following opinion founded on the long experience of the eminent Physician of the Port and City of

ST. JOHNS, May 8, 1851.

Dr. J. C. Ayer:—Five years trial of your CHERRY PECTORAL in my practice, has proven what I foresaw from its composition, must be true, that it eradicates and cures the colds and coughs to which we, in this section are peculiarly liable.

I think its equal has not yet been discovered, nor do I know how a better remedy can be made for the distempers of the Throat and Lungs.

J. J. BURTON, M. D., F. R. S.

See what it has done on a wasted constitution, not only in the following cases, but a thousand more:

SUNBURY, Jan. 24th, 1851.

Dr. Ayer:—In the month of July, I was attacked by a violent diarrhœa in the mines of California. I returned to San Francisco. My diarrhœa ceased, but was followed by a severe cough—and much soreness. I finally started for home, but received no benefit from the voyage. My cough continued to grow worse, and when I arrived in New York, I was at once marked by my acquaintances as a victim of consumption. I must confess that I saw no sufficient reason to doubt what my friends all believed. At this time I commenced taking your truly invaluable medicine with little expectation of deriving any benefit from its use. You would not receive these lines did I not regard it my duty to state to the afflicted, through you, that my health, in the space of eight months, is fully restored. I attribute it to the use of your Cherry Pectoral

Yours truly, WILLIAM W. SMITH.

WASHINGTON, Pa., April 12, 1848.

Dear Sir:—Feeling that I have been spared from a premature grave, through your instrumentality by the providence of God, I will take the liberty to express to you my gratitude.

A Cough and the alarming symptons of Consumption had reduced me too low to leave me anything like hope, when my physician brought me a bottle of your "Pectoral." It seemed to afford immediate relief, and now in a few weeks time has restored me to sound health.

If it will do for others what it has for me, you are certainly one of the benefactors of mankind.

Sincerely wishing you every blessing, I am

Very respectfully yours,
JOHN J. CLARK,
Rector of St. Peter's Church.

With such assurance and from such men, no stronger proof can be adduced unless it be from its effects upon trial.

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Packages will be received at the cars up to the time of starting, and at our office until 1 o'clock each day.

We are prepared to transport packages, bank notes and specie, to and from any of the eastern cities, also, Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington, Ky., St. Louis, Mo., or any points on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; and to and from Terre Haute, and all intermediate points, and to forward freight from Terre Haute up and down the Wabash.

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Indianapolis, June 30, 1852. ADAMS & CO.

Office in Indianapolis in Kinder's Building, south side Washington Street, near the Court House.

Office open during business hours.

june30 1y C. WOODWARD, Agent.

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Dentist's Fine Gold Foil, and plate, also Plate and Pivot Teeth, for sale at the usual rates.

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june30 6m

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STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, STATIONERY, NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, AND GLASSWARE,

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WE are receiving Country Produce of all descriptions, and paying the highest market price. Dealers visiting Indianapolis are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices, both for Produce and Merchandise generally june30 tf

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TEMPERANCE CHART.

A Weekly Journal:---Devoted to Temperance, Morality, Education, Literature, Useful Arts, Science, General Intelligence, &c.

C. WOODWARD, G. S., EDITOR.] ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA. [JOHN H. OHR, PRINTER.

VOL. II. INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1852. NO. 5.

THE TEMPERANCE CHART,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE GRAND DIVISION, S. of T. OF INDIANA.

Edited by C. Woodward, G. S.,

To whom all Communications and Subscriptions must be addressed, post paid.

OFFICE—*At Adams & Co.'s Express Office, near the Court House.*

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Single copy, one year,	$0 75
Clubs of ten or more, to one address,	50

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☞ In advance in all cases.

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☞ Advertisements must be handed in by Saturday of each week, to insure insertion.

☞ Applications for advertising, or for any kind of Printing for the Order, must be made to

J. H. OHR, Indianapolis.

POETRY.

"I See Beautiful Objects."

The Christian Times says, the following beautiful lines were written by a valued correspondent, and were suggested by a scene at the death-bed of her father. He was observed all at once to raise his hands and clasp them together, while an expression of delight passed over his features. "*What do you see father?*" she asked, "*Oh I see beautiful objects,*" was the reply:

Father! the pearly gates unfold,
The sapphire walls, the streets of gold,
Are bursting on thy sight;
The Angel bands come singing down,
And one has got thy starry crown
And one thy robe of white.

Poising above on silvery wing,
They're waiting thy freed soul to bring
To its new home above:
There, folded to thy Saviour's breast,
How sweet, how full will be thy rest
Beneath his eye of love.

I would not hold thee longer here,
Though well I know that many a tear
For thy dear sake will flow.
The morning dawns upon thy sight,
How long, how dark has been the night!
Father! dear Father! go.

To Parents.

He who checks a child with terror,
Stops its play and stills its song,
Not alone commits an error,
But a great and moral wrong.

Give it play and never fear it,
Active life is no defect;
Never, never break its spirit,
Curb it only to direct.

Would you stop the flowing river,
Thinking it would cease to flow?
Onward it must flow forever;
Better teach it where to go.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Trembling Eyelid.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

It was the day before Christmas, in the year 1778, that during our war of revolution an armed vessel sailed out of the port of Boston. She was strongly built, and carried 20 guns, with a well appointed crew of more than 100, and provisions for a cruise of six months. As she spread her broad white sails; and steered from the harbor with a fair, fresh breeze, she made a noble appearance. Many throbbing hearts breathed a blessing on her voyage, for she bore a company of as bold and skilful seamen as ever dared the perils of the deep. But soon the north wind blew, and brought a heavy sea into the bay. The night proved dark, and they came to anchor with difficulty near the harbor of Plymouth. The strong gale that buffeted them became a storm, and the storm a hurricane.

Snow fell, and the cold was terribly severe. The vessel was driven from her moorings, and struck on a reef of rocks. She began to fill with water, and they were obliged to cut away her masts. The sea rose above the main deck, sweeping over it at every surge. They made every exertion that courage could prompt, or hardihood endure. But so fearful were the wind and cold, that the stoutest man was not able to strike more than two blows in cutting away the mast, without being relieved by another. The wretched people thronged together upon the quarter-deck, which was crowded almost to suffocation. They were exhausted with toil and suffering, and could obtain neither provisions nor fresh water. They were all covered by the deep sea, when the vessel became a wreck.

But, unfortunately, the crew, got access to ardent spirits, and many of them drank to intoxication. Insubordination, mutiny, and madness ensued. The officers remained clear minded, but lost all authority over the crew, who raved about them. A more frightful scene can scarcely be imagined. The dark sky, the raging storm, the waves breaking wildly over the rocks, and threatening every moment to swallow up the broken vessel, and the half-frozen beings who maintained their icy hold on life, lost to reason and to duty, or fighting fiercely with each other. Some lay in disgusting stupidity, others, with fiery faces blasphemed God. Some, in temporary delirium, fancied themselves in palaces, surrounded by luxury, and brutally abused the servants, who they supposed, refused to do their biddings. Others, there were, who, amid the beating of that pittiless tempest, believed themselves in the home that they never more must see; and with hollow reproachful voices, besought bread, and wondered why water was withheld from them by the hands that were most dear.

A few, whose worst passions were quickened by alcohol to a fiend-like fury, assaulted or wounded those who came in their way, making shrieks of defiance, and their curses heard above the roar of the storm. Intemperance never displayed itself in more distressing attitudes. At length death began to do his work. The miserable creatures fell dead every hour upon the deck, being frozen stiff and hard. Each corpse, as it became breathless, was [illegible] of dead, that more space might be left to the survivors.—Those who drank most freely were the first to perish.

On the third day of these horrors, the inhabitants of Plymouth, after making many ineffectual attempts, reached the wreck, not without danger. What a melancholy spectacle! Lifeless bodies stiffened in every form that suffering could devise. Many lay in a vast pile. Others sat with their heads reclining on their knees; others grasping the ice-covered ropes; some in a posture of defence, like the dying gladiator; others with hands held up to heaven, as if deprecating their fate.

Orders were given to search earnestly for every mark or sign of life. One boy was distinguished amid the mass of dead, only by the trembling of one of his eyelids. The poor survivors were kindly received into the houses of the people of Plymouth, and every eeffort used for their restoration. The captain and lieutenant, and a few others who had abstained from the use of ardent spirits survived. The remainder were buried, some in separate graves, and others in a large pit, whose hollow is still to be seen on the south-west side of the burial ground at Plymouth.

The funeral obsequies were most solemn. When the clergyman who was to perform the last service, first entered, and saw more than seventy dead bodies, some fixing upon him their stony eyes, and others stiffened into the horrible expression of their last mortal agony, he was so affected as to faint.

Some were brought on shore alive, and received every attention, but survived only a short time. Others were restored after a long sickness, but with their limbs so injured by the frost as to become cripples for life. In a village, at some distance from Plymouth, a widowed mother, with her daughter, were constantly attending a couch, on which lay a sufferer. It was the boy whose trembling eyelid attracted the notice of pity as he lay among the dead.

"Mother," he said, in a feeble tone, "God bless you for having taught me to avoid ardent spirits. It was this that saved me. After those around me grew intoxicated, I had enough to do to protect mysnlf from them. Some attacked and dared me to fight. Others pressed the poisonous draught to my lips, and made me drink. My lips and throat were parched with thirst. But I knew, if I drank with them, I must loose my reason as they did, and perhaps blaspheme my Maker.

"One by one they died, those poor infuriated wretches. Their shrieks and groans still seem to ring in my ears. It was in vain that the captain and other officers, and a few good men, warned them of what would ensue, if they thus continued to drink, and tried every methed in their power to restore them to order. They still fed upon the intoxicating liquor. They grew delirious; they died in heaps.

"Dear mother, our sufferings from hunger and cold you cannot imagine. After my feet were frozen, but before I lost the use of my hands, I discovered a box among the fragments of the wreck, far under water. I toiled with a rope to drag it up; but my strength was not sufficient. A comrade, who was still able to move a little, assisted me. At length it came within our reach. We hoped that it might contain bread, and took courage. Uniting our strength, we burst it open. It contained only a few bottles of olive oil, yet we gave God thanks; for we found that by occasionally moistening our lips with it, and swallowing a little, it allayed the gnawing, burning pain in the stomach.—Then my comrade died; and I laid beside him as one dead, surrounded by corpses.

"Presently, the violence of the tempest, that had so long raged, subsided; and I heard quick footsteps and strange voices amid the wreck where we lay. They were the blessed people of Plymouth, who had dared every danger to save us. They lifted in their arms and wrapped in blankets all who could speak. Then they earnestly sought all who could move. But every drunkard was among the dead. And I was so exhansted with toil, and suffering, and cold, that I could not stretch a hand to my deliverers. They passed me again and again.

They carried the living to the boat. I feared that I was left behind. Then I prayed earnestly in my heart, 'O Lord, for the sake of my widowed mother, for the sake of my dearest sister, save!' Methought the last man had gone, and I besought the Redeemer to receive my spirit. [illegible] strained every nerve. My whole soul strove and shuddered within me. Still my body was immovable as marble. Then a loud voice said: 'Come back, and help me out with this poor lad. One of his eyelids trembles—he lives.' Oh the music of that sweet voice to me! The trembling eyelid, the prayer to God, and your lessons of temperance, my mother, saved me."

Then the loving sister embraced him with tears, and the mother said: Praise be to Him who hath spared my son to be the comfort of my age!"

Two in a Grave.

Old Tom R—— was a man of good feeling and no little wit—and yet a terrible drunkard. An awful spectacle he was, when I last saw him—but I'll not think of that. Let me rather relate an adventure that befell him.

"Pretty well over the bay, as usual, Tom was one Saturday night heading for home, when he took a lee lurch and brought up in the grave yard. Now it is not my opinion that Tom went there for the purpose of meditation, for he was not much given that way. In fact he always declared that the only part of him that ever *reflected* was his nose—and it certainly was a great and shining light, in its way. Tom found the land more billowy here than in the road and instead of looking upon the last earthly tenements of the departed as incentives to serious thought, only found them stumbling blocks in the way. Now it happened that the sexton had that day dug a grave for old widow P., who was to be buried on the morrow. This he had left uncovered, not supposing that any one 'would seek a lodging *there*.' After tumbling about for some time, Tom found himself at the bottom of this grave, 'struck all of a heap.' 'Down among the dead men sure enough, said he, quoting a part of the chorus of a song. After some ineffectual attempts to rise, 'Well,' he continued, 'I suppose I shall rise, when the rest do,' and with this he settled himself to rest in his narrow bed.

Now it fell out that old Johnny Jones, who kept a bit of a shop on Fore street, was about this time wending his way to his fireside and his wife. Johnny had the reputation of being a very 'snug man,' and well-knowing that time is money, he was in the habit of saving a minute or two by striking across the grave yard on his way home. On this occasion he had with him a new pair of boots, which he had been to the extravagance of procuring for the morrow's wear. On he went over the graves, thinking only of his gains, when he should have been considering his *ways*, until, not suspecting any pitfalls, he pitched head foremost into the open grave, much to the discomfiture of our hero, who considered himself the lawful tenant by right of pre-discovery. Raising himself therefore with an effort, he hiccupped forth with much drunken indignation, '*For God's sake, (hic) can't you let the dead rest.*'

If Johnny had been decomposed by his fall, he was horrified by this interrogation. Disturbing the dead was the last thing he desired to be guilty of. How he got out of the grave he never knew, nor how he got home, but when he recovered himself, he replied to his wife's interrogations, by exclaiming,—*Captain B. came out of his grave, as I passed by, and swore at me like a pirate!*

As for Tom, he awoke next morning a sober if not a wiser man, and finding a nice pair of boots at his feet, appropriated them, and went his way, well satisfied with his dealings with the dead.'—*Portland Transcript.*'

Be sure the Fox is Dead.

The following anecdote, instructive on many other subjects besides that of the Maine Liquor Law, was related by a venerable speaker at the late anniversary meeting of the Free Will Baptists. We find it in the columns of the *Morning Star:*

"Father Phinney wished to relate an anecdote for which the audience were all ready. He proceeded. While hearing Bro. Peck telling how whist these rumsellers have become, I was reminded of one John Skillins, an old bachelor, who lived in Gorham, my native town. Old John was a fox hunter. At one time, an old fox came to his trap, eat off the bait and went off. John went to his trap, looked and said (for he was always taking to himself,) "*What does that fox think to outwit John Skillins?*" So he fixed the bed, and he set his trap the other side up to outwit the fox. But it was one of the cunning old foxes, and he managed to get off the bait, spoil the bed, and get off again without being caught. John went to his trap, and looked on astonished; but he was not to be outwitted by a fox; he would show them that he knew more than the whole tribe of foxes. So he borrowed another trap, and set *two*, so that while the fox was in one, he got his hind leg caught in the other. When John came to his trap, he said, "Good morning, Mr. Fox. Did I not tell you that it was of no use to attempt to outwit John Skillins?" He then took up a pitch knot and whaled him on the head, till the fox laid down just as Bro. Peck says those rumsellers do (applause.) Now, said Phinney, what I want is, that we should not be deceived, but be sure and kill the fox dead."

Keeping Tavern.

Some twenty years ago, a carpenter, who was tired of making an honest living came to a friend of mine in Philadelphia, with a petition for a tavern license, which he requested him to sign. My friend looked at him, and asked why he did not stick to his plane and bench? The answer was.

'Tavern business is a more lucrative trade; I want to get rich.'

'Well, but don't you think you will be affording additional facilities to drunkards to destroy themselves?'

'Perhaps I shall.'

'Do you believe at least five men every year will die drunkards if you succeed in getting a license?'

'Why I never thought of that before; but I suppose it would be so.'

'Then if the Lord lets you keep tavern ten years, fifty men will have died through your agency—now what becomes of the drunkard? Does he go to Heaven?'

'I suppose not.'

'I am sure he does not, for no drunkard shall inherit the Kingdom of Heaven; what becomes of him then?'

'Why he must go to hell.'

'Well, do you think it will be just, if the Lord, at the end of ten years, sends you down to hell too, to look after those fifty drunkards?'

The man threw down his petition, went back to his honest occupation, and never was tempted to desire a license again.

SIAMESE DARKIES.—Two colored children, connected by the vertebræ and said to be quite a match for the Siamese twins are about to be exhibited in the Northern cities, commencing at Petersburgh, Va.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. Jones' Soliloquy.

BY FANNY FERN.

"Mercy on us! what a double and twisted fool I was to marry a handsome man. He never finds a spare minute to adorn me, because he is all the time adorning himself. I never could see the necessity of beauty in a man. For a woman might just as well cut her throat and be done with it, if she isn't pretty; but if a man has a fine, well made figure, and is a gentleman in his manners, that's enough, provided he neither squints, nor smokes, nor swears, and knows enough to hold an unbrella over a lady's bonnet without giving her all the dripings, (A rare masculine accomplishment.)

"Now my husband, Sam Jones, has beauty enough for a dozen of men, and what's more, he kows it. He spends one half his time at the glass, and the other half in making eyes at the women. Couldn't I be the death of him? If we go out to walk every body says what a handsome fellow! How came he to marry such a dowdy little wife? (That's pleasant!) I haven't got a closet in the house that isn't lumbered up with his superfluous rattle-traps. Checked, striped, and plain pants, double and single breasted vests, of every color and shape; boots and pumps without limit; smoking caps, dressing gowns, revolving shirts, with dickies plain on one side, white on the other, made for dress or travelling, with accommodating bosoms to suit all emergencies: Eau de Cologne, club, Macassar oil, curling tongues, scented shaving soap, whisker dye, and a score more of fooleries that I have neither time nor patience to mention.

"I'm never sure what the man's about! it takes me all my time to look after him, and then I get awfully humbugged; and that puts me in mind to inquire (privately) about that 'new club' he has joined.—*Don't believe a word of it! Clubs don't* meet every night in the week, Samivel!

"Next to clubs, I hate widows. They are the very ——! I've heard the heathens called 'benighted;' they've sense enough to burn up the widows when the husband's die—and that's a step further in civilization than we've taken. There's nothing like 'em. If they make up their minds to marry a man it's done. I know one that was terribly afraid of thunder and lightning, and every time a storm came up, she would run into Mr. Smith's house, (he was a widower,) and clasp her little hands and fly around, till the man was half distracted for fear she would get killed; and the consequence was, she was Mrs. Jones Smith before three thunder storms had passed over her head. Wasn't that diplomatic?

"Then there's that little blue eyed widow Wilkins. Didn't she drop her prayer book coming out of church for my handsome husband to pick up? And didn't I see him squeeze her hand when he handed it back to her? And when I told him a long rigamarole of a story going home, to divert his mind from the little minx, didn't he answer 'yes' and 'no' at random, and laugh at the wrong place? And didn't he the next morning put salt in his coffee, and sugar on his beefsteak?

It is astonishing widows will be so indelicate as to doff their weeds. It's nothing more nor less than a walking advertisement for another husband. Mrs. Lee was spending a short time at the sea shore, in her new regimentals, when one of the ladies at the tea table, struck with a sudden thought, said, very innocently, 'By the way, Mrs. Lee, where is your husband?' I should have been very sorry to have told where I thought he was, for the way he used to swear when he talked, was awful to mention!

"Now what a glorious example I'd be to the sex if Providence should see fit to make me a widow! I wonder if Samivel will pop off? I should hate to put my curls behind my ears, but I'd do it, and I wouldn't so much as look at any man, unless it was Tom King. Wonder if he'd marry me? Well! there now! I have spoke in meeting! It can't be helped now, as deacon Smith said, when his daughter surprised him kising widow Moore—'It's natur, Sally; natur.'"

Upwards of fifty ships have sailed from China for California, taking it is estimated, about 16,000 emigrants.

The new banking law of this State went into effect on the first day of July.

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY INDIANAPOLIS

TEMPERANCE CHART.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1852.

Lectures.

Bro. E. H. Parsley, Grand Lecturer, will fill the following appointments:

At Bedford,	July	29
" Springville,	"	30
" Bloomfield,	"	31
" Point Commerce,	Aug.	1
" Spencer,	"	2
" Gosport,	"	3
" Morgantown,	"	4
" Martinsville,	"	5
" Monrovia,	"	6
" Mooresville,	"	7
" Waverly,	"	8
" Allisonville,	"	10
" Portville, or Alfont,	"	11
" New Columbus,	"	12
" Middletown,	"	13
" Muncietown,	"	14
" Granville,	"	15
" Camden,	"	16
" Montpelier and vicinity,	"	17 & 18
" Hartford and vic.,	"	19 & 20
" Marion and vic.,	"	21 & 22
" Wabash,	"	23

Further appointments will be published, as arrangements are made.

We hope the brethren will see that arrangements are made at each place, and that Bro. P.'s travelling expenses are paid.

Grand Lodge I. O. O. F.

The Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment I. O. O. F., of Indiana, were in session in this city last week. We understand from members that a large amount of business was transacted. The following are the officers for the ensuing year:

G. M., Joseph L. Silcox, Shelbyville.

D. G. M., William Henderson, Indianapolis.

G. W., John Dixon, Jeffersonville.

G. S., W. W. Wright, Indianapolis.

G. T., J. B. McChesney, Indianapolis.

G. C., Gamalial Taylor, Madison.

G. Marshal, Marshall Sexton, Rushville.

G. Conductor, Daniel Woolsey, Evansville.

G. Guardian, A. H. Mathews, Laporte.

G. Messenger, G. D. Staats, Indianapolis.

Grand Representatives to Grand Lodge U. S., P. A. Hackleman, Rushville, and Oliver Dufour, Vevay.

The Grand Encampment elected the following officers:

G. P., Daniel Moss, Rising Sun.

G. H. P., J. P. Windle, Terre Haute.

G. S. W., A. F. Jackson, New Albany.

G. J. W. David Dryden, Jeffersonville.

G. S., W. W. Wright, Indianapolis.

G. T., G. G. Holman, Indianapolis.

G. Sentinel, George Brown, Noblesville.

D. G. Sentinel, George D. Staats, Indianapolis.

Representative to the Grand Encampment, U. S., S. Colfax, South Bend.

Second Representative to Grand Encampment U. S., J. P. Chapman, Indianapolis.

New Divisions.

Since the session of the Grand Division, the following charters have been granted. Some are old charters revived:

Muncie No. 12, Muncie.

Greenwood No. 20, Greenwood.

Star No. 274, Clarke Co.

Sugar Grove No. 375, Tippecanoe Co.

Goshen No. 38, Goshen.

Pleasant Valley No. 376, Shelby Co.

Killmore No. 377, Clinton Co.

Eden No. 378, Hancock Co.

Temperance in Scotland.

We learn from various sources that there is a great temperance revival now in progress in Scotland. Weekly temperance meetings are held in Edinburgh and other cities and towns, and a general effort is making to put a stop to the public sale of all intoxicating drinks. The authorities of Edinburgh have ordered all drinking houses to be closed on the Sabbath, which is in that country a bold push towards accomplishing the end sought. May they be successful is our earnest prayer.

Donations to Washington Monument.

Amount previously acknowledged	$144 50
Decatur Division, No. 325,	2 00
Greenfield Division, No. 74,	1 00
Philadelphia Division, No. 349,	1 00
	$148 50

Michigan State Temperance Convention.

This body assembled at Detroit on Wednesday, July 7. It was a very enthusiastic meeting. Seven thousand persons formed a procession, and after marching through the principal streets of the city, retired to a beautiful grove and organized the Convention.

Hon. Jacob M. Howard, of Detroit, formerly a member of Congress from Michigan, was elected President of the Convention, assisted by nine Vice-Presidents and two Secretaries.

Mr. Howard, on taking the Chair, addressed a few appropriate remarks.

Rev. George Duffield offered a fervent prayer to Almighty God, for his divine blessing upon the vast assemblage, and the good cause in which they were engaged; after which Hon. Neil Dow, author of the "Maine Law," was introduced to the meeting, and received with three tremendous cheers.

Mr. Dow proceeded at length with an eloquent, argumentative, and effective speech. He was listened to with the most undivided attention by the great multitude assembled, and was frequently and heartily applauded.

Rev. Dr. Duffield then addressed the assemblage in a short but earnest speech. We have never seen the Doctor more deeply moved, or speak more effectively.

He was followed by Rev. G. L. Foster with a few pointed remarks.

Rev. J. A. Boughman then spoke for a few minutes, in his very happiest vein, sounding the very notes of triumph in our glorious cause, with his clarion voice.

After Mr. Boughman concluded, Mr. "Gardner, the original and inimitable New England Soap man," spoke for a few moments, commending, with a most amusing compound of the comical and pathetic, the astonishing virtues of pure cold water and his own New England Soap.

The following resolutions were then passed:

1st. *Resolved*, That the evils of intemperance cannot be prevented, whilst the traffic in intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, is continued; and that it is the right and the duty of the people, in self-defence, by legislation and other suitable means, to bring such traffic to an end.

2nd. *Resolved*, That the principles of the "Maine Law" meet the approbation of this Convention.

3rd. *Resolved*, That in urging the enactment of such a law in this State—and urging it with the profoundest and most solemn conviction of its necessity—this Convention, without asking freemen to sever their old relations to political parties, do most earnestly appeal to them, in selecting candidates for seats in the Legislature, to keep steadily in view this great object;—an object before which ordinary interests sink into insignificance,—an object appealing not only to the highest moral feeling of community, but to the highest sentiments of patriotism and pride of country.

We pass over the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th resolutions, for want of room.

8th. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of every citizen, without distinction of political parties, to keep in view this great object, and in the exercise of the elective franchise, to cast their votes in such way as to secure the passage of laws necessary to effect the banishment from the State of the evil of drunkenness.

A large amount of business was transacted, and speeches made by Dr. Jewett and others, and the Convention closed with nine cheers for the author of the Maine Law, *Neil Dow*, who was present.

Prince Edward's Island.

A grand Demonstration of the Sons of Temperance, under the auspices of His Excellency, Sir Alexander Bannerman, Lieutenant Governor, came off on Thursday, July 15, on Prince Edward's Island, British America.

It was a gala day with the Sons in that vicinity, and was a splendid affair. The British Provinces are now far in advance of most of the States on the subject of temperance and are making every effort to enact the Maine Law in each one of them, and some already have it.

☞ A Temperance Camp-meeting will be held near South Bend, on the 5th and 6th of August next. Many distinguished speakers are expected and we hope the friends will have a glorious gathering.

Reapers in Australia were, at the last accounts, earning $7 per day.

New Publications.

National Portrait Gallery.—No. 1, of this excellent work is now before us.—Many years since we recollect seeing this same work which is now being republished and thought then, as we think now, that it was a work of great value. It will contain steel plate portraits of one hundred and twenty distinguished Americans with a biography of each. It was originally published at forty dollars. It is now published in better style at ten dollars—the plates alone are worth the money. We recommend it to every American citizen as one of the "treasures of history."—Robert E. Patterson & Co., Publishers, Philadelphia.

Western Odd Fellow's Magazine.—The first number of this Magazine is now upon our table. The editors are Rev. P. G. Geo. B. Jocelyn and John B. Anderson, A. M. It is a well printed periodical and possesses ability and sterling worth. We are not a member of the Order, but recommend it to those who are. Terms—$1 00 per year in advance. It is published monthly at New Albany, Ind. Anderson & Warren, Publishers.

American Temperance Magazine.—The publisher has sent us No. 1, of Vol. 3, of this excellent periodical. It is much improved since the close of the Second Volume. The number before us contains a striking likeness of our old friend B. S. Edwards of Illinois. We can recommend the Magazine as a first class work.

Published by P. T. Sherlock, New York. Terms—single copy $2; 4 copies $7; 7 copies $11; 10 copies $16; 20 copies for $30 and one copy to the person sending for the club. We will forward subscriptions for the work.

☞ We were in the procession yesterday, attendant upon the funeral obsequies of Henry Clay, and we saw but two places of business open on the streets through which we passed; these two places were a couple of liquor shops, one on the north east corner of First street and Jefferson Avenue, the other just above, on the Avenue.—*Mich. Organ.*

What better things could be expected from liquor shops.

When residing in a neighboring State the principal liquor seller of the town lost his wife, and by his orders his clerk kept the shop open from the time she died until after she was buried, and the funeral procession passed by the door which was open, and the usual crowd about it. The owner returned from the funeral to the shop before going to the house, and sent his child, a daughter of ten years, home alone to mourn in solitude the death of a most excellent mother—killed by the brutality of that father, who now left her in silent grief that he might save a few coppers at his miserable rum shop. These things we saw with our own eyes, and though it appears strange, yet it is one of the effects of the traffic—it makes man worse than a brute, and sells his character and his soul for money. We would sooner, much sooner, be a highwayman than a whisky-seller, for while the former takes the purse and leaves the character, the latter takes the purse and "the good name which is rather to be chosen than great riches."

Voting Temperance.

The New York Herald says the temperance men can and will, at the next fall elections, cast a vote of fifty thousand in that State, more than sufficient to change the aspect of the whole State government.

From all our sources of information we are convinced that the temperance men of Indiana will cast at least twenty thousand votes. Both these States have been under the power of Whisky Barrels, Champaine Baskets, and Brandy Bottles long enough, and we hope our voters will now assert their rights as freemen, and cast out such rulers.

Duke of Wellington a Maine Law Man.—The Duke, during the Peninsular War, heard that a large magazine of wine lay on his line of march. He feared more for his men from barrels of wine than batteries of cannon, and instantly dispatched a body of troops to "knock every wine barrel on the head."

The Vincennes Gazette says 10 or 12 deaths from cholera, have occurred among the laborers on the Wabash and Erie Canal, South of Petersburgh, in Pike county.

Maine Law in New Brunswick.

The law recently adopted by the Provincial Legislature differs from that of Maine, in that it tolerates beer-shops.

This we consider a sad defect, principally for the reason that it leaves a loop hole for the violation of the whole law. It is very easy to change the name of a grog, to that of a beer-shop, and sell bald-face whiskey under the name of ale. They will get tired of that feature soon, however, and repeal it.

We see it stated that Queen Victoria has vetoed this Law, but this is untrue. The Queen is an advocate of temperance, and recently, with Prince Albert, attended an immense gathering of children at a juvenile temperance jubilee at Manchester. Bro. Coy also denies it in the following note:

Fredericton, June 26th, 1852.

Worthy Brother:—I presume you have seen it stated in the *Loyalist* that Her Majesty had disallowed the Liquor Bill which passed last winter. I have it from the *best authority* that this is not the case; but on the contrary, this Bill will in due time be confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

Yours, very truly, Asa Coy.

So "Little Vic's" Canadian children will yet have the benefit of legal protection from the curses of the liquor traffic.

Maine State Temperance Convention.

On the 7th of July, this body assembled at Portland, and was organized by the choice of A. S. Richmond, Esq., as President, with three Vice Presidents and three Secretaries. A very large number of the friends of temperance from every part of the State were present and participated in the proceedings, which we have not the space to publish. The following resolutions, which speak for themselves, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the passage of the Maine Law by the Legislature of this State, was not as has been alleged, an act in advance of public sedtiment, but a measure which the people had long desired and had a perfect right to demand.

Resolved, That this law is not as its enemies assert, unjust and despotic but eminently humane, republican and christian in its provisions and principles; that it works no wrong to the dealer, but seeks alike his good and the good of all mankind.

Resolved, That it is the imperative duty of every friend of Temperance to vote for such men and *such only*, in the coming election, for all offices in which their official action will bear upon the law, as are out-spoken, unequivocal friends of the Maine Law.

Resolved, That the State Central Committee be requested to present to the several Candidates for Governor, the doings of this Convention, and interrogate them as to their real position in relation to the Maine Law.

TO THE LITERARY.

One Thousand Dollars Premium!

The undersigned, a committee appointed by the National Division of the Sons of Temperance of North America, with full power to adopt and introduce a new Ritual for Subordinate Divisions, hereby offer a preminm of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for a satisfactory Ritual. Our desire is that it shall be presented as a whole, but reserve the right, if none are approved entire, to appropriate such parts as may be so, and to pay proportionately therefor.

For further information, apply by letter, post paid, or personally, to either of the committee.

All manuscripts must be forwarded by the first of November, 1852, or as much earlier as possible.

Members of the Order are requested to disseminate this notice, and all papers friendly to the cause, to publish the same.

S. F. Carey, College Hill, O.
Chas. Eginton, Lexington, Ky.
John W. Oliver, N. York City.

John B. Gough.

We perceive by our Canadian Exchanges that this celebrated Temperance advocate is traveling in Upper Canada, making a vast number of converts to the Maine Law doctrine and gathering crowds wherever he goes.

There is no man who is doing more good at the present time than J. B. Gough, and none whom we would hail with greater delight in Indiana. An effort has been made to get him to our Campmeetieg in September.

The old oak tree, beneath whose branches Elliott preached to the Indians at South Natick, in 1690, is still standing, a "hale green tree."

Items of News.

A young woman named Sarah Jackson has been arrested at Greenville, Alabama, charged with killing her drunken father.

The Legislature of Illinois has adjourned after an extra session of two weeks, during which they passed over one hundred bills.

A new post office has been established at Claysville, in Hendricks county, to be called *Clayton*, and Wm A. Ragan has the appointment of P. M.

There was an ox on exhibition in Carlinville, Illinois, last week, which measured six feet three in height, is four years old, and weighs about 3,200 pounds.

The clip of wool in the Western States this year, it is estimated will exceed that of 1851, about 15 per cent. In Ohio alone the clip will be about 14,000,000 lbs.

The first pair of buckshin breeches seen in the South Sea Islands were so little understood, that the natives stuffed them with sea-weed and boiled them for dinner.

The Presidential election will take place on the "first *Tuesday* after the first *Monday* in November," which will be the *second* day in November.

At Haverhill, Mass., last week, Mr. Timothy George, a bachelor of the mature age of 74, espoused Miss Anna Ordway, who had lived in the state a single blessedness for 81 years.

The Lafayette *Courier* of the 6th, states that the crops of Wheat and Oats never promised so well in any former season than the present. The *Courier* quotes the prices of Wheat in Lafayette at 48c.

Kentucky U. S. Senator.—Gov. Powell has appointed David Merriweather, of Jefferson county, U. S. Senator, to supply the place made vacant by the death of Mr. Clay.

The wheat crop throughout the Western States is spoken of as looking extremely fine the present season. In Alabama the crop is also very good, and the yield will be greater than for several years past.

Civilization Progressing Westward.—A Post-office has been established at Traverse des Sioux, an Indian trading post, and site for a city in prospective, about 100 miles West by South of St. Paul, on the Minnesota river.

Another New Planet.—J. R. Hind, Esq., of Bishop's Observatory, London, has discovered yet another planet, being the fourth first seen by him, and the fourteenth known to exist between Mars and Jupiter, all of which have been discovered during the present century.

The corner-stone of the Bible-house, in process of erection on the Fourth Avenue, New-York, was laid last week by the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuyson, President of the American Bible Society, with appropriate ceremonies. The new building will cost, according to the estimate, $8,000.

Magnificent Field.—Major J. Jones, of Wheatland, New Castle county, Delaware, the present season, has in wheat, a field of three hundred acres, without a single fence or ditch, or hedge, or any obstruction, save the fence which surrounds it.

Munificent Donation.—George Peabody, Esq., the eminent London banker, has given to the town of Danvers, Mass., which is his native place, the munificent sum of seventy thousand dollars, for the establishment of a lyceum and library, and the erection of the necessary buildings.

How to make large Currants.—The currant likes a moist, and a somewhat shady situation. Downing says: "No shrub shows the good effects of high manuring so completely as the currant. If you wish to get a very large fruit, train the bush on the north side of a trellis, and feed the roots with half-rotten stable manure."

The rowdyism of the week ending June 12th, has fortunately come considerably short of the previous seven days. Not more than three persons have died—this week—from wounds received in assaults; that is, we have had but three murders from rum and rowdyism. We are improving considerably.—*New York Tribune.*

There is to be at Portland a two days State Temperance Convention of all the friends of temperance in Maine, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 28th and 29th of July, 1852, "to form a more perfect organization throughout the State, with a view to sustaining our admirable Anti-Liquor Law, against the assaults of those who seek its overthrow."

Owing to the negligence of a switch tender, a passenger train on the Michigan Central Railroad, when under full headway, near Marshall, was thrown from the track. The locomotive was overturned, and a fireman named Danforth was instantly killed, his brother, the engineer, had his arm broken, and the baggage-man, Albert Warren, had his shoulder put out. Some of the passengers in the second class cars were considerably, and a woman severely bruised.

Correspondence.

For the Temperance Chart.

MR. EDITOR:—When I first read the article in your paper of the 14th inst., which is intended to be a review of my position on the Temperance question, I determined to leave the writer "alone in his glory;" first, because it is anonymous, and secondly, because it is so manifestly absurd that it needs no reply. But on further reflection I have concluded that there may be other weak-minded, but kind-hearted brethren who may doubt my orthodoxy, and thus be offended. Lest there should be, I will give it brief notice. It may pay, even to relieve the mind of 'Washingtonian' himself, for, judging from the communication alluded to, he is a well-meaning man, and may have some influence in the immediate neighborhood in which he lives. I do not consider it, then, an unworthy notice, to satisfy one so humble in talents and position as he, for even our weakest brethren have claims upon us.

Now, the brunt of my offending is expressing a preference for the details of the "Massachusetts Law" over those of the "Maine Law." I am sorry to differ from as sincere a Temperance man as "Washingtonian" on so vital a question, but when I find myself in company with such men as Neal Dow, Gen. Carey, Judge O'Neal, Wm. R. Stacy, and, I believe, every member of the late National Division, except one man from Rhode Island,—at least so far as I heard any expression from them—I can afford to have my well-meaning friend "Washingtonian" gently rap me on the knuckles for dissenting from him. I presume "Washingtonian" takes the "Chart," but he does not keep posted up in all things appertaining to the Temperance question, or he would know better than to say the section which tolerates the manufacture of liquors was a concession to the "rum power." It was the dictate of common sense. The section prohibiting the manufacture in Maine is about as much needed there as is a law in Indiana forbidding catching cod-fish. There was but one distillery in Maine, a one-horse affair, making the meanest kind of whisky, mostly out of potatoes. It was an act of mercy to dry it up. Yet the Maine Law provides for selling liquor. Now the Massachusetts Law is as stringent in reference to the traffic as the Maine Law, but, with good sense, provides that for legitimate purposes it may as well be made at home as imported.—But my very good friend does not appear to object to the provision which allows its manufacture for legitimate purposes in Massachusetts—the defect is that it allows it to go out of the State for any purpose the purchaser may choose. Now had the law said, "To be exported out of the State for mechanical and medicinal purposes only," it would have satisfied my friend. Yet any man with two grains of common sense would see, in a minute, that such a clause would be nugatory. What control could the maker, or any one, have over the barrel of whiskey, after it had passed the State? Such a law would only provide for an indefinite amount of fraud. Every man who bought, would only buy for lawful purposes, and sell as he pleased after he got home. I never had unbounded confidence in the wisdom of Yankees, but I always gave them credit for more common sense than such a law as that would imply. Even in the palmiest days of the blue laws they never enacted such an absurdity. Now I am prepared to show that it is as "manifestly right" to manufacture whisky for innocent purposes, as it is to manufacture meal or flour, and no man but a one-idea'd fanatic will dissent from it. It is the design of this law to allow such a manufacture. If it proves defective, it can and will be amended. I was particular in inquiring about the origin of that section, and found it had been inserted, not by the "Rum power," nor as a concession to it, but because such men as Stacy and Wilson and others deemed it "manifestly right."

Now this par excellence Temperance man, who tortures my suggestion into a "fulminating edict," designed to bind all concerned, would make it appear if he could, that I take a position different from the Temperance Convention of last winter, when, in fact, my position is identical with the position they adopted. Had he been present, as all such good Temperance men should have been, he would have learned that that very point was discussed at great length, and the result was, that we resolved to suppress the manufacture and sale of liquors *as a beverage*, and no more. This is just what the Massachusetts Law does. The Maine Law suppresses the manufacture altogether, and our Temperance Convention thought this manifestly wrong, hence, after a lengthy discussion by as good Temperance men as the sun ever shone on, we adopted the Massachusetts Law, in this respect, as the platform of Indiana, and it was adopted almost unanimously. No one, so far as I remember, advocated that section of the Maine Law as applicable to Indiana. There was too much good sense in the Convention to propose a law which provides for selling liquor, and then compels the agent to go out of the State for what we make purer, better and cheaper at home. Had our soil been as barren as that of Maine, so that we could make no spirits here but the meanest kind, it would have been wise and humane to have dried up mean distilleries. By the way, it is rich, that some wiseacre in Indiana, has discovered that, after all, those Bostonians and other Yankees, who have been filling our land with their rejoicings over the passage of the Maine Law, were mistaken. They have only got a thing sort o' like it, but marred by concessions to the "Rum power." I guess that the rummies in Boston are like a famous General who lost most of his best men in battle, yet retaining the field. He replied to a friend who was congratulating him on the victory, "Another such a victory and I am done." Another such a concession will about finish these men, if indeed they are not "done finished" already.

Now, Mr. Editor, if your correspondent wishes to discuss the relative merits of the details of these two laws, let him come on if he thinks it will be promotive of good. I am for the Maine Law, with such modifications as will suit it to our latitude, not as concessions, but *manifest rights*.

T. A. GOODWIN.

For the Temperance Chart.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA TERRITORY, June 30th, 1852.

BRO. WOODWARD—*Dear Sir:*—You may, perhaps, be a little surprised to receive a communication dated as above, but the great cause of Temperance meets with such a hearty response, that I cannot but drop you a few lines. By the way, you will think it strange, no doubt, when I tell you I came up on a steamboat on the Mississippi that was a Temperance boat, out and out, and is in the regular trade from Galena to St. Paul. She neither countenances or keeps liquor, nor runs on the Sabbath—two important traits in her character. I must give you her name—NOMINEE, Capt. Smith. I want you to put her name in glowing capitals, as she is an excellent boat, not to be surpassed by any in this Western country, and should any of your folks ever take a trip to St. Paul, I advise them to go on her. But what I want to get at is this, you know they have the Maine Law in this Territory, and I tell you they carry it out in all respects. To illustrate this, I will give you an instance. A young gentleman of the *Bar* went down the river to purchase some of the good *crater*, and found it, as he thought, to his advantage to make a large purchase, which he did, and shipped it for Galena, as all goods have to be re-shipped there. Well, when he got to Galena, some of the good Temperance men told him he had better leave it, and not send it to St. Paul, as they had the Maine Law up there; but he persisted, and finally concluded to go up first and investigate the matter, which he did, and at the advice of some of his particular friends, he concluded he was of the upper law crust, and could evade the law. But when the liquor came to be landed at St. Paul, sure enough here stood an officer; and when it was rolled out on the dock, the officer had made ample provision for taking care of it, and confiscated the whole shipment, amounting to $4,000. Thus you see how they do things up here.

Gen. Riley has up his handbill for one thousand able-bodied men to come and hear the wrongs of the widow and orphan, for which he proposes to pay wholesale dealers 25 cents per hour, retailers 18¾, and idlers 12½. This I suppose is the drilling of recruits, as on Monday, the 5th of July, they are to have a grand rally and celebration, and everybody is invited to attend. I should like if you could only be here. Gen. Cary is expected to address the meeting, with other distinguished persons. There is no danger of Minnesota not being right on the Temperance question. I hope Indiana will take pattern.

I must say a word about my trip from Galena here. Never having been on the Mississippi before, of course it could not but be grand to me; but I must confess that it far surpasses anything I had ever expected to see. It is not so wide as I supposed, nor as muddy. You are never out of sight of islands, nor from seeing one side of the river, all the time. The first thing of any note that attracted my attention was old Fort Crawford, situated at Prairie-du-Chien, which affords a magnificent view. It is here that Gen. Taylor was quartered for some time, and was superintending the building of this Fort, much of the work having been done under his immediate direction. There are many old papers now to be found with his own signature to them. His residence, while here, is still in good repair and taste. The Fort is very large, being about three hundred yards square, and all built of sandstone, and plastered inside. The outer enclosure is about fifteen feet high, made of higher timber, about one foot square, set upright into the ground, which affords a perfect barrier against any invasion.—Gen. Scott was also quartered here for a time. It is now all evacuated, and is in a manner worthless, having cost the government about one million dollars. The government hires a man to take charge of it, and keep it from decay as much as possible, but of course it must eventually go to ruin. It is from this Fort that Gen. Atkinson marched, when he followed up and fought the great battle of Bad Axe, fifty-five miles above the Fort, and which resulted in the capture of Black Hawk, and the total destruction of his whole army, including women and children. From the river you have a most beautiful view of the point or elevation from which he could overlook the whole battle, both on the river and on land. It seems as if Nature designed it for the very occasion, as I could no other point possessing all the advantages for our army to be so completely victorious. But I have already written too long.

Yours in L. P. & F.,

J. Q. A. P.

For the Temperance Chart.

DELPHI, July 6th, 1852.

BRO. WOODWARD:—The friends of temperance, in "Old Carroll," are up and doing. Bro. Pease reanimated the dry bones last winter. Since then we have been at work; the county has been pretty thoroughly canvassed, and success, to a considerable extent, has crowded our efforts. We had a Mass Meeting, on Wednesday, June 30th, at which about five thousand persons were present—some excellent speeches were delivered, and a free dinner served up in a delightful grove. The young ladies of Pittsburg came out with a banner, on which was inscribed "Total abstinance or no husband," and the citizens of the same village appeared under a banner, on which was "Spread in bold relief their firm resolve, to vote for no man who is not a firm and constant temperance man, and a like resolution to sustain no 'Press' that panders the whisky click."

Although we have gained ground, we are yet in a critical situation. Many of our leading men, especially politicians, are at heart opposed to the cause, but they dare not come out like men and avow their hostility. They are moderate, milk and water temperance men—in other words, they have stolen the "livery" of temperance to serve alcohol in. Men who have enlisted in our ranks, have sunk with the filth and dirt of the "under current." Some tell us they are good temperance men, but when it comes to legal suasion, they are out, and some are perfectly horror stricken at the idea of legislating on a moral question.

There is not a doubt but we shall be represented in the next Legislature by temperance men; but whether they will be counterfeit or genuine, is not yet certainly known. Our opponents are posted up in the way of trickery, and will have to be closely watched. However, since our mass meeting, the "powers that be" have not been heard to call us a "set of Jack Asses," "fanatics," "ultraists," "fools," &c., as heretofore; and I am inclined to think that the "moderate men," including some political aspirants, long faced church members, and others too tedious to mention, will henceforth let us alone.

Yours for the war, J. H. F.

For the Temperance Chart.

HUNTSVILLE, RANDOLPH Co., July 7.

BRO. WOODWARD:—Allow me to give you a brief account of a Temperance Celebration, on the 3d inst., at this place.

We were favored with a pleasant day; and against 11 o'clock, near three thousand persons, from the neighboring towns and country, had assembled in our village. Several Divisions, and most of the Daughters of Economy Union, were here.

At 11 o'clock we formed in procession, and proceeded to a grove near town, where, at the stand, our Division was presented with a copy of the Sacred Scriptures, by Miss E. Kelso, as the representative of the Ladies of our place and vicinity. After which we formed again in procession, and proceeded to dinner. The Sons of our Division, and the friends of temperance of our place and vicinity, prepared a free dinner, which was placed on a table about three hundred feet in length, not far from the stand. After dinner, we returned to the stand, where the large audience was ably addressed by the Hon. George W. Julian, of Centreville, and the Rev. Mr. Luce, of Winchester.

The prospects of our Division are flattering. We have many good and zealous temperance men in this vicinity. We shall exert our influence to the utmost, to elect men to represent us in the next Legislature, who are temperance men, and who will favor a stringent law prohibiting the making and vending of ardent spirits.

Yours in L. P. and F.

W. F. KELSO.

For the Temperance Chart.

LADOGA, July 3d, 1852.

BRO. WOODWARD:—I now sit down to give you and the friends of Temperance a brief history of the progress of temperance in this town and vicinity, though we cannot progress much farther for want of material, and we feel ourselves fortified against any invasion of the rumites, and we feel that we could with propriety say, that we have attained to the highest pinnacle of temperance. On Saturday the 3d of July, we had a public celebration. The Orders of Sons of Temperance, Odd Fellows, and Cadets of Temperance, together with the Sabbath Schools, formed in procession, and after taking the circuit of the town repaired to one of the churches, and were very eloquently addressed by Bros. Wells, Harney, and Harrison, after which the congregation dispersed to their daily avocation, much delighted with the interview. As for our sentiments with regard to legislation on the liquor traffic, we endorse the sentiment, "go for the Maine Law, all of the Maine Law, and nothing but the Maine Law will do us;" we speak our opinion boldly and independently, and none dare molest or disturb us. Our Division is still on the increase, and we are true to the cause, true to ourselves, and true to all humanity. The Cadets are also doing a good part in this great and glorious work.

We have also a Social Order organized in this place, and already one hundred and sixty-five have signed their names to that instrument, which if faithfully kept, will insure them forever against the curse of intemperance, and render them a blessing to their families and to the community at large. F.

For the Temperance Chart.

UTICA, Ind., July 1st, 1852.

DEAR SIR:—The Temperance cause is flourishing in Utica. Both the Sons and Cadets are at work. When the Cadets first started here, there were a great many boys who chewed and smoked tobacco, and used profane language, but there are few now; and when the Sons of Temperance started here there were many degraded drunkards in our community, but now some of them fill the highest station in the Division, and what few there are left are ashamed to be seen with their bottles. Not long since I was in conversation with a drunkard's boy and inquired of him if his father kept a bible, he answered no, nor we hain't got any books neither. I then inquired of him if he ever had a newspaper, he said no. O how I felt for him, I thought I would never be a drunkard. I have been much gratified to read some pieces from the Chart, and I hope you will endeavor to send us plenty more of the same sort. Seeing there was no correspondence from our Section, I concluded to let you know how we are getting along. Excuse my bad form of writing.

Yours, in Love, Purity, and Fidelity,

A TRUE CADET.

Temperance Celebration.

We had the pleasure, last week, of attending the Fourth of July Temperance celebration and Barbecue, at Mt. Pleasant, and we are happy to say that our highest expectations were more than realized. We have never, in all our life seen a more orderly concourse of people. Everything was well conducted, and good will and harmony seemed to pervade the entire assembly.

Early on Saturday morning the glorious Stars and Stripes were run up at half mast trimmed in black, on a tall pole in the public square prepared for the occasion, in mourning for the greatest of Statesmen, Henry Clay. At about half past ten o'clock the Sons of Temperance met at their Hall, and about 11 o'clock, in connection with the Daughters and Cadets of Temperance, and a very large number of citizens, numbering in all near one thousand persons, preceded by the Mt. Pleasant Brass Band, formed a procession on the public square, under the auspices of our friend James Bryant, Esq., and marched to the grove, where prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. McMahan. The Temperance Declaration was then read by Dr. W. R. Sherman, after which Rev. Mr. Shumate delivered a very able and eloquent address, when the procession formed and marched to the table, where a sumptuous dinner was prepared by the citizens. We believe about ninety persons signed the pledge.

We heartily congratulate the fraternity on the successful termination of their first effort. All who were participants of their hospitality on that occasion—for their hospitality is unbounded—will ever remember that celebration with pleasurable emotions. May success crown all their efforts for the furtherance of the glorious cause.

At a temperance meeting of the citizens of Hagerstown, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted, to-wit:

WHEREAS, the custom of drinking spirituous liquors has ever been and still is, of all evil that affect the human family, the most ruinous, as it deprives us of our credit, injures our families, perverts our judgment, corrupts our affections, fills our neighbor's houses with scenes of bloodshed, separates the kindred ties of affection in families, alienates husband from wife and wife from husband, parents from children and children from parents, sows the seeds of disease in our very vitals, and does not withdraw its infernal influence until its laboring subjects, worn out by sickness and pain, sink forever, in untimely and dishonorable graves, and even then its deadening, withering blasts pursue the orphans and widows which it has made, and point them out as suitable objects for the scorn and contempt of a cold and unfeeling world; therefore,

Resolved, That the traffic in intoxicating drinks as a beverage is morally wrong.

Resolved, That all places where intoxicating liquors are sold as a beverage, are in a moral view, nuisances and should as such be legally treated.

Resolved, by the citizens of Hagerstown, that they are in favor of the enactment of a law in the State of Indiana similar to the Maine Liquor Law.

AWFUL DESTRUCTION OF LIFE.—The steamer St. James, on the 5th inst., while returning to New Orleans from Boixi, exploded on Lake Ponchartrain, and burnt up. Fifty lives were lost, among whom were Judge Preston, of the Supreme Court, and Attorney Wolf. What makes this disaster so melancholy in its character is the criminality of the officers—they were racing with the Mobile packet at the time.

The Choctaw Nation has for many years had a law prohibiting both the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks. It has worked happily. So says the Rev. Mr. Byington, a missionary who has been among them thirty years.

Acknowledgments.

Bro. J. B. Maghee, Evansville, sends us $17 and 34 subscribers.

Bro. I. W. Fagit, Clifty, sends us $3 50 and 7 names. We will send as directed.

Bro. A. Osborn, Newburgh, sends $5 and 10 names.

Bro. J. Kilgore, Monroe, sends $3 and 6 names in addition to his former club.

Bro. W. B. Bowman, Somerset, hands us $2 for 4 subscribers towards his club.

Bro. P. S. Sage, Allensville, sends $1 and 2 additional names to his club.

Bro. J. H. Thornton, Leavenworth, sends $5 and 10 names.

Bro. W. H. Thornburgh, Hagerstown, hands us $1.50 and 3 additional names to his club.

Bro. M. G. Parker, New Winchester, sends $2 and 4 additions to his club.

Bro. J. Blue, Battle Ground, sends $5 and 10 names.

Bro. M. L. Johnson, Manilla, sends us $5 and 10 names.

Bro. J. Underwood, Pennville, sends us $5 and 10 names.

Bro. B. F. Millspaugh, Booneville, sends us $8 and 16 subscribers.

Bro. J. W. Crowley, Greensboro, sends us $2.50 for 5 additional subscribers to his club.

Bro. W. G. McGlashon, Crown Point, sends $1.50 and 3 names for his club.

Bro. J. Q. A. Perrin, Rossville, sends us $3 and 6 names on club.

Bro. J. R. Davidson, Noblesville, sends us $5 and 10 names.

Bro. E. H. Waugh, Morgantown, sends $7 and 14 names.

Bro. B. F. Duncan, Greenfield, sends us $12 and 24 names.

Bro. Elwood Pleas, Spiceland, sends us the funds for 10 copies. All right.

Bro. W. P. Wills, Merom, sends $2 for 3 copies.

Bro. W. M. Lowman adds one to his club.

Bro. J. S. Brownfield, Clarksburgh, sends $5 and 10 names.

Bro D. T. McKee, Carrollton, Ky., sends $1 for 2 additional names to his club.

Bro. R. Tilford, New Washington, sends $5 for 10 copies.

DEATHS.

DIED, at his residence in Plymouth, on the 7th inst., Huron J. Metcalf, aged 33 years 3 months, leaving a wife and two children to mourn his loss.

Bro. M. was a member of Plymouth Division, No. 107, S. of T.

DIED, on the 3d of June, at the house of Wm. Johnson, five miles north of Merom, Bro. John C. Crawford, a member of Merom Division, No. 271, S. of T., aged 24 years.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

HAVING contracted for the printing of the Grand Division S. of T., I will keep a form of the Constitution and By-laws of Subordinate Divisions, constantly in type, and when the alterations from the form furnished by the Grand Division is small, will furnish them at the following rates:

100 copies,	$5 00
200 "	8 00
300 "	10 00

Under the new law, the postage must be pre-paid which is $1 00 on the 100 copies.

Being a member of the Grand Division, and a practical printer, I devote my whole time and attention to the work, and guaranty that it shall be done in good style and accurately.

All orders, accompanied with the cash, directed either to me, or to C. Woodward, Grand Scribe, will be promptly attended to.

Indianapolis, June, 1852. JOHN H. OHR.

P. S. Constitutions and By-Laws for Temples, Sections, and Unions, will be furnished at reasonable rates. J. H. O.

Divisions who wish Constitutions, or any other kind of printing done with neatness and dispatch, we would recommend them to Bro. Ohr. Bro. O. is a practical printer, and a member of the Grand Division. C. WOODWARD, G. S.

WIT AND SENTIMENT.

Smithers on going home the other night was run against by a three story house which was chasing a lamp post up Canal street. On coming too, he thus reasoned with himself. Is that mud, (hiccup) or is it brains? (hiccup.) If it's mud I'm mortally 'toxicated. If it's brains I'm slightly dead [hiccup,] that's all." When we left he was trying to persuade a freestone stoop that it was unconstitutional to leave awning posts out of doors after nightfall.

Mr. O'Flaherty undertook to tell how many were at the party. "*The two Crogans were one*, meself was two, Mike Finn was three, and—and—who the nick was four? Let me see (counting his fingers) *the two Crogans was one*, Mike Finn was two, meself was three—and—bedad! there was four of us, but Saint Patrick couldn't tell the name of the other. Now its meself that has it; Mike Finn was one, *the two Crogans was two*, meself was three—and—and—by my sowl, I think there was but three of us, afther all."

The Boston Post says the book case which the Queen of England is about to present to the Emperor of Austria, will cost $50,000. If she would give him a New Testament worth one dollar, and then $49,999 to read it, there might be some prospect of improvement in the young man.

There are 100,000 servants in London, and one-tenth of these are always out of employment.

Sons of Temperance.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL DIVISION.

JOHN BELTON O'NEALE, of S. C., M. W. P.
NEAL DOW, of Maine, M. W. A.
DR. F. A. FICKARDT, of Pa., M. W. S.
R. W. FOUST, of Pa., M. W. T.
REV. L. M. LEE, of Va., M. W. Chap.
W. RICHARDSON, of W. N. Y., M. W. Con.
J. F. GROSH, of Illinois, M. W. Sen.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.

T. A GOODWIN, of Brookville, G. W. P.
E. P. LOVELAND, of Peru, G. W. A.
C. WOODWARD, of Indianapolis, G. S.
JAMES HALL, of Indianapolis, G. T.
REV. C. W. MILLER, of Peru, G. Chap.
R. T. BROWN, of Crawfordsville, G. C.
THEO. ROBINSON, of Utica, G. Sen.

The next Annual Session, will be held in Indianapolis, commencing Monday, October 25th, 1852, at 6 o'clock P. M.

DIVISIONS IN INDIANAPOLIS.

WASHINGTON DIVISION, No. 10, meets every Friday evening in Temperance Hall.

FIDELITY DIVISION, No. 44, meets every Wednesday evening at same place.

Temple of Honor.

OFFICERS OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF TEMPLARS OF TEMPERANCE.

JOHN P. SIMONS, of Pa., M. W. T.
ISAAC PAUL, of Tenn., M. W. V. T.
J. WADSWORTH, of Ohio, M. W. R.
A. M. SCOTT, of Ohio, M. W. Tr.
REV. ASA DRURY, of Ky., M. W. Chap.
B. O'CONNELL, of Ala., M. W. U.
WILSON MILLOR, of Ill., M. W. S.

The next session will be held in the city of New York, June 16th, 1853.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND TEMPLE OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.

C. WOODWARD, of Indianapolis, G. W. T.
JNO. A. MANN, of Mt. Vernon, G. W. V. T.
JOHN H. OHR, of Indianapolis, G. W. R.
ELIJAH SABIN, of New Albany, G. Tr.
REV. D. MCINTIRE, of Princeton, G. W. C.
R. ROBSON, of New Harmony, G. W. U.
W. P. ROBINSON, of Jeffersonvile, G. W. G.

The next semi-annual session will be held in Logansport, on Wednesday, November 17th, 1852, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

OLIVER TEMPLE NO. 6, OF INDIANAPOLIS,

Meets every Monday evening, at Templar's Hall, corner of Washington and Meridian Streets.

SOCIAL DEGREE, meets every Wednesday evening at same place.

DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

SIGOURNEY UNION, No. 3, meets at Temperance Hall every Saturday afternoon.

CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

MARION SECTION, No. 2, meets at Temperance Hall, every Saturday evening.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
TEMPERANCE CHART,

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION, S. OF T. OF INDIANA.

VOLUME II.

Several attempts have been made by the Grand Division of this State to establish a permanent temperance paper in this State, which from various causes have heretofore failed. In the spring of 1851, the Grand Division resolved to take the paper under its own patronage, and the plan has succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations. The paper is now permanently established, and will after the commencement of the 2d volume, be published weekly. It will continue to advocate the cause of temperance in its broadest sense, embracing all the various organizations having for their object the entire destruction of the liquor traffic.

TERMS:

The CHART will be published weekly, on good paper, and new type, on the following terms:

Single subscribers, 75 cents per year.

Clubs of ten or more to one post office, 50 cents per year.

Payable in all cases in advance.

This is the *cheapest Temperance paper in the world!* It will be published by Bro. JOHN H. OHR, with whom the Grand Division has made a contract, and edited as heretofore by the Grand Scribe. A limited number of advertisements will be inserted, at the usual rates.

All letters relating to the paper, and all communications, should be addressed, *post paid*, to C. WOODWARD, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind.

All D. G. W. P.'s, and W. P.'s are, by a resolution of the Grand Division, authorized agents of the Chart.

Remittances can be sent through the postmasters free of postage.

The postage on the Chart will be as follows:

In Marion County, free. Any distance not exceeding 50 miles 5 cents per quarter, over 50 and under 300 miles, 10 cents per quarter.

CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00. Books, $2 00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. WOODWARD, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind., free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20 00.

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

J. H. OHR, G. W. R.

Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys of ——, believing the Order of Cadets of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Section of the State of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called the —— Section, No. ——, Cadets of Temperance, of the State of Indiana, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Section, and also those of the acting Head of the Order.

Enclosed is the fee for Charter, R. B.'s and officers' cards, $5 00.

It must also be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not; if they are, of what Section. The application to be directed to the Grand Secretary, free of postage.

It must also be certified by a W. P. or P. W. P., that the W. Patron elect is a Son of Temperance in good standing.

Address (post paid) HENRY OHR, G. S., C. of T., Indianapolis, Indiana.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the —— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00.

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

Address (post paid,) Mrs. ELIZA RICHMOND, G. S. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

The American Life and Health Insurance Company.

Office—No. 7, South Third St., Philadelphia.

Officers.

LEONARD JEWELL, *President.*
JAMES PEACOCK, *Treasurer,*
JOHN C. SIMS, *Sec'y and Actuary.*
THOS. S. SMITH, *Solicitor*

JOHN F. BIRD, FRED. A. FICKARDT, } *Medical Examiners.*

CHARLES WOODWARD, Indianapolis, Ind., General Agent for the State of Indiana.

THIS Company issues policies at Total Abstinence Rates, Joint stock Rates, and at Mutual Rates, which for $1000 on the life of a person 30 years of age, are as follows:

Age.	*Total Abstinence.*	*Joint Stock.*	*Mutual.*
30	$15.40	$19.60	$23.60

A further table of Rates will be furnished at the Office.

The condition in Total Abstinence rates (believed to be the lowest in the Union,) is *entire forfeiture* upon the departure of the Insured from Total Abstinence in its strictest sense.

Policies at Joint Stock and Mutual rates, contain no condition except as usual in Life Insurance.

HEALTH INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

All Moneys received from the Insured, for Annual Premiums, after deducting expenses, will be divided among the Sick.

The Public have for some time been familiar with the subject of Life and Health Insurance, but it is obvious that too little thoughts has been given to the latter. LIFE Insurance benefits our successors, while HEALTH Insurance directly benefits ourselves. It makes provision for a time of sickness, when the products of a man's industry are cut off, and want unites with Disease to aggravate his distress. It is at this gloomy period, when he is prostrated and helpless, and when despondency would otherwise overwhelm him, that the holder of a *Health Insurance Policy* will realize its benefits.

RATES, under 50 years of age,

$2,00	per year,	for	$2,00	per week.
3,00	"	"	3,00	"
4,00	"	"	4,00	"
5,00	"	"	5,00	"
6,00	"	"	6,00	"

Over fifty and under sixty.

$2,50	per year,	for	$2,50	per week.
3,75	"	"	3,00	"
5,00	"	"	4,00	"
6,25	"	"	5,00	"
7,50	"	"	6,00	"

When the Fund shall amount to Three Dollars and upwards for every person insured and sufficient to warrant an additional distribution, the weekly allowances will be increased in accordance with the Rules of the Policy.

All the members of a Temple or Division insured at greatly reduced rates.

Applications for Agencies in any of the cities or towns in the State, should be made to the undersigned, *post paid*, or in person.

As Agent for the above Company, I am prepared to receive applications for Policies at any of the above rates.

CHARLES WOODWARD, Agent,
At ADAMS & CO.'S Express Office.
J. L. MOTHERSHEAD, *Medical Examiner.*
june 30 '52-1y

Ohio Life Insurance Company,

Capital $100,000.

JOINT STOCK AND MUTUAL,

CINCINNATI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Wm. Burnet, Jno. N. Ridgway, Chas. Goodman, S. Robert, E. S. Haines, Jno. M. Blair, J. W. Donohue, Eden B. Reeder, Wm. Person.

WM. BURNET, President.

S. W. REEDER, Sec'y. J. W. DONOHUE, Vice Pres't.

Office in Reeder's Building, Third street, between Almy's and City Bank.

This Company insures Lives at the lowest rates consistent with safety, either upon the Joint Stock or Mutual plan.

In the Joint Stock Department, premium payable quarterly, semi-annually or annually. On the Mutual plan, one-half the premium paid in Cash, the balance by a note bearing six per cent. interest—the interest only payable annually. Persons insuring on the mutual plan, participate in the profits of the Company in that department.

The undersigned having been appointed agent for the above Company, is prepared to fill applications for Life Insurance, on favorable terms.

Any information on the subject and pamphlets explaining the nature and utility of Life Insurance, furnished without charge, at the office of the Agent.

C. WOODWARD, Agent.

Office at Adam's & Co.'s Express Office, near the Court House, Indianapolis, Ind.
june 30, '52-1y.

D. CRAIGHEAD. R. BROWNING.

CRAIGHEAD & BROWNING,

Dealers in all kinds of

Drugs, Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Paints, Oils, Chemicals, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Glassware Window Glass, Brushes, Cosmetics, Spices, Cigars, Tobacco, Perfumery, &c.,

WASHINGTON STREET,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

ALL are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices, as we feel confident we can render satisfaction both as to prices and quality of articles. Great care is taken in the selection of articles, in reference to their purity, as we endeavor at all times to keep such articles as are strictly pure and genuine. Every article will be waranted as represented. Orders from Physicians and others promptly attended to. Particular attention given to filling Prescriptions and compounding Medicines, which, in all cases, shall receive the personal attention of one of the firm. june 30

SMALL CHANGE.

THE undersigned is prepared to furnish Merchants and others with *three cent pieces* from the United States Mint at Philadelphia, *free of transportation*, in sums of 30, 60, and 90 dollars, upon deposit of Gold or Eastern Exchange. Also cents and half cents, upon payment of frieght on gold to Philadelphia, or on Eastern Exchange free of freight.

C. WOODWARD, Agent,
june 30 Adams & Co.'s Express.

WILLIAM HANNAMAN,

DEALER IN

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Surgical Instruments, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Woods, Medical and Window Glass, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.

Washington, 3 doors west of Pennsylvania St.,
june 30 1y INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

C. B. DAVIS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Booksellers and Stationers,

No. 12, Washington Street,
june30 1y INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

National Series of STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS,

Published by A. S. BARNES & Co., 51, *John St., New York; for sale, wholesale and retail, by C. B. Davis, Indianapolis, Indiana.*

THE attention of teachers and friends of education generally, is invited to the following list of Text Books adapted for the use of Schools, Academies, and Colleges. Numerous testimonials of their merits, from many distinguished sources, could here be given, but are entirely omitted, with the hope that intelligent teachers who have not seen the works, will examine for themselves. Many of the books here enumerated are already generally known and in extensive use throughout the United States.

DAVIES' SYSTEM OF MATHEMATICS.

Davies' Primary Table Book, 10 cents.
" First Lessons in Arithmetic, 20 cents.
" School Arithmetic, 38 cents.
Key to Davies' School Arithmetic, 38 cents.
Davies' Grammar of Arithmetic, 30 cents.
" University Arithmetic, 75 cents,
Key to Davies' University Arithmetic, 75 cents.
Davies' Elementary Algebra, 75 cents.
Key to Davies' Elementary Algebra, 75 cents.
Davies' Elementary Geometry, 75 cents.
" Practical Mathematics (in press).
" Bourdon's Algebra, $1 25,
" Legendre's Geometry, $1 25.
" Elements of Surveying, $1 25.
" Analytical Geometry, $1 25.
" Diff. and Integral Calculus, $1 25.
" Descriptive Geometry, $1 75.
" Shades, Shadows, etc., $2 00.
" Logic of Mathematics, $1 50.

THE ELEMENTARY SCIENCES.

Chambers' Treasury of Knowledge, 75 cents.
" Natural Philosophy, 75 cents.
" Elements of Zoology, 25 cents.
Hamilton's Elements of Physiology, 75 cents.
Page's Elements of Geology, 75 cents.
Ried and Bain's Chemistry, 75 cents.
Clark's Elements of Drawing, 75 cents.
Fulton & Eastman's Chirographical Charts, $3 00.
Key to Fulton & Eastman's Charts, 20 cents.
Fulton & Eastman's Writing Books, 10 cents,
" " Book Keeping, 75 cents.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy, 25 cents.
" First Lesson in Philosophy, 35 cents.
" School Compendium, $1 00.
McIntire on the use of the Globes, 75 cents.
Gillespie on Roads and Railroads, $1 50.
Bartlett's Natural Philosophy for Colleges, $2 50.

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Brook's First Latin Lessons, 50 cents.
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" First Greek Lessons, 50 cents.
" Collectanea Evangelica, 50 cents.

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Wright's Analytical Orthography, 20 cents.
" National Spelling Books, (in press.)
Martin's Orthoepist, 35 cents.
Northend's Dictation Exercises, 20 cents.
Parker's First School Reader, 12 cents.
" Second School Reader, 20 cents.
" Third School Reader, 37 cents.
" Fourth School Reader, 62 cents.
" Rhetorical Reader, 75 cents.
Clark's Grammatical Chart and Key, (in press.)
" Analysis of English Language, (in press.)
" New English Grammar, 50 cents.
Northend's Little Speaker, 30 cents.
" American Speaker, 75 cents.
" School Dialogues, 75 cents.

HISTORY, CHRONOLOGY, MUSIC, ETC.

Willard's History of the United States, $1 50.
" School History of the U. States, 60 cents.
" Universal History, $1 50.
" American Chronographer, $1 25.
" Temple or Map of Time, $1 25.
" Historic Guide, 50 cents.
" English Chronographer, $1 25.
Allison's History Europe (abridged,) $1 25.
Kingsley's Juvenile Choir, 35 cents.
" Young Lady's Harp, 62 cents.
" Sacred Harmonist, 30 cents.
School Song and Hymn Book, 20 cents.
Sabbath School Gems. (music.) 25 cents.
Theodore Thinker's Botany, 37 cents.
Watts on the Mind (with questions,) 40 cents.
Dunning's Ancient and Classical Geography, 50 cts.

FOR THE TEACHER'S LIBRARY.

Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching, $1 25.
Mansfield on American Education, $1 25.
De Tocqueville on American Institutions, $1 25.
Barnard on School Architecture, $1 50.

Orders from teachers or the trade, for any of the above works, shall have prompt attention.

C. B. DAVIS & CO.,
June 30-2m. No. 12, Washington St.

To Book Agents and Canvassers.

HERE IS THE BOOK FOR YOU!!

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

AND THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

WITH detailed notices of the Expedition in search of the missing vessels under Sir John Franklin; by P. L. Simmonds. To which is added an account of the American Expedition, under the patronage of Henry Grinnell, Esq., with an introduction to the American Expedition, by John C. Lord, D. D., 400 pages, price $1,25 To contain a map of the Arctic Region and plates illustrating the work.

"Where for relentless months continued night,
Holds, o'er the glittering waste, her starry light."

"The natives of America and England have before met upon the Ocean, but they met for deadly strife. Now, too, they met for strife, equally determined, but not with each other. They met in the holy cause of benevolence and human sympathy, to battle with the elements beneath the Arctic Circle; and the chivalric heroism which the few stout hearts of the two nations displayed in that conflict redounds a thousand fold more to the glory of the actors, their governments and the race, than if four score ships and ten thousand armed men had fought for the mastery of each other upon the broad ocean, and battered hulks and warred corpses had gone down to the coral caves of the sea, a dreadful offering to the demon of Discord, in which event troops of widows and orphan children would have sent up a cry of wail. Now the heroes advanced manfully to rescue husbands and fathers, to restore them to their wives and children."

☞ Good active Agents wanted, to sell the above book, to whom exclusive agency for a county will be given.

On receipt of $1,25, we will forward one copy of above Book (for Agents to use as a sample copy,) by mail, *postage paid*, to any place in the United States, not *exceeding* 300 miles from Buffalo, Chicago or New York.

☞ *Books sent by Mail must be Pre-paid*, according to the New Postoffice law. (Postage on this work is about 25 cents for each and every 500 miles.

☞ Wholesale Prices for above and other *saleable* Books, for which we WANT AGENTS, will be forwarded on application to us, POST PAID.

GEO. H. DERBY & CO., Publishers,
Buffalo, N. Y.

*** Publishers of Newspapers in the United States and Canada, publishing above NOTICE, (with this notice,) and sending a copy of their paper, *post paid*, shall be entitled to a copy of above book, deliverable at our store in Buffalo. This offer to be operative till January, 1853.

june 30, '52. G. H. DERBY & CO.

S. MERRILL,

Bookseller and Stationer,

NO. 1, TEMPERANCE HALL,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

The Latest Eastern Publications supplied upon order. june 30 tf

CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

Of all the numerous medicines extant, (and some of them valuable) for the cure of pulmonary complaints, nothing has ever been found which could compare in its effects with this Preparation. Others cure sometimes, but at all times and in all diseases of the lungs and throat where medicine can give relief, this will do it. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in accordance with the directions. We do not advertise for the information of those who have tried it but those who have not. Families that have known its value will not be without it, and by its timely use, they are secure from the dangerous consequences of Coughs and Colds which neglected, ripen into fatal consumption.

The Diploma of the Massachusetts Institute was awarded to this preparation by the Board of Judges in September, 1847; also, the Medals of the three great institutes of Art, in this country; also the Diploma of the Ohio Institute at Cincinnati, has been given to the CHERRY PECTORAL, by their Government in consideration of its extraordinaty excellence and usefulness in curing affections of the Lungs and Throat.

Read the following opinion founded on the long experience of the eminent Physician of the Port and City of

ST. JOHNS, May 8, 1851.

Dr. J. C. Ayer:—Five years trial of your CHERRY PECTORAL in my practice, has proven what I foresaw from its composition, must be true, that it eradicates and cures the colds and coughs to which we, in this section are peculiarly liable.

I think its equal has not yet been discovered, nor do I know how a better remedy can be made for the distempers of the Throat and Lungs.

J. J. BURTON, M. D., F. R. S.

See what it has done on a wasted constitution, not only in the following cases, but a thousand more:

SUNBURY, Jan. 24th, 1851.

Dr. Ayer:—In the month of July, I was attacked by a violent diarrhœa in the mines of California. I returned to San Francisco. My diarrhœa ceased, but was followed by a severe cough—and much soreness. I finally started for home, but received no benefit from the voyage. My cough continued to grow worse, and when I arrived in New York, I was at once marked by my acquaintance as a victim of consumption. I must confess that I saw no sufficient reason to doubt what my friends all believed. At this time I commenced taking your truly invaluable medicine with little expectation of deriving any benefit from its use. You would not receive these lines did I not regard it my duty to state to the afflicted, through you, that my health, in the space of eight months, is fully restored. I attribute it to the use of your Cherry Pectoral

Yours truly, WILLIAM W. SMITH.

WASHINGTON, Pa., April 12, 1848.

Dear Sir:—Feeling that I have been spared from a premature grave, through your instrumentality by the providence of God, I will take the liberty to express to you my gratitude.

A Cough and the alarming symptons of Consumption had reduced me too low to leave me anything like hope, when my physician brought me a bottle of your "Pectoral." It seemed to afford immediate relief, and now in a few weeks time has restored me to sound health.

If it will do for others what it has for me, you are certainly one of the benefactors of mankind.

Sincerely wishing you every blessing, I am

Very respectfully yours,
JOHN J. CLARK,
Rector of St. Peter's Church.

With such assurance and from such men, no stronger proof can be adduced unless it be from its effects upon trial.

Prepared and sold by JAMES C. AYER, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Indianapolis, Ind by CRAIGHEAD & BROWNING; in Madison by F. E. SUIRE, and sold by the druggists every where throughout the State and country. june30 3m

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS.

WE are now running a daily line East and West, accompanied by special messengers, and with the speed of the mails, running our own cars with the passenger trains.

Packages will be received at the cars up to the time of starting, and at our office until 1 o'clock each day.

We are prepared to transport packages, bank notes and specie, to and from any of the eastern cities, also, Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington, Ky., St. Louis, Mo., or any points on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; and to and from Terre Haute, and all intermediate points, and to forward freight from Terre Haute up and down the Wabash.

In addition to these, we have the most complete arrangements for transporting packages to and from California and Europe.

Exchange on England, Ireland, and Scotland, for sale, payable at any bank in the kingdom.

Foreign passage tickets; by Grinnell, Minturn & Co.'s line to Liverpool and London, constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.

Notes, drafts, and bills collected in any of the Eastern or Western cities.

Orders for goods to be returned by Express, sent free. Our rates of charges have been greatly reduced, and the public will find this a safe and expeditious method of transportation.

Indianapolis, June 30, 1852. ADAMS & CO.

Office in Indianapolis in Kinder's Building, south side Washington Street, near the Court House.

Office open during business hours.

june30 1y C. WOODWARD, Agent.

T. M. NICHOLS. J. F. JOHNSTON.

NICHOLS & JOHNSTON,

SURGEON DENTISTS,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

PERFORM all operations connected with Dental Surgery, and warrant the same to stand, or repair free of charge.

Dentist's Fine Gold Foil, and plate, also Plate and Pivot Teeth, for sale at the usual rates.

Orders by mail or otherwise, accompanied with the Cash, carefully and promptly attended to.

june30 6m

LITTLE, DRUM & ANDERSONS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, STATIONERY, NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, AND GLASSWARE,

North side of Washington Street,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

WE are receiving Country Produce of all descriptions, and paying the highest market price. Dealers visiting Indianapolis are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices, both for Produce and Merchandise generally. june30 tf

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY

TEMPERANCE CHART.

A Weekly Journal:---Devoted to Temperance, Morality, Education, Literature, Useful Arts, Science, General Intelligence, &c.

C. WOODWARD, G. S., EDITOR.] ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA. [JOHN H. OHR, PRINTER.

VOL. II. INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1852. NO. 7.

THE TEMPERANCE CHART,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE GRAND DIVISION, S. of T. OF INDIANA.

Edited by C. Woodward, G. S.,
To whom all Communications and Subscriptions must be addressed, post paid.
OFFICE—*At Adams & Co.'s Express Office, near the Court House.*

TERMS:

Single copy, one year,	$0 75
Clubs of ten or more, to one address,	50

Additional subscribers to clubs, will be received at Club rates
☞ In advance in all cases.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—*Circulation 5000 copies.*

One Square (12 lines,) for one week,	$0 50
" " for each subsequent insertion,	25
" " for 3 months,	3 00
" " for 6 months,	5 00
" " for 1 year, without alteration,	8 00
" " for 1 year, with changes,	12 00

A reduction made on larger advertisments.
Cuts double the above rates.
☞ Advertisements must be handed in by Saturday of each week, to insure insertion.
☞ Applications for advertising, or for any kind of Printing for the Order, must be made to
J. H. OHR, Indianapolis.

POETRY.

Each one hath a Part to do.

Men and brothers! up, be doing,
Help each other by the way,
Aid with hand and heart the dawning
Of a great and mighty day.
Think not earth hath fixed teachers,
Progress centred in the few;
All men more or less are missioned—
Each one hath a part to do.

Lend your aid, however little,
Lend your talent, though it's small;
Trifles thrive by combination,
Working for the good of all;
Truth is slow, and wants assistance
Of the many with the few;
Every man, however feeble,
Hath a part he's skilled to do.

Faint not, lag not in your doing,
Still press onward; ye will find
Brilliant sunbeams flashing ever
From the archives of the mind;
Earth holds not a human creature,
Meanest pauper ye may view,
If he hath a spark of reason,
But he hath a part to do.

All men may assist each other,
Though it but a trifle be;
The flowing streams make flowing rivers,
Rivers make a mighty sea.
One may do the work of many,
Many help the toiling few;
Thus with all men, high or low,
Each one hath a part to do.

Many pillars bear the temple,
Varied in their strength and height;
And, though versatile in greatness,
Each contributes to its might.
Thus, though men proclaim their weakness,
And their talents small and few,
Each one shares in human greatness,
Each one hath a part to do.

Men and brethren! onward! onward!
Lag not till the work is done;
Grow in ardor, grow in earnest,
For the dawning has begun.
Let no heart be found to tarry.
Stirring impulse bear you through,
All men aid the day that's dawning—
Each man hath a part to do.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the Temperance Chart.

To Mt. Pleasant Division, No. 191 S. of T.

W. P. AND BRETHREN:—In compliance with your request for a copy of a Temperance Declaration, delivered on the 3d of July, I hereby submit the following for your consideration:

Yours, in Love, Purity, and Fidelity,
W. R. SHERMAN, M. D.

LADIES AND FELLOW CITIZENS:

It becomes my duty to read to you the Declaration of Independence, or a substitute in sentiment, corresponding with the exercises of the occasion. We do not refrain from reading that immortal instrument which gave us national birth, because we lightly esteem its composition, nor because we cannot appreciate its noble sentiments. Nay! we consider it the production of a gigantic mind; it holds in combination the "Flowers of Eloquence, the force of Logic, and the soul of Wisdom. It is the grand palladium of equal rights, the polar star of rational Liberty, and the Magna Charta of universal Freedom."

But while we entertain such a high regard for that instrument, and for the proud blessings of Liberty, which this day swell the hearts of the American people, we are still forceably impressed with the painful reflection that our foes are not all vanquished—that we are now oppressed with a Tyrant, who is stronger to defeat, and who has long defied us by murder and bloodshed.

We are thoroughly convinced that we are now suffering more oppression and injury under the reign of the King of morbid appetite, than was ever inflicted by a British Crown during its most sanguinary conflicts. Therefore we think we have just cause to renounce our allegiance to his oppressive power, and declare as did our Fathers, in the open face of Heaven, that it is our right and our determination to be free. We will now proceed to read to you our Temperance Declaration, and though it contains language and embodies sentiments of the great original instrument, we think it quite applicable to our present condition:

When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the oppressive bands which connect them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle us, a decent respect to the opinions of others, require that they should declare the causes which impell them to a separation.

We hold these truths self evident, that all men were created and endowed intellectually with powers and capacities in their nature, calculated to elevate and dignify his character, and that the beautiful sentiments of Holy Writ is full of meaning and eloquence, that declares him to have been created "a little lower than the Angels." These noble qualifications we maintain should forever debar the exercise of all influences which are degrading and ruinous in their tendencies.

He is also endowed with certain unalienable rights, such as the pursuit of happiness, life, and *Liberty to do right,* and promote the welfare of humanity. To secure these rights laws are instituted by those who derive their powers from the consent of the majority, and whenever those persons and laws become oppressive, and destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter and abolish such laws, by electing such individuals as will afford them protection, safety, and happiness.

Our own nature seems to dictate, that laws and governments long established, though defective, should not be changed for light and trivial causes. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, begun at a remote period, pursuing invariably the same object and evinces a design to reduce them under absolute tyrany, forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and duty impells us to throw off such unwarrantable oppression and make new provisions for our future security.

Such has been our patient suffering for centuries, and such is now the necessity that brings us together, to express our grievances and to consult how we can best divert the gathering storm, and dry up the gushing streams of intemperance which are desolating our land and nation.

The history of "King Alcohol" is a history of unremitting injuries and bloodshed, having in direct object the establishment of absolute ruin and destruction among our inhabitants. To prove this, we submit the following facts to a candid world:

Far back in the annals of our race we find the doleful traces of this awful Tyrant, then as now, he proved a "fell destroyer" to all grades of society, plunging alike the Prince, the miser, and the poor into one common grave; his onward march and blighting influence without cessation, have accompanied the progress of time, until today in all his hideousness he is slaying our brethren, poisoning our sons, and rendering the hearts of mothers and wives desolate, mingled streams of blood and tears are flowing to our feet, groans and agonies are rushing upon our ears, the entreaties of our friends, the impulses of our nature, are all asking us why! why! cannot we have some security and protection.

He is now dictating our mighty republic, is triumphing in our Congressional Halls, and is leading captive the great men of our land. He is refusing obedience to moral government and acknowledges no laws but those that are ruinous to our peace and quietude. He has been treading among our Legislative bodies, utterly forbidding them to listen to the cry of millions, and from passing laws for the general good. He is then fatigueing and denouncing the stern lover of his country, who refuses to submit to his authority, causing their hearts to bleed over his ruinous sway.

He is actually monopolizing the affairs of State, by moving upon the *morbid* appetites of his Law-makers, is stupefying their consciences and rendering them proof against every moral sensibility.

He is utterly opposing the election of sober men to office, unless they will pledge themselves to use *him* in the purchase of votes, and if elected will legislate in favor of his bloody deeds. No man can have favor in the sight of his mighty host, unless he is willing to quaff the dregs of drunkenness and act as an efficient agent to carry on his destructive designs; he is guilty of forcing on sober men into his service by contending that his side is most popular, and that it is folly to contend against his long established sovereignty. He is preventing the population of these States by poisoning the infant in the lap of its mother, and by taking the youth of our land captive at his will.

He is erecting multitudes of liquor shops all over our land, and with the price of blood he employs his agents to deal out liquid poison, to make our people drunk, and to eat out our substance, he bids them stand proof against the appeals of injured wives, who frequently urge their footsteps to their door, and with broken hearts and trembling lip they relate the story of their domestic trials, though they tell you it is in your power to make them happy and entreat you to spare their dear husbands by witholding the intoxicating draft, yet "spurn and mock them at your feet."

He is quartering around those haunts of wretchedness, standing upon the alert to repell the influences of moral suasion, to protect the guilty from justice, and the high-handed aggressor from civil retribution. He is taxing us without our consent, the steady and constant march of the unfortunate inebriate from the drunkard's manufactory to our poor-houses, jails, lunatic asylums, and courts of justice, thence on to the Penitentiary or the suspended gallows. All tell us in language not to be misunderstood, that we are taxed without our consent. King Alcohol is now rallying all his forces—combining all his influences to complete his work of death among us. He is constraining our luke-warm citizens, and even many *professors* of religion, to bear arms in his favor, or at least to loan him their influence in perpetuating his ungodly traffic.

He is exciting domestic insurrections by causing our husbands to abuse, murder, and destroy their own families.

He is fireing the brains of the unfeeling dram-seller's, causing them to persevere in their well known rules of warfare, which is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions; and at the same time they are declaring that they are but exercising the liberty for which their fathers struggled and died. We ask a candid world if they are not casting a stigma upon the character and designs of the patriotic heroes of '76? What! did the crimson current so freely flow, and the vital spark so quickly fly, to give us liberty to injure and destroy our fellow beings? My God! what a thought! O! could a Washington speak, as the representation of slumbering millions he would declare in tones of thunder, that they fought for liberty to do right and right alone.

If men have guarantied to them the liberty of doing as they please, abolish all law and let them revel in crime and bloodshed until our sun shall be put out in obscure darkness, and our 'stars and stripes,' shall be given to another nation—how preposterous such a position.

But we have not been wanting in attentions to our opposing foes, we have warned them from time to time of their attempts by Legislation to extend an unwarrented jurisdiction over us, by supporting such measures as are calculated to ruin the objects most dear to us. We have kindly asked them to extend to us and to our brethren, some protection by Law, that would secure our peace and safety; but while they have acknowledged the justice of our claim, they turned from us, and obeyed the voice of their King.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms, but the prayers and supplications of one hundred thousand Indianians have been answered by repeated indifference and injury. A Prince and people whose character is thus marked by every act which defines a tyrant, are unfit to rule over that portion of this great nation who are struggling for freedom from the galling chains of drunkenness. Future ages will scarce believe that the ruinous traffic ever existed for so long a period, under the support and sanction of the people of these United States.

But we will no longer dwell upon these unwelcome truths—we look for a better day, whose sparkling light is already breaking forth into glorious effulgence, and soon promises the universal brilliancy of the brightest sunbeams.

In view of the oppression and injury which we have so long received, under the tyranical influence of the great King of Poison, we must acquiesce in the necessity which impel us to dissention, and regard him as the enemy of our race and of the world.

We therefore, the anxious solicitors of human happiness appeal to the Supreme Judge of the world, for the rectitude of our intentions do in the name and by the authority of the good people of these States, reject and renounce all allegiance and subjection to alcoholic drinks, and utterly dissolve all connection with the traffic, and with those whose object it is to bring us under its influence; and do assert and solemnly publish and declare our right to be heard, our duty to act, and our highest privilege to be regarded. And for the support of these Declarations, with a firm reliance on Divine Providence, we pledge to each other our reputation, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

LIQUORSELLER'S TACTICS.—The Common Council, or in other words, the rumseller's agents in Boston, fearing the vigilance, and energy, and above all, the duty it would be to enforce the new law, and not having the courage to remove him, in an honorable, and in the usual manner, have taken the cowardly, and mean course, to abolish the office of city Marshal, leaving the duty of attending to violators of that law, to their Sheriff, who is supposed, has a more pliant conscience—will have more regard to the votes of the liquor party than to his oath of office—Liquor-sellers die hard.—*Rochester Journal.*

DARING THEFT.—We learn from the St. Louis Intelligencer, that a passenger on the Dr. Franklin No. 2, was robbed a few nights since, of $50. As the fellow was taking the money from under his pillow, he gave unmistakeable signs of waking, and the thief, with great coolness, proceeded to awaken him rather rudely, and hurriedly informed him that the boat was sinking. The passenger being considerably frightened, rushed from the state room, which gave the thief time to leave with his plunder.

The grave of Aaron Burr, at Princeton, N. J., has been daguerreotyped. Not a stone marks the spot, though Burr is understood to have left a wealthy widow, and his ashes lie surrounded by the impressive monuments of Jonathan Edwards, John Witherspoon, Ashbel Green, and other deceased officers of Preston College, whereof Burr's father was once President.—such is the end of evil greatness.

Mr. Gough has returned from his Western and Canadian tour, and will spend a few of the coming "Dog days," with his family at his pleasant little farm in the Boylston suburbs of Worcester, and there in domestic, social, and agricultural recreations, recover his strength for the further efficient, and constantly solicited efforts in behalf of the cause of sobriety, and the "Maine Law."

$1,000 REWARD.—The above reward will be cheerfully given if it can be clearly and conclusively proven, that there ever was in the United States a dram shop that was a blessing to society, no matter whether licensed or unlicensed; no matter whether kept by Jew or Gentile, Christian, Pagan, or Mahomedan—no matter how *well regulated* by law.—*Organ of Temperance Reform.*

While the fire was consuming the distillery at South Boston, yesterday morning, a young wag of about 14 years of age remarked to his neighbor—"That's what I call enforcing the Maine Liquor Law before it's time."—*Mass Life Boat.*

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Glorious Woman.

The *Temperance Chart* has an account of a spiritual rapping manifestation, which accords most perfectly with our own belief.

It seems that a certain Judge of the Probate Court of Wayne County, got disgracefully drunk at a doggery after the wife had forbidden the keeper to sell him liquor. The seller avowed his determination to sell all that the Judge wanted. After the Judge had found a place of rest in the stable, his wife made a hunt for him at the drunkery. On learning that he had been there and got drunk, she armed herself with a good cudgel and made a total smash of bottles and windows throughout the house, not forgetting a compliment for the head of the rumseller as he attempted to interfere. She then attempted to carry her husband home. Some of his companions interfered, whereupon she beat some of them most soundly and bore her husband home in triumph. The *Chart* says:

"We do not advocate mob law, but if we had a son, a brother, or a father, whom these blood suckers would entice into their snares, and continue to do so after being warned; before we would see that son, brother, or father, go down to a drunkard's grave, we would, at the risk of life, break the last bottle a grocery contained, and spill the last drop of liquor. If law does not protect us, we must protect ourselves."

Amen again! So say we. What protection had the woman from Government? What was the Government worth to her? Her happiness and rights were all trampled down. She turned like an enraged tigress and boldly assailed the hell where her husband had been degraded, and destroyed its fixtures. She had a right so to do.—If the free men of America will not profided to their keeping, the women themselves will arise indignantly and interests consider them the enemy of their homes. The cheek should burn with shame when woman is driven to seek that protection which government and recreant men, deny her. We hate the mob law. But so help us God, were a rumseller to basely persist in brutalizing one of our family, we would have protection from his murderous clutches, though we had to smite him to the earth, and over his dead body enter and raze his accursed den to the ground. Nature cries out against the worse than heathen iniquity.—*Cayuga Chief.*

Intercourse between Sexes.

There is too much restraint is social intercourse. We wish our female readers, all of whom, as a matter of course are not only respectable, but intelligent, to adopt some new rules on the subject. Let them make it a principle to extend the hand of friendship to every man who lends his influence to maintain good order in society, who aims to discharge the duties of his station with fidelity, and who is indisputably respectable, not merely in name, but on account of his good conduct of life.—You should not stop to enquire whether he rides in his carriage, driven by a hireling, or whether he drives the jack plane, or draws the thread or tills the earth. There is no evidence of vulgarity so strong to me, as the turned up nose of some purse proud upstart of the dunghill, at the mere offer of a farmer or mechanic to elevate himself into what the world calls good society.—*The Plow.*

John C. Rives says: I have seen the manuscript writings of most of the great men of this country during the last twenty years, and I may safely say, that no twenty of them could stand the test of the scrutiny of one-half the journeyman printers employed in my office.

A LARGE YIELD.—Twelve and a quarter pounds of butter were made in one week, recently, from the milk of a cow belonging to Mr. Leonard Emmert, of Washington county, Md.

Mrs. Partington asks, very indignantly, if the bills before Congress are not counterfeit, why there should be such difficulty in passing them?

A lady at New Orleans, for disobeying a summons to attend as witness, was ordered by Judge Larne to be imprisoned for one night for contempt of Court.

Another woman was killed in New York last week by a drunken husband.

STATE LIBRARY INDIANAPOLIS

TEMPERANCE CHART.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 11, 1852.

☞ No. 17, of Vol. 2, of "Boston Carpet Bag" has not reached us. The publisher will forward the missing No., as we wish to preserve them.

A Cross.

Should any of our subscribers notice a cross on their papers after the name, they will understand that their former subscription has expired, and that the paper will be stopped, unless renewed. This is the only method we have of ascertaining who wish their papers continued.

☞ We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Indianapolis Commercial Institute, W. M'K. Scott, Principal. This institution is earning a well deserved popularity, and young men desiring to qualify themselves for commercial pursuits should go through a course of studies at this institution.

Liquor at Funerals.

We were aware that it was formerly a very prevalent custom to provide liquors at funerals, but we had supposed that it was long since abandoned. It seems however, that we are mistaken. Among the funeral expenses of the late Henry Clay, we find a large item for liquors. A committee of twenty of the aristocracy of New York city acccompanied the remains to Albany, a distance of 160 miles, and their bill of liquors [illegible] committee accompanied it from Cincinnati to Louisville, and Madam Rumor asserts that their conduct was such as would have disgraced the lowest doggery, and that, too, while in charge of the honored remains of the illustrious dead. These things are disgraceful, and the more so coming from those who are looked up to, as of high standing in society. When will the accursed bowl be driven from the high places of the earth? When will it cease to degrade the funerals of the great men of the earth?

Licenses in New York.

Two thousand four hundred and four Licenses were granted in the city of New York to retail liquors, in the month of May, for which the city received twenty-five thousand one hundred and sixty dollars and twenty-six cents. We venture the assertion that two hundred thousand dollars will not pay the pauper expenses, jail and court fees, and the thousand other expenses caused by thus opening the flood gates of ruin on that great city. O! for the Maine Law.

☞ Shooting at balloons appears to be quite common lately. Mr. Paullin, who made an ascension from this city on the 20th ult., was shot at with a rifle by a man in Hancock county, as he was about making a landing, and Mr. John Wise, who made an ascension from Portsmouth, Ohio, on the 3d, was fired at three times from the Kentucky shore, and one ball struck his balloon. Some people are very ignorant or very careless.

☞ The "Organ of the Temperance Reform" comes to us this week in new type, and much improved in appearance. We are glad to learn that it is well sustained. With such men at its head as Bros. Cary and Clark, it must be popular, and we wish it all success.

☞ THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE MAGAZINE for August is before us, and contains a likeness of A. B. Morean, P. G. W. P. of Illinois. The Magazine is as usual very interesting, aud should be in possession of all temperance men. We will furnish it and one copy of the Chart one year for $2 00.

Temperance in Dupont.

We have received a communication from this place, signed a "Daughter of Temperance," giving the following facts:

There resides in Dupont a very steady old man, who, when he can be kept sober, is a valuable mechanic, but if opportunity offers, will sometimes get most gloriously drunk, and abuse himself and all around him, and spend all his money.

He is in the employ of a gentleman there extensively engaged in business, and one of the most zealous temperance men in the State. The old man, after working very steadily for some time, concluded to have a spree, and as there was no liquor to be had in the place, he determined to go to the headquarters of whisky, the city of Madison, and get a barrel.

Obtaining money from his employer he started, procured his barrel of whiskey and to prevent suspicion and save frieght had it marked Vinegar and shipped it to Dupont. His employer happening to have some goods on the same train discovered the so called Vinegar, and soon ascertained it to be whiskey. Knowing the effect it would produce on the old man, if he was allowed to take it, he determined to prevent it if possible, and offered to purchase it of the old man and pay a profit on it. This the old man refused, saying that he was going to open a grocery and sell it, and started off for a team to haul it home.

The gentleman had now chosen his course and was determined to pursue it, and procuring a hatchet, cut the hoops off the barrel and spilled the "vinegar" on the ground. The old gentleman returned for his liquor, and finding it gone was in a great rage, and made all sorts of threats, but upon reflection concluded to compromise the matter, when the gentlemen above alluded to paid him for his liquor and his trouble, and so the matter rested.

Thus by the firm determination of one man, and the sacrifice he was willing to make for the cause, a man and his family have been saved from degradation, and the community from the curse of a vile grog shop.

Would there were more such men in Indiana, for then would our cause speedily triumph.

A city miss newly installed as the wife of a farmer, was one day called upon by a neighbor of the same profession, who, in the absence of her husband, asked her for the loan of his plough a short time.—"I am sure you would be accommodated," was the reply, "if Mr. Stone was at home. I do not know though where he keeps his plough, but," she added, evidently zealous to serve, "there is the cart in the yard—couldn't you plough with that till Mr. Stone gets back?"—*Cayuga Chief.*

This is an old story revived, and actually happened in a town in one of the New England States, where we once resided.—The name is given correctly, but the "city miss" is an error—it was the wife of a clergyman, who to help support himself carried on a small farm. We have heard the "neighbor" tell it many a time.

Temperance Camp-Meeting.

In pursuance of a recommendation of the friends of Temperance in this State, a Temperance Camp Meeting will be held at the Sulphur Spring, four miles south-east of Richmond, commencing on the first Thursday in September next, for the purpose of advancing the general interests of the cause of Temperance. Eminent speakers from our own and adjoining States are expected to be present. Every effort will be made to make the proceedings interesting and attractive.

Further notice will be given from time to time, and the press friendly to the cause are requested to notice it.

J. P. BURGESS, *Chairman,*
Committee of Arrangement.

The building of the Lafayette and Indianapolis railroad so far has cost less perhaps than any other road in the Union, being only, as we are informed, about ten thousand dollars per mile. We learn that the able and energetic President, Hon. A. S. White, has gone to Dayton, Ohio, for the purpose of procuring a passenger car, which is to be put on the road immediately.—*Lafayette Journal.*

☞ The Louisville Journal says a man of family in that city, has a dog that will not permit him to enter the house, if the least intoxicated.

If some of the *"nice young men"* of this city owned this dog, they would find it a difficult matter to get home sometimes.

The Chart.

This excellent little paper continues to come to us, well filled with useful and interesting Temperance matter. Bro. Woodward displays good taste in his capacity of editor. We regret, however, to learn from its columns, that since it has been changed from a semi-monthly to a weekly, its prospects are not very flattering—that the G. D. of Indiana, being responsible for its cost of publication, will have a very considerable bill to foot, if the "Sons" do not come up to its rescue. The *Chart* is a good and efficient Temperance paper, and it will be a burning shame if the Temperance men of that State suffer it to expire of the disease incident to Temperance publications generally—*want of patronage.* The G. D. of Indiana committed an error, (and we thought so at the time), in changing the paper to a weekly, without changing the price in the same proportion; but that body acted for the good of the cause, and the "Sons" of the State should have magnanimity enough to save the G. D. from the anticipated loss. Let them send in the 8,000 subscribers asked for, and all will be well. We have had considerable experience in the publication of Temperance papers, and know that it is a difficult matter to sustain them. If the strictly Temperance people do not support them, where can the publisher look for support? There are enough Temperance men in Ohio and Indiana to support half a dozen such papers as the *Chart* and *Organ.* They all admit that an organ is essentially necessary to the existence of the cause; but when they have a *good paper* offered to them, why do they not support it? It cannot be on account of *poverty;* for idleness, intoxication and poverty are indissolubly connected, and *vice versa.* We do not like to attribute it to *stinginess,* &c., for the Temperance cause can boast of a large number of liberal souls in its ranks. We wish every friend of the cause in the West would act as if the existence of their paper depended upon him! we would then have the right kind of papers, and the subscribers would not be *bored* to death with reading the losses of the luckless publishers. We hope *our* readers will take "time by the forelock," and save the Organ from the very *shadow* of danger: we are not grumbling about the patronage bestowed upon the Organ; but we wish to create the impression, that the more the Organ is patronized and circulated, the better we can afford to make the paper, and the more good we can accomplish.

We insert below the notice from the *Chart,* hoping that our [illegible] sister State, (and we have a good many), will see the necessity of doing something immediately for their own paper. They must have an organ, and they cannot do better than to place the *Chart* upon a permanent footing.

The above is from the *Cincinnati Organ,* edited by Bro. S. F. Cary. We insert it partly on account of its flattering notice of the editor, but especially on account of the noble appeal to the Temperance men of Indiana to sustain our paper. We have 12,000 Sons of Temperance in the State, and at least 50,000 temperance men, and the idea that they will let a temperance paper die for want of patronage, which can be procured *weekly* at *fifty cents* per annum, or less than one cent a week, is to us incredible.

As the Organ remarks, there are temperance men enough in Ohio and Indiana to sustain half a dozen such papers as the Chart and Organ. Will they do it? We shall see.

The Dime Contribution to the Washington Monument.

We mentioned some time since with approval the suggestion made by the southern (Louisiana) Sentinel of placing at the polls, on the occasion of elections, boxes in which voters could deposite contributions to the Washington National Monument. We learn from the Sentinel that at a late election held there the plan was tried, and with a success which attested its practical and patriotic character. The boxes were placed at the polls, with the inscription 'One dime to the memory of Washington,' and, though there were but 667 votes polled in the parish, the contributions amounted to $84, showing that the appeal produced more than the named sum from each voter. We hope that this suggestion will meet with general acceptance at the Presidential election, and that at every poll throughout the wide extent of country which now calls Washington its *patria pater,* boxes will be furnished into which these contributions may be cast.—Such a course will furnish a result in connection with the election in which both the victor and the vanquished may rejoice, the offering of a national contribution to the memory of him whom all parties can unite to honor.—*Baltimore American.*

The man who borrowed an umbrella and forgot to return it, is *not* dead as has been reported. We can swear that he was living last week.—*Cayuga Chief.*

Temperance Celebration at Rushville.

We learn from a gentleman who was at the temperance celebration at Rushville on the 29th ult., that it was a splendid affair. The day was beautiful, and early in the morning crowds of people began to assemble from the surrounding country, and the cars came up from Shelbyville loaded. About 12 o'clock a procession was formed, consisting of Sons, Cadets, and citizens, more than a mile in length, with two bands of music, who discoursed sweet sounds to the vast multitude as they proceeded to the grove where the stand was erected, and where were collected the beautiful daughters of old Rush.

The exercises were opened by prayer, and singing from an excellent choir, when Bro. S. F. Carey commenced his address.

After speaking for nearly two hours, the meeting was broken up by a shower of rain, and adjourned to a neighboring church where Bro. Cary finished his speech in an hour and a half more. His subject was the Maine Law and nothing else, and he handled it with a masterly hand.

At the close of his speech he called on his audience for a vote, and every man, woman and child in the vast assembly, except three, voted in favor of the law.

He then called for the opposite side, and whisky had no advocate bold enough to show his head. We have received several communications on the subject, but the above embraces the substance of them all. It was a glorious affair, and will long be remembered in Rush.

Economy of the Maine Law.

The Hon. Neal Dow in his final report, says:

'At the commencement of the year the number of open rum shops of all grades in full operation was supposed to be from 300 to 400, as estimated by those who were best able to judge; 300 were the lowest estimate: at present there is not one. The receipts at each of these places per day, at the lowest figure, may be reckoned to average three dollars; this for 300 days, and Sundays were the best days for such places, would give $270,000 per year! It may be thought that this sum is much too large to have been expended annually by the people of this city for intoxicating drinks, but it is believed that a number of grog shops, set down at three hundred, and the sum received by each per day at $3, is within fact. But if we consider the expenditure in this way to have been only $200,000 or about $2,22 per day for each of the 300 shops, the fact will be sufficiently important to arrest the attention of every man who has any regard for the prosperity of the city and the welfare of the citizens.

'The whole of this sum, or of whatever sum may have been expended in this way, was entirely lost to the city: no valuable return was obtained from it. This amount will purchase 40,000 bbls. of flour at $5 each, or about five cords of wood to every family in the city, estimating the number of families at 4000.'

The commitments in eight successful months, from June 1st, 1850 to March 20th, 1851, and June, 1851, to March 1852, to the Alms Houses, were reduced from 252 to 146; to the house of correction for intemperance, from 46 to 10; to the common jail for drunkenness, larceny, &c., from 279 to 135, to the Watch House, from 431 to 280.

Eight Questions.

1. Is it the duty of Government to protect the personal rights of the people?
2. Are the rights and duties of the governor and the governed reciprocal?
3. If the government does not protect the people, has it a right to require and enforce obedience from them?
4. Does a person whose rights are *purposely sacrificed* by the municipal laws, owe obedience to such laws?
5. Is a person justified in resisting such laws as are passed to sacrifice his inalienable rights?
6. If he is, has he a right to call upon others to assist him, and will they be justified in doing so?
7. Is any law, written or unwritten, constitutional or statutory valid, that commands what is wrong, and prohibits what is right?
8. Are laws, written or unwritten, constitutional or statutory, passed in violation of natural right and justice, of binding force and efficacy?

FORTUNE-TELLING is the easiest thing in the world. When you hear a young lady say that she "hates" a young man, just set it down as a fact that she will be married to him in less than six months. When you hear a "young gent" say that he trusts to luck for a living, you may prophecy that you see before you a youth who will yet see the day when he will go on tick for cold potatoes.

Items of News.

There is no doubt but that the Presidential campaign will be carried on with much *spirit.*

A Dutchman having recently heard rum called *spirits,* asked the waiter at an inn, who had given him his grog too much reduced, "why the thunder he did not put more *ghosts* on the top of his water.

The Boston *Post* says, that Deacon Grant, at Andover, read to the audience a petition from a widow to the city authorities of Boston, one hundred and seventeen years old, for the liberty of selling rum in Mackerel Lane.

IF YOU would be popular be successful—it is only the winning horse that meets with encouraging shouts, and yet he is the only horse that don't stand in need of it. Now men are just like horses, only more so; if you "go in" therefore go in to win.

CUSTARD WITHOUT EGGS.—One quart of sweet new milk, four table spoonsful of flour, two of sugar. Season it with nutmeg, or cinnamon if you prefer it, and salt to your taste. The milk should be put in a pot over a brisk fire, and when boiling, the flour should be stirred in, after having been mixed with cold milk, to prevent its lumping. As soon as thoroughly scalded, add the sugar, salt and spice. It may be baked either in crust or cups. This is a fine custard and by many preferred to that made with eggs.

MEXICAN WHEAT.—A bunch of twenty-five heads of wheat has been shown to the editor of the Newberry (S. C.) *Sentinel,* by Gen. Jas. H. Williams, of that town, which the *Sentinel* says is hard to beat.—The heads are from six to seven inches in length; and the one he shelled yielded sixty-one heavy well-filled grains. The seed from which this sample was grown was brought from Mexico by Gen. Williams, on his return from the late war. It may be sown about the first of December, and it matures about one week later than May wheat.—*St. Louis Intelligencer.*

A PLANK.—A plank, or as a New Englander is pleased to call it, a board, is quite a common, every day affair, especially in these days of plank roads; but the papers have recently chronicled the arrival of one at Portsmouth, England, which *is a plank.* It was carried thither on board of a vessel, and said to be the largest plank known to the "oldest inhabitant," or any one else, being *two hundred and forty-eight feet long.* It is twenty-two inches broad and six inches thick. What a fine thing it would be if some one of our political parties in this country could procure it to make a "platform"—it would allow so much room for dodging.—*St. Louis Christian Advocate.*

DISTRESSING!—John Smith, a resident of New Albany, on returning home from his labors, a few nights since, found his wife intoxicated, and unable to attend to her domestic duties. Supper had been neglected, and feelings of anger were aroused in the breast of the husband.—Words of anger passed between them, which resulted in a personal rencounter, in which a blow from the open hand was inflicted by the husband, which caused his wife to fall upon the floor. The fall caused her death in a short time afterwards.—Smith made no effort to escape—was arrested, examined and recognized in a bond of $500, which was promptly given.—Much sympathy is felt by the citizens generally, in behalf of the unfortunate man.—*W. R. Standard.*

PRESENT TO AN EDITOR.—The editor of the New York Journal of Commerce has received from Florida, four quarts of mosquitoes, in a glass receiver or jar, marked "Preserved Mosquitoes from Florida."—They are specimens of the mosquitoes, according to a statement in the Journal of Commerce, thrusts their bills through an old boiler, in which an unhappy Yankee had taken refuge to avoid the enormous mosquitoes of the overglades. The story goes, that the Yankee, on finding how matters stood in the morning, went to work and clinched all the bills inside the boiler, when the mosquitoes, taking the alarm, rose with the boiler, and flew off at a thundering rate, in the direction of the Okeefenokee swamp. Nothing is now wanted to substantiate the story but the boiler.

☞ In Rensslaer county, New York, a tavern keeper had abandoned the trafic in alcohol, after having been several years engaged in it. Whenever the subject of his selling liquor was referred to, he was observed to manifest feelings of deep regret and sorrow. A friend one day inquired the cause. 'I will tell you,' said he; and opening his account book said, 'Here are forty-four names of men who have all been customers, most of them for years—thirty-two of them to my certain knowledge now lie in the drunkard's grave! ten of the twelve now remaining confirmed sots! These are the fruits of this dreadful and degrading business.' Who would be willing to engae in it for the paltry wages of a few pence? Can a man follow this traffic and be a Christian?—*Temperance Courier.*

Correspondence.

For the Temperance Chart.

MR. EDITOR:—I am peculiarly gratified that a gentlemen occupying so exalted a position in the great temperance movements of the day, as the Grand Worthy Patriarch of Indiana, should condescend to explain to a "weak-minded, but kind-hearted" brother like myself, his reasons for breaking off from the great temperance army as at present organized, and enlisting under a new banner—for however "humble in talents and position" a man may be, he likes to be noticed—and this is to me the more gratifying from the fact that it was looked for. But I have a word to say in relation to Mr. Goodwin's article:

He says: "Now the brunt of my offending is expressing a preference for the details of the 'Massachusetts Law' over those of the Maine Law." I beg the gentleman's pardon, I spoke not of "details" but of "principles." The Grand Worthy Patriarch in the circular from which I quoted before, says: "But we do not wish to discuss details," hence I carefully avoided it. The question between us is not one of detail, but of division—the temperance army is composed of different organizations, totally independent of each other, but having a common end in view—namely, the suppression of intemperance. We have a united enemy to fight; we have pecuniary interests, appetite, precedent, long established usage, and strong prejudice, all arrayed in solid phalanx against us—hence the necessity of perfect union and harmony among all who are battling in this glorious cause. To effect this, a State Temperance Convention was called, where all the different organizations were represented, and the result was an agreement *unanimously* to fight for the total suppression of the *manufacture* and sale of ardent spirits *as a beverage*. Under this banner we resolved to fight—this was regarded as but another name for the "Maine Law," and our watchword was the "Maine Law," upon this we were all united until the G. W. P. saw proper to publish his circular, in which he proposes to adopt the "Massachusetts Law," and says, "it tolerates the manufacture under suitable restrictions," and that it is "manifestly right," here we take issue. I do not understand that there is any restrictions in this law, manufacturers are restricted from selling it to be used as a beverage *within the State*, but this is restricting the *traffic*, not the manufacture. Every man, as I understand the law, has a right to manufacture what kind of liquor he pleases, and in any quantity he pleases, and for any purposes he pleases, only he must not sell it to be used as a beverage within the State of Massachusetts.

But, Mr. Goodwin seems to think his position identical with the position of the Temperance Convention last winter. If so, this is no controversy between us, but doubtless owing to my "weak-mindedness." I do not so understand his position. I understand the "Massachusetts Law" to prohibit the sale of ardent spirits as a beverage, but that there is no prohibition to the manufacture at all—while the position of the Temperance Convention was in opposition not only to the sale but the *manufacture* also. Is there no difference here? if there is not, I do not understand the meaning of language. Mr. Goodwin is "prepared to show that it is as 'manifestly right' to manufacture whisky for innocent purposes, as it is to manufacture meal and flour." I am glad he is thus prepared, for there may possibly be some "one-idea'd fanatic" who is unwilling to concede this point, and I rejoice that the proof is ready. I will endeavor to hold myself in readiness to prove, that in this country at least, a man who has no horse to ride has a "manifest right" to walk, a position which I consider about as likely to be disputed as the one Mr. Goodwin is prepared to defend.—But I am not disposed to discuss this question at length. The "Massachusetts Law" may be the best, and yet Mr. Goodwin's course wrong. Either of these laws will be a manifest improvement in Indiana, but in order to get either we must be united. Experience shows that politicians are afraid to teach either—that neither can be obtained until the force of public sentiment compels our Legislature to enact it. Every subterfuge will be resorted to, for the purpose of evading responsibility, and division among temperance men, as to the kind of law desired, will prove a fruitful field for contention in the Legislature, and a legitimate apology for doing nothing. In this division, I find Grand Worthy Patriarch Goodwin on one side, and the State Temperance Convention, and indeed the whole temperance army of the State on the other.

There appears to be a little inconsistency in Mr. Goodwin's statements, which he will doubtless explain: he says he never had "unbounded confidence in the wisdom of Yankees," and yet the only reason he gives for preferring the "Massachusetts Law," is that Neal Dow, Wm. R. Stacy, Wilson, &c., all "true blue" yankees, are in favor of it.

Now these are all prominent temperance men, and I presume Sons of Temperance, all prominent individuals—but because they have expressed an opinion in favor of the "Massachusetts Law" to Mr. Goodwin, and he has adopted their views, does he suppose that it necessarily follows, that all the temperance men in this State will abandon their old colors, and enlist under this new banner at once, and without any other reason than that Mr. Goodwin has done so before them? And if a part only advocate the "Massachusetts Law," and the others the "Maine Law," neither will be obtained; hence the danger from the course Mr. Goodwin is pursuing. Let us perseveringly adhere to the resolves of our Convention, "cry aloud and spare not" in favor of the *essential features* of the "Maine Law," let this continue to be our watchword, leaving the detail of the law to be settled by the Legislature in accordance with the resolution of the Temperance Convention. The essential features are what we are contending for, namely, the suppression of the *manufacture* and sale of liquor as a *beverage*, and providing for its seizure, confiscation, and destruction, when kept for sale contrary to law—with such other provision as will ensure a faithful execution of law. This I understand is what is meant by the "Maine Law," it is what all understand by it. I hope if Mr. Goodwin persists in his advoeacy of the "Massachusetts Law," he will be permitted to constitute a temperance army by himself. I am aware he is a perfect host either with the pen or on the rostrum, but at the ballot box he is nothing more than common. The "weakest minded" man in the State has as much power as he has.

The terms "weak-minded," "weakest brethren," "one-idea-ed," "fanatic," &c., do very well to embellish an article or round a period, but they contain very little argument, and require no reply. If Mr. Goodwin's taste induces him to use them, I have not the least objection, but I do object to his attempting to induce the Sons of Temperance to forsake their old comrades, and leave us to fight alone. We need their help, and all we ask is that they continue to stand where they have heretofore stood, and not follow off Mr. Goodwin in chase of the "Massachusetts law," or anything else but the "Maine law."

WASHINGTONIAN.

For the Temperance Chart.

REDDINGTON, July 12th, 1852.

BRO. WOODWARD:—I take this method of giving you a short history of the affairs of Reddington Division, No. 370. There has been but twenty-seven initiated into this Division since it was organized, (which was about 16 months ago,) twenty-two of whom are now members in good standing, ready and willing to stand by the cause of temperance, both in the Division, and out, and unless I am much mistaken will remain so, "to the end of life." The reason I am so certain of the fact, is, they did not join for popularity, but because they were satisfied that King Alcohol was a tyrant, that he had abused the people of this community and had not yet yielded his sceptre; and would never do so until men that were opposed to his administration, should combine to drive him and his mighty power from our midst; and thank God that by help, we have been the means of doing a large amount of good; but still we are not done, and never will be as long as there is a "dog left to move his tongue."

We are yet cursed with a doggery in our pleasant little village, but I think that as soon as the many indictments that may be brought against the keeper are attended to, he will die the death of several of his predecessors. But this is not our only opposition; we are opposed by men that profess to be temperance men, who say, that secret societies are not only anti-scriptural but dangerous to our government; to such trash as that we say, we have no secret society, we meet regular once every week, and if it is so dangerous to governments, why not be patriotic enough, to give two dollars to find it out, and publish it to the world. "O! consistency where art thou fled." Another opposition we have, which is an apostate or two—they say Sons of Temperance will not stand to their laws, will not pay benefits, which they know by experience, having been sick within two months after joining a Division, and got nothing but the kind care and attention of the brotherhood. But the larger portion of community say "God speed, let the Sons of Temperance be the officers of the noble ship, and we will be the gallant crew; and we will finally push our gallant and glorious bark into that haven of tee-totalism, and make that haven here at home;" which we are willing to agree to, if they will only wood when we want it.

"The Ladies, God bless them," are in our favor; by the by, I will quote a remark that was made by one in this community on the 3d inst. She had been in town on that day to our celebration, (which by the way was nicely performed,) and noticed the difference in the two companies, viz: temperance men and whiskeyites. She said it was the prettiest celebration she was ever at, and as far as she was concerned, that never while she lived would she marry any man that was not a genuine Son of Temperance. Let all others say: "this shall be our aim."

When I commenced this epistle I did not intend to speak of half as many different things as I have, I intended only to give a history of the rise and progress of this Division, but have got off from the track considerably. I will now return to the Division. From my former statement, you will perceive that we have all the members that we have initiated except five, four of whom were expelled, two for violating Art. 2., and two for contempt to the Division, and one handed in his resignation, pleading as his excuse, that it was not in his power to let the "critter" entirely alone, paid up his dues and quit honorably. At the present time we are in a more prosperous condition than at any other time since we were organized, for we are not only adding to our numbers weekly, such as shall be saved; but we are causing the blood-hounds to growl, whine, and snarl unmercifully, and are determined to go ahead, increase in numbers, strength, and good works, until there is not a "dog left to move his tongue."

I rejoice that the Chart is changed to a weekly paper, as I am certain it will get at least double the amount of subscribers that it formerly had; and I think it is a paper that should be in every family, whether they are Sons, Washingtonians, moderate dram-drinkers, or drunkards.—More anon. Yours, in L. P. & F.

CONSISTENCY.

For the Temperance Chart.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, July 23th, 1852.

BRO. WOODWARD:—As an humble tribute for the privilege of reading your excellent paper during the past year, please find enclosed $5.50 and the names of eleven new subscribers.

How could we hope for a successful voyage across the great ocean of life, unaccompanied by so indispensable an instrument as the *Chart*. Thousands who have been carried hither and thither, on the turbulent waters of intemperance; overwhelmed by the dark waves of debauch, till nothing but delirium and death stares them in the face; may yet with the *Chart* in one hand, and the compass of stern integrity in the other, not only escape the drunkard's doom upon the fatal rocks of dissipation; but keeping steadily in view our pledge as the Pole Star of Truth; wafted by the gentle breeze of Love, Purity, and Fidelity: they may yet enter that haven of virtue, honor, and sobriety, upon whose placid bosom so many are already basking in the sunbeams of prosperity and happiness.

Send on your papers then, and may they be scattered all over this land, like "leaves that are for the healing of the nations." In our own town the cause moves steadily onward. Of the 800 names added to the pledge last fall, but few have violated their obligations, and many more have been added since. It is true our Legislature have left us without a law on the subject of the liquor traffic; thus virtually saying to the liquor sellers of our State—go on, and sell with impunity: it is true your calling is more to be deprecated, than that of the thief and the highwayman; we are aware that in the train of your business follow tears, and sighs, and groans, and woes unutterable! It is true we have been appealed to by all that is noble, sacred, or lovely, to interpose the strong arm of the law against you, and in behalf of bleeding humanity. It must also be admitted that many of us were pledged to our constituents previous to the election that we would abide by the will of the people, as expressed through these petitions; but gentlemen, upon our arrival at the great Metropolis of the State, and on a more intimate acquaintance with some of you, and finding that though *Rumsellers* "you are yet MEN," and that you are not only our brethren, but *"men of like passions with ourselves;"* why should we so far forget the principles of the great brother-hood, as to institute a law against the very men without whose agency and influence, many of us never could have filled these posts of honor and emolument. No, gentlemen Rumsellers, it is not true that the great heart of Philanthropy in the State Legislature lies congealed (as some say) beneath the icebergs of ambition and moral cowardice: but recognizing the great principles of reciprocity; we scorn the doctrine of returning evil for good, especially as we may need your co-operation again in the contest of another election. Go on then Rumsellers with your work of death and destruction, not a legal straw shall be laid in your way, only see that your business is rendered subservient to the interests of that party to whom it owes its respectability and support. With such legislators, impelled by such motives, our prospect is gloomy in the extreme. But short sighted indeed, must be that man's policy, who holds himself responsible to no higher tribunal, than that of a corpse of Bachanalean Rumsellers, forgetting that the prayers of 150,000 of Indiana's freemen were by him rejected, all of which must prove swift witnesses against him at a future election. I am not an advocate of "women's rights" in all the modern sense of that term, but if the "lords of creation" would extend to their fair sisters, the elective franchise, even though it were with reference to this question alone, a voice would be heard through the ballot-box, that would neither be misunderstood nor unheeded.

Your Sister in the great work of reform,

S. M. H.

For the Temperance Chart.

BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY, July 26th, 1852.

DEAR CHART:—It has been reported by some of our enemies that Bartholmew Division, No. 146, was gone down, dead, and burried. I tell you Mr. Editor, it is a base falsehood, (no thanks to our enemies,) and we intend to live on for the cause of Temperance. It is true that we lost a large number of members, who had become tired of the temperance cause, and no doubt some good temperance men, who went with the crowd; but we are looking up again, new members are coming in, and some of the old ones are coming back, and we intend to do good service in the temperance cause yet. Our Division is unanimous for the election of good temperance men, be their politics what they may, and we will vote for no other. Now Mr. Editor, I will not detain you or your readers longer, but remain,

Yours in L., P., and F.

THOMAS LAWTON.

Significant.

The Baltimore correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, writing under the date of June 4th, says, that those wishing Gen. Houston to be the democratic nominee for President, claimed for him the support of all temperance men, because he favored the Maine Liquor Law. Is not this a sign of the times? Does it not show that the present Temperance movement is regarded by the people at large as possessing weight and character? Does not the fact, that a portion of the leading men of our nation chosen as delegates to a National Convention to select a candidate for the chief Magistracy, in deliberate conclave, claim support for their favorite not simply because he is a temperance man, but because he favors the Maine Liquor Law. Does not this, we ask, show that the influence of Temperance is not slight; that we are advocating no flimsy or merely temporary reform?—*Chrystal Fount.*

FIDELITY.—Never forsake a friend.—When enemies gather thick around him—when sickness fall heavily upon him—when the world is dark and cheerless, this is the time to try thy friendship. They who turn from the scene of distress, or offer reason why they should be excused from extending their sympathy and aid, betray their hypocrisy, and prove that selfish motives only prompt and move them. If you have a friend who loves you—who has studied your interest and happiness—defend you when persecuted and troubled, be sure to sustain him in adversity. Let him feel that his kindness is appreciated, and that his friendship was not bestowed upon you in vain. Real fidelity may be rare—but it exists—in the heart. Who has not seen and felt its power? They only deny its wealth and power who have never loved a friend, or labored to make a friend happy. The good and the kind, the affectionate and the virtuous, see and feel this heavenly principle, for heavenly it is; it is fruit gathered from a sacred germ implanted by heaven in man's bosom.

ASKING TOO MUCH.—A young couple were sitting together in a romantic spot, with birds and flowers about them, when the following ensued—

"My dear, if the sacrifice of my life would please thee, gladly would I lay it all at thy feet."

"Oh, sir, you're too kind! But it just reminds me that I wish you'd stop using tabacco."

"Can't think of it. It's a habit to which I am wedded."

"Very well sir, since this is the way you lay down your life for me, and as you are already wedded to tobacco, I'll take good care that you are never wedded to me, as it would be bigamy."

A LATE traveler in California says they have got a style of Kangaroo in that interesting country which quite takes down those of New Holland. He has seen them leap, he says, over a quarter of a mile at a single bound. This story either stretches Truth or the Kangaroos, and we can't tell which. Who'll aid us?

Philosophers say that "figures cannot lie."

This only shows that philosophy is but little acquainted with the uses to which the women of the present day put cotton batting and coffee-bags, by which means human 'figures' are made to lie most confoundedly. At least so says thatsour old bachelor, Digby.

Machinery has reached a great state of perfection. We saw some burnt peas put into the hopper of a coffee mill the other day, and in less than two minutes, it was occupying a place in a grocery window, labelled, 'Old Government Java.'

Acknowledgments.

Bro. W. A. King, Pleasant Hill, sends us $3 for 6 copies.

Bro. H. E. Rhoads, Waveland, sends $4 for 8 copies.

Bro. S. A. Hall, Logansport, sends $3 for 6 copies.

Bro. A. Blake, Miami, sends 50 cents for 1 copy.

Bro. S. R. McMurray, South Bend, sends $5 for 10 copies.

Bro. H. S McCormack, Danville, subscribes for 1 copy.

Bro. A. Swain, Moscow, sends us $3 for 6 copies.

Bro. J. Jackson, Galena, sends us $1 for 2 copies.

Bro. Job Hughes, Kent, sends us $5 for 10 copies.

Bro. Wm. Howbert, Mt. Healthy, sends us $5 for 10 copies.

Bro. A. Osborn, Newburgh, sends us $1 for 2 copies.

Bro. J. S. Lamar, New Hope, sends 75 cents for 1 copy.

Bro. A. T. Wood, North Madison, sends $1 for 2 copies.

Bro. W. Poler, Azalia, sends $5 for 10 copies.

Bro. J. Vandolah, Dillsboro, sends $2 for 4 copies.

Bro. W. J. Humston, Fairfax, sends $5 for 10 copies.

Bros. Mallett & Armstrong, Bedford, sends $1 for 2 copies.

Bros. Connor & Rhoads, Waveland, sends $2 for 4 copies.

Bro. W. R. Sherman, Mt. Pleasant, sends $1 for 2 copies.

Bro. E. H. Parsely, G. L. sends us 5 subscribers from Bedford and 11 from Heltonsville, and 11 from Nashville.

Bro. N. Vineyard, Craig, sends $10 for 20 copies.

Bro. J. M. Justice, Camden, sends $8 for 16 copies, and at the close of his letter says:

"This, if I recollect right, is 42 copies that will come to our office, and I think it can be swelled to 50; for a small one horse town I consider that doing tolerably well; I am determined to spare no effort to extend its circulation, for of all the sources of information we possess, the "Chart" is the instrument mainly to be depended upon in this State, and will undoubtedly tell on the elections, if we can get it read."

Postmaster, Lafayette, sends $1 for 2 copies.

Bro. M. Dimmitt, West Point, $2 for 4 copies.

Fuller objects to locking up drunken men when the men who tote them to jail are drunk too.

TO THE LITERARY.

One Thousand Dollars Premium!

The undersigned, a committee appointed by the National Division of the Sons of Temperance of North America, with full power to adopt and introduce a new Ritual for Subordinate Divisions, hereby offer a preminm of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for a satisfactory Ritual. Our desire is that it shall be presented as a whole, but reserve the right, if none are approved entire, to appropriate such parts as may be so, and to pay proportionately therefor.

For further information, apply by letter, post paid, or personally, to either of the committee.

All manuscripts must be forwarded by the first of November, 1852, or as much earlier as possible.

Members of the Order are requested to disseminate this notice, and all papers friendly to the cause, to publish the same.

S. F. CAREY, College Hill, O.
CHAS. EGINTON, Lexington, Ky.
JOHN W. OLIVER, N. York City.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

HAVING contracted for the printing of the Grand Division S. of T., I will keep a form of the Constitution and By-laws of Subordinate Divisions, constantly in type, and when the alterations from the form furnished by the Grand Division is small, will furnish them at the following rates:

100 copies, - - - -	$5 00
200 " - - - -	8 00
300 " - - - -	10 00

Under the new law, the postage must be pre-paid which is $1 00 on the 100 copies.

Being a member of the Grand Division, and a practical printer, I devote my whole time and attention to the work, and guaranty that it shall be done in good style and accurately.

All orders, accompanied with the cash, directed either to me, or to C. Woodward, Grand Scribe, will be promptly attended to.

Indianapolis, June, 1852. JOHN H. OHR.

P. S. Constitutions and By-Laws for Temples, Sections, and Unions, will be furnished at reasonable rates. J. H. O.

Divisions who wish Constitutions, or any other kind of printing done with neatness and dispatch, we would recommend them to Bro. Ohr. Bro. O is a practical printer, and a member of the Grand Division. C. WOODWARD, G. S.

Fall Session of the Commercial Institute of Indianapolis.

THE FALL SESSION of the above Institute will commence on the 1st Monday of September next. Ample arrangements have been made for the boarding of all students from abroad. Persons desirous of entering the Institute will find it advantageous to commence at the opening of the term. On application to the Principal, Catalogues will be furnished containing full particulars.

aug 11-1m W. M'K SCOTT, Principal.

REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE,

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

UNDER THE CONTROL OF W. M'K. SCOTT, Attorney & Counsellor at Law, and Notary Public.

ATTENTION is respectfully solicited to the following facts and statements in regard to the above Agency;

Indianapolis being the centre and Capital of the State, accessible from all parts by means of the numerous railroads which concentrate within her borders—filled constantly with strangers from all parts of the country—presents one of the most available cities in the West, for the successful carrying out an Agency, such as below described:

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First—To the collection of debts and the payment of Taxes for non-residents in any county in the State. Also, the redemption of Lands sold for Taxes, sale, purchase or lease of Lands, purchase of adverse claims, examination and perfection of Title, &c., &c.

To give efficiency to this most important branch of the Agency, the services of an energetic and responsible Attorney in each county of the State has been secured. This, in connection with the fact that the undersigned is himself a practical Lawyer, and has had several years' experience in this branch of the Agency in Ohio, affords a full guarantee that all business in this department will be attended to with fidelity and dispatch.

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REFER TO

Hon. Isaac Blackford, Judge of the Supreme Court for the State of Indiana.
Hon. Samuel E. Perkins, Judge of the Supreme Court for the State of Indiana.
Hon. Wm. J. Brown; Editor of State Sentinel.
John D. Defrees, Esq., Editor of State Journal.
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aug 11-1y Indianapolis, Ind.

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For further information apply for catalogue or personally to W. M'K. SCOTT, A. M., Principal.
aug 11-1y

A REGISTER

HAS been opened at the REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE, Indianapolis, in which all persons can enter property for sale, with full description, price per acre, &c., without charge, (excepting disbursements for advertising,) unless a sale effected. Said Register will be at all times open to public inspection, and the advantage thus offered to owners of real estate for the prompt disposal of their property is far superior to all others.

Also, a Register for renting property has been opened under the same regulations as the above.
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aug 11 25 Park Row, New York.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

TEMPERANCE CHART,

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION, S. OF T. OF INDIANA.

VOLUME II.

Several attempts have been made by the Grand Division of this State to establish a permanent temperance paper in this State, which from various causes have heretofore failed. In the spring of 1851, the Grand Division resolved to take the paper under its own patronage, and the plan has succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations. The paper is now permanently established, and will after the commencement of the 2d volume, be published weekly. It will continue to advocate the cause of temperance in its broadest sense, embracing all the various organizations having for their object the entire destruction of the liquor traffic.

TERMS:

The CHART will be published weekly, on good paper, and new type, on the following terms:

Single subscribers, 75 cents per year.

Clubs of ten or more to one post office, 50 cents per year.

Payable in all cases in advance.

This is the *cheapest Temperance paper in the world!* It will be published by Bro. JOHN H. OHR, with whom the Grand Division has made a contract, and edited as heretofore by the Grand Scribe. A limited number of advertisements will be inserted, at the usual rates.

All letters relating to the paper, and all communications, should be addressed, *post paid*, to C. WOODWARD, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind.

All D. G. W. P.'s, and W. P.'s are, by a resolution of the Grand Division, authorized agents of the Chart.

Remittances can be sent through the postmasters free of postage.

The postage on the Chart will be as follows:

In Marion County, free. Any distance not exceeding 50 miles 5 cents per quarter, over 50 and under 300 miles, 10 cents per quarter.

CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00. Books, $2 00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. WOODWARD, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind., free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20 00.

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

J. H. OHR, G. W. R.
Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys of ——, believing the Order of Cadets of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Section of the State of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called the —— Section, No. ——, Cadets of Temperance, of the State of Indiana, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Section, and also those of the acting Head of the Order.

Enclosed is the fee for Charter, R. B.'s and officers' cards, $5 00.

It must also be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not; if they are, of what Section. The application to be directed to the Grand Secretary, free of postage.

It must also be certified by a W. P. or P. W. P., that the W. Patron elect is a Son of Temperance in good standing.

Address (post paid) HENRY OHR, G. S., C. of T., Indianapolis, Indiana.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the —— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00.

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

Address (post paid,) Mrs. ELIZA RICHMOND, G. S. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

The American Life and Health Insurance Company.

Office—No. 7, South Third St., Philadelphia.

Officers.

LEONARD JEWELL, *President.*
JAMES PEACOCK, *Treasurer,*
JOHN C. SIMS, *Sec'y and Actuary.*
THOS. S. SMITH, *Solicitor*

JOHN F. BIRD, FRED. A. FICKARDT, } *Medical Examiners.*

CHARLES WOODWARD, Indianapolis, Ind., General Agent for the State of Indiana.

THIS Company issues policies at Total Abstinence Rates, Joint stock Rates, and at Mutual Rates, which for $1000 on the life of a person 30 years of age, are as follows:

Age.	*Total Abstinence.*	*Joint Stock.*	*Mutual*
30	$15.40	$19.60	$23.60

A further table of Rates will be furnished at the Office.

The condition in Total Abstinence rates (believed to be the lowest in the Union,) is *entire forfeiture* upon the departure of the Insured from Total Abstinence in its strictest sense.

Policies at Joint Stock and Mutual rates, contain no condition except as usual in Life Insurance.

HEALTH INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

All Moneys received from the Insured, for Annual Premiums, after deducting expenses, will be divided among the Sick.

The Public have for some time been familiar with the subject of Life and Health Insurance, but it is obvious that too little thoughts has been given to the latter. LIFE Insurance benefits our successors, while HEALTH Insurance directly benefits ourselves. It makes provision for a time of sickness, when the products of a man's industry are cut off, and want unites with Disease to aggravate his distress. It is at this gloomy period, when he is prostrated and helpless, and when despondency would otherwise overwhelm him, that the holder of a *Health Insurance Policy* will realize its benefits.

RATES, under 50 years of age,

$2,00	per year,	for	$2.00	per week.
3,00	"	"	3,00	"
4,00	"	"	4,00	"
5,00	"	"	5,00	"
6,00	"	"	6,00	"

Over fifty and under sixty.

$2,50	per year,	for	$2,50	per week.
3,75	"	"	3,00	"
5,00	"	"	4,00	"
6,25	"	"	5,00	"
7,50	"	"	6,00	"

When the Fund shall amount to Three Dollars and upwards for every person insured and sufficient to warrant an additional distribution, the weekly allowances will be increased in accordance with the Rules of the Policy.

All the members of a Temple or Division insured at greatly reduced rates.

Applications for Agencies in any of the cities or towns in the State, should be made to the undersigned, *post paid*, or in person.

As Agent for the above Company, I am prepared to receive applications for Policies at any of the above rates.

CHARLES WOODWARD, Agent,
At ADAMS & CO.'S Express Office.
J. L. MOTHERSHEAD, *Medical Examiner.*
june 30 '52-1y

Ohio Life Insurance Company,

Capital $100,000.

JOINT STOCK AND MUTUAL,

CINCINNATI.

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Office in Reeder's Building, Third street, between Almy's and City Bank.

This Company insures Lives at the lowest rates consistent with safety, either upon the Joint Stock or Mutual plan.

In the Joint Stock Department, premium payable quarterly, semi-annually or annually. On the Mutual plan, one-half the premium paid in Cash, the balance by a note bearing six per cent. interest—the interest only payable annually. Persons insuring on the mutual plan, participate in the profits of the Company in that department.

The undersigned having been appointed agent for the above Company, is prepared to fill applications for Life Insurance, on favorable terms.

Any information on the subject and pamphlets explaining the nature and utility of Life Insurance, furnished without charge, at the office of the Agent.

C. WOODWARD, Agent.

Office at Adam's & Co.'s Express Office, near the Court House, Indianapolis, Ind.
june 30, '52-1y.

D. CRAIGHEAD. R. BROWNING.

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Dealers in all kinds of

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INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

ALL are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices, as we feel confident we can render satisfaction both as to prices and quality of articles. Great care is taken in the selection of articles, in reference to their purity, as we endeavor at all times to keep such articles as are strictly pure and genuine. Every article will be waranted as represented. Orders from Physicians and others promptly attended to. Particular attention given to filling Prescriptions and compounding Medicines, which, in all cases, shall receive the personal attention of one of the firm. june 30

SMALL CHANGE.

THE undersigned is prepared to furnish Merchants and others with *three cent pieces* from the United States Mint at Philadelphia, *free of transportation*, in sums of 30, 60, and 90 dollars, upon deposit of Gold or Eastern Exchange. Also cents and half cents, upon payment of frieght on gold to Philadelphia, or on Eastern Exchange free of freight.

C. WOODWARD, Agent,
june 30 Adams & Co.'s Express.

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DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

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THE attention of teachers and friends of education generally, is invited to the following list of Text Books adapted for the use of Schools, Academies, and Colleges. Numerous testimonials of their merits, from many distinguished sources, could here be given, but are entirely omitted, with the hope that intelligent teachers who have not seen the works, will examine for themselves. Many of the books here enumerated are already generally known and in extensive use throughout the United States.

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June 30-2m. No. 12, Washington St.

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SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

AND THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

WITH detailed notices of the Expedition in search of the missing vessels under Sir John Franklin; by P. L. Simmonds. To which is added an account of the American Expedition, under the patronage of Henry Grinnell, Esq., with an introduction to the American Expedition, by John C. Lord, D. D., 400 pages, price $1,25 To contain a map of the Arctic Region and plates illustrating the work.

"Where for relentless months continued night,
Holds, o'er the glittering waste, her starry light."

"The natives of America and England have before met upon the Ocean, but they met for deadly strife. Now, too, they met for strife, equally determined, but not with each other. They met in the holy cause of benevolence and human spmpathy, to battle with the elements beneath the Arctic Circle; and the chivalric heroism which the few stout hearts of the two nations displayed in that conflict redounds a thousand fold more to the glory of the actors, their governments and the race, than if four score ships and ten thousand armed men had fought for the mastery of each other upon the broad ocean, and battered hulks and warred corpses had gone down to the coral caves of the sea, a dreadful offering to the demon of Discord, in which event troops of widows and orphan children would have sent up a cry of wail. Now the heroes advanced manfully to rescue husbands and fathers, to restore them to their wives and children."

☞ Good active Agents wanted, to sell the above book, to whom exclusive agency for a county will be given.

On receipt of $1,25, we will forward one copy of above Book (for Agents to use as a sample copy,) by mail, *postage paid*, to any place in the United States, not *exceeding* 500 miles from Buffalo, Chicago or New York.

☞ *Books sent by Mail must be Pre-paid*, according to the New Postoffice law. (Postage on this work is about 25 cents for each and every 500 miles.

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GEO. H. DERBY & CO., Publishers,
Buffa.o, N. Y.

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june 30, '52. G. H. DERBY & CO.

S. MERRILL,

Bookseller and Stationer,

NO. 1, TEMPERANCE HALL,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

The Latest Eastern Publications supplied upon order. june 30 tf

CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

Of all the numerous medicines extant, (and some of them valuable) for the cure of pulmonary complaints, nothing has ever been found which could compare in its effects with this Preparation. Others cure sometimes, but at all times and in all diseases of the lungs and throat where medicine can give relief, this will do it. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in accordance with the directions. We do not advertise for the information of those who have tried it but those who have not. Families that have known its value will not be without it, and by its timely use, they are secure from the dangerous consequences of Coughs and Colds which neglected, ripen into fatal consumption.

The Diploma of the Massachusetts Institute was awarded to this preparation by the Board of Judges in September, 1847; also, the Medals of the three great institutes of Art, in this country; also the Diploma of the Ohio Institute at Cincinnati, has been given to the CHERRY PECTORAL, by their Government in consideration of its extraordinaty excellence and usefulness in curing affections of the Lungs and Throat.

Read the following opinion founded on the long experience of the eminent Physician of the Port and City of

ST. JOHNS, May 8, 1851.

Dr. J. C. Ayer:—Five years trial of your CHERRY PECTORAL in my practice, has proven what I foresaw from its composition, must be true, that it eradicates and cures the colds and coughs to which we, in this section are peculiarly liable.

I think its equal has not yet been discovered, nor do I know how a better remedy can be made for the distempers of the Throat and Lungs.

J. J. BURTON, D., F. R. S.

See what it has done on a wasted constitution, not only in the following cases, but a thousand more:

SUNBURY, Jan. 24th, 1851.

Dr. Ayer:—In the month of July, I was attacked by a violent diarrhœa in the mines of California. I returned to San Francisco. My diarrhœa ceased, but was followed by a severe cough—and much soreness I finally started for home, but received no benefit from the voyage. My cough continued to grow worse, and when I arrived in New York, I was at once marked by my acquaintancs as a victim of consumption. I must confess that I saw no sufficient reason to doubt what my friends all believed. At this time I commenced taking your truly invaluable medicine with little expectation of deriving any benefit from its use You would not receive these lines did I not regard it my duty to state to the afflicted, through you, that my health, in the space of eight months, is fully restored. I attribute it to the use of your Cherry Pectoral

Yours truly, WILLIAM W. SMITH.

WASHINGTON, Pa.. April 12, 1848.

Dear Sir:—Feeling that I have been spared from a premature grave, through your instrumentality by the providence of God, I will take the liberty to express to you my gratitude.

A Cough and the alarming symptons of Consumption had reduced me too low to leave me anything like hope, when my physician brought me a bottle of your "Pectoral." It seemed to afford immediate relief, and now in a few weeks time has restored me to sound health.

If it will do for others what it has for me, you are certainly one of the benefactors of mankind.

Sincerely wishing you every blessing, I am
Very respectfully yours,
JOHN J. CLARK,
Rector of St. Peter's Church.

With such assurance and from such men, no stronger proof can be adduced unless it be from its effects upon trial.

Prepared and sold by JAMES C. AYER, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Indianapolis, Ind by CRAIGHEAD & BROWNING; in Madison by F. E. SUIRE, and sold by the druggists every where throughout the State and country. june30 3m

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WE are now running a daily line East and West, accompanied by special messengers, and with the speed of the mails, running our own cars with the passenger trains.

Packages will be received at the cars up to the time of starting, and at our office until 1 o'clock each day.

We are prepared to transport packages, bank notes and specie, to and from any of the eastern cities, also, Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington, Ky., St. Louis, Mo., or any points on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; and to and from Terre Haute, and all intermediate points, and to forward freight from Terre Haute up and down the Wabash.

In addition to these, we have the most complete arrangements for transporting packages to and from California and Europe.

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Indianapolis, June 30, 1852. ADAMS & CO.

Office in Indianapolis in Kinder's Building, south side Washington Street, near the Court House.

Office open during business hours.

june30 1y C. WOODWARD, Agent.

T. M. NICHOLS. J. F. JOHNSTON.

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Dentist's Fine Gold Foil, and plate, also Plate and Pivot Teeth, for sale at the usual rates.

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STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, STATIONERY, NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, AND GLASSWARE,

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WE are receiving Country Produce of all descriptions, and paying the highest market price. Dealers visiting Indianapolis are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices, both for Produce and Merchandise generally. june30 tf

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TEMPERANCE CHART.

A Weekly Journal:---Devoted to Temperance, Morality, Education, Literature, Useful Arts, Science, General Intelligence, &c.

C. WOODWARD, G. S., EDITOR.] ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA. [JOHN H. OHR, PRINTER.

VOL. II. INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1852. NO. 9.

THE TEMPERANCE CHART,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE GRAND DIVISION, S. of T. OF INDIANA.

Edited by C. Woodward, G. S.,

To whom all Communications and Subscriptions must be addressed, post paid.

OFFICE—*At Adams & Co.'s Express Office, near the Court House.*

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Single copy, one year,	$0 75
Clubs of ten or more, to one address,	50

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☞ In advance in all cases.

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" " for 6 months,	5 00
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" " for 1 year, with changes,	12 00

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☞ Applications for advertising, or for any kind of Printing for the Order, must be made to

J. H. OHR, Indianapolis.

POETRY.

From the Dublin Magazine.

The Old Oak Tree.

I would I were a child again,
  As when I sported free
Upon the greensward through the glen,
  Beneath the old oak tree.
My father's calm and thoughtful brow
  In memory still I see;
My father's smile shines on me now,
  Beneath the old oak tree.

The sunshine falls as warm and bright,
  As freshly breathes the air;
The stream still dances down as light,
  The flowers still bloom as fair.
Where'er my tearful eyes may range,
  Familiar spots I see;
The scenes I loved seem slow to change
  Around the old oak tree.

But gone are all those cherished forms
  I gazed on when a child,
Like autum's leaves when early storms
  Sweep through the woodlands wild,
And all along within the glen,
  I linger musingly,
And wish I were a child again
  Beneath the old oak tree.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Birthday of Freedom.

WHEN the colonies of North America boldly asserted their inherent and intrinsic right to form one of the great family of nations, the day became a sacred one. It began a new era in the very history of mankind; no event comparable has happened since the period when savages first united in tribes and submitted to laws and a form of government. It was more significant than the rise of a new people, it realized a novel principle: that FOURTH OF JULY 1776 is not even the exclusive property of Americans as the natal day of the nation—it belongs to the race, for it was the GENESIS of political Freedom. Up to that time the generations of men had lived under the usurpations of those whom the various chances of force and fraud, falsely and blasphemously deified, had made their rulers. Like blind men, they were led to the mill and their heroic strength put to base and trivial uses by these their tyrants. But the Declaration of American Independence was the utterance of the weightiest precedent to be found in the laws of man—that self-goverment is his indefeasible right, and that empires, kingdoms, and republics are based on the consent of the governed alone. This day marks just such a period in the political world as that in the physical, when Deity said, "Let there be light." Like the dawn, it separates the elements—freedom from tyranny, truth from error, light from darkness. The intellect cannot imagine in outline the results to spring from that germ of active, breathing thought, then planted; the century succeeding rolls along, just beginning its last quarter, but those seventy-six years measure more in the development of humanity, than all the centuries since the Goths toppled into ruins the fabric of the Roman empire. The rapid discoveries in the science of nature may be considered in some respects as accidental, but the general diffusion among men of a knowledge of their rights, is due directly to the action of the American Congress. We may not presage all the changes and revolutions to spring from the example of the United States, any more than we can tell of the storms that are born from the beams of the sun; but we do know that as life and fertility flow from that orb, so liberty and happiness must descend to the nations from the principles of the American sages. As yet, perhaps, we have witnessed only storms as far as other nations are concerned, but a long period of seed-time and harvest must follow the Equinoctials in the great political year of the world; even America is just in the spring-tide. If freedom is indeed a reality and the very life of the soul; then was the Declaration of Independence an august and sublime act, worthy to be kept in eternal remembrance. Let it be hallowed, for it has placed on the brow of humanity a circle of sovereignty of which a regal crown is but a vain and tinsel counterfeit.

As yet, however, the blessings of a republican form of government are limited to the land of Washington. There are skeptics who think that this state of things will last, and that republicanism cannot be naturalized elsewhere. We repudiate this cold-blooded and arrogant infidelity in the worth of universal humanity; but even if it were true, the progress and triumphs of the United States, if worth nothing as examples, are, in themselves, marvellous.—Three-quarters of a century, and what a change!—the three millions have become twenty-three millions; a territory stretching over half the continent, and, uniting the two great oceans, supplies multitudinous sources of wealth; and a navigation rapidly growing and overtopping its only rival, is the instrument of the national commerce. If liberty is not adapted for human nature generally, it is at all events admirably suited for our use as a nation. It has made us great and strong; it has covered the land with railroads and the sea with ships beyond all competition with other nations; when we take into account the time within which all this has been accomplished. Clouds may cover the future of other nations, but the stars of these States give surer tokens whereon to base calculations of their coming prosperity and vastness. Such are the two aspect in which the birthday of American freedom may be viewed, as the source of national greatness and of happiness to the world, as far as just and equitable forms of government can effect that end. Patriotism and philanthropy, those kindred but long-divided sentiments, are equally interested in the observance of that which, to both, is the most important event in national history. How may the memory of the day be best preserved, in order that men may always have a rallying point and a war-cry against oppression, that they may bear with them a weapon to defend their liberties, and a monitor against the insidious attacks of ambition and the more fatal treasons of luxury and neglect? There is a fitting way to keep the anniversary of American Independence, and there is one incongruous and improper, nay, degrading, contemptuous, and desecrating. This is in reality no child's play, though children join very properly in the chorus of joy and exultation it annually calls forth.—There is a deep wisdom in the common consent wherewith the nation universally, and of their own free will, mark the Fourth of July from the other days of the year. There is a serious use in it far transcending the idea of an annual frolic. Freedom and love of country requires its celebration. The nation in its infancy devoted seven long years of toil and battle to the achievement and accomplishment of that independence, to which they and their representatives pledged "lives, fortunes, and sacred honor," by the Declaration. Thousands of those lives went up from the field of glory, or were wasted away in prisons or by the horrors of the long war: the ills of poverty were cheerfully undergone, but the honor of the new States came out bright after the struggle and the storm. Jollity and idleness are scarcely consonant with these heroic memories of death, suffering, and victory; are then sensuality, madness, baseness, or that essence of all degradations, DRUNKENNESS, the flowers to be laid on the green graves of our fathers, and to be entwined with the laurels of WASHINGTON? Forbid it, shame! forbid it, common sense! forbid it, holy Freedom! The fate of the drunken sons of Aaron, as we learn from the sacred historian, was to be consumed by their own rejected and profaning fires: similar punishment, if not so speedy, must be the lot of those who turn liberty into licentiousness, and celebrate a festival of heroism by a drunken orgie.—Such mistakes have before now been made and atoned for; and if the United States, as a people, and in their masses, should thus err, they would wake and find their charters and constitutions seared by fire and crumbling into ashes. We hope the tendency of the popular mind is in a different direction. The stars move under influences more conservative of freedom.—Four of them have already, by public legislation, prevented the profanation of the great political Sabbath of the year, from the exhibition of a drunken citizen reeling over the land for which the men of '76 fought and died. We cannot afford to make false steps as a nation; these mistakes will be perpetuated unless we manfully fight them down, pledging our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor against their coutinuance. The ages are crowding upon us, the ages we must help shape.—One half of the twenty-three millions of souls in the Republic are children in the eyes of the law; in a few years they will come forward and take active positions for the weal or woe of the country, and on us rests the momentous decision. Not long before these future men and women will become the thinkers and workers, the writers and legislators of the land. Shall we demoralize them by our example? Shall the festival of freedom, the nation's birthday, be turned into a debauch before their young eyes? Shall they be taught either to despise republicanism which endures such practices, or join in the outrage and run the risk of individual ruin, by making the annual frolic run through the year?—We must remember that a people, though a grand spectacle like the ocean, reflects the character of the individuals which make it up. An indolent, ignorant, vicious race cannot become by any magic short of personal reformation, a rich, powerful, and free nation. Our duty to our country requires us to be virtuous; it is nothing but false patriotism vanity, and ambition, that prompt a bad man to serve the land of his birth. Of all the vices, intemperance appears to be most destructive and sapping to a country; it burns out its strength, destroys its laborers, withers its intellect, wastes its wealth, undermines its liberties. There was a beautiful truth which promted the movers in the Reform which began at Baltimore in 1840, to call themselves WASHINGTONIANS. They felt that their self-reform was the best service they could render their country; the closest imitation they could give of the patriotic devotion of the Father of the Republic. And if on any day we are bound in honor to show our obedience to law and good order, and our freedom from mean and degrading practices as men, it is on the day which made us politically free.

We may safely consider it as settled by the general acquiescence that the day is to be commemorated, and the question recurs, How can this be done most impressively, intelligently, and worthily? Let it then be marked by civic and military pomps and parades, to exhibit the material wealth independence has given us, and the might which knows no fear of foreign force. Martial music and the sound of cannon may properly echo along the hills and rivers of the land, for the God of battles smiled on the appeal made to him by our forefathers. The brave and the vigilant are alone worthy of liberty; and while fraud and injustice exist as rampantly as they still do among some nations, the United States must be prepared to repel force by force. The orator and the poet can find no themes more worthy of their art than the heroism of the Revolution; their words will find willing ears, and the thrilling sentences will live long in the hearts where they fall. This is the true wine of the soul, that gives it inspiration and nobility, that in future emergencies, like those of the Revolution, will awaken Americans to rival the deeds of that glorious epoch. Then let the eloquent words of the Bible of Freedom, the Declaration of Independence, be read until it becomes as familiar in our ears as household words.—They can never become too familiar; they are full of the highest and most truthful principles of political wisdom; they can never become stale and unprofitable or useless, while the sceptre of government rests in the hands of the people; the sentiments of the Declaration must be in their heads and hearts. Then let all thank God for the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and resolve to perform the duties connected with that liberty to their God, their country, and their conscience.

We ask no starched, formal observance of the day; with all this seriousness there can be infused enjoyment and pleasure to satisfy any reasonable man. He who employs the Sabbath of religion or that of freedom merely as a day of amusement or recreation, makes a very mean use of it; it was meant for something far better.—The man who has no sentiments and no associations awakened by such days, is either coldly selfish, or unimaginative as a clod. Let him alone in his impassiveness, which is, after all, a species of mental torpor. But of all ways of spending the day, we protest turning it into a Saturnalia of drunkenness. It is beneath the dignity of men: the slaves in ancient Rome had such a holiday, but it was, with all its license, the badge of servitude. How incongruous to boast of political independence, equal rights, republicanism, and that manhood which looks up, with no intervening mastery, to the very throne of God, and then sink into a beast, become a fool, and mad, and dance antics in the fumes of a filthy, sensual, degrading intemperance!—The freeman, forsooth, proves his patent by displaying his serfdom to intoxicating drinks; and on the anniversary of liberty, or the day of election, he perversely reels around to make his intelligence and virtue ocularly evident.

The Sons of Temperance have duties, too; they will not desecrate the day, it is true, but they are bound to bring all the force of public opinion to bear in celebrating it rationally and temperately, which is patriotically also. And the best way is to unite in effort to bring about the passage of laws similar to that in Maine, which will effectually free society from those licensed scourges and pest-shops where the "Glorious Fourth" has been most often profaned, and the memories of the Revolution degraded by the unworthy conduct of American citizens. Rum is incompatible with republicanism, more so even than a standing army. We want these forts and strongholds of demoniac possession levelled—*we want humanity disenthralled.* Four States can celebrate, without the cruel annoyance of drunkenness, the anniversary of Freedom. Let each son vow on the altar to lend all his energies as a man and a citizen to make his own State free of the curse of SELLING RUM; abolish trading in the lives, the happiness, and the souls of his neighbors and fellow-citizens. Then, indeed, may he celebrate the Sabbath of peace and justice, the blissful twins of Freedom. Then our order may exult in having done an act, the sweet savor of which will ascend and gladden the spirits of the departed sages and patriots of the Revolution. The time must come, for the wheels of Reform do not roll backward, and we see a peculiar fitness in urging it forward in connection with the day of political enfranchisement. Temperance and republicanism are cognate, and have been so considered by the wisest statesmen of our country. At a meeting of the Congressional Temperance Society held in Washington in 1834, Felix Grundy, then Senator from Tennessee, and the bosom friend of President Jackson, offered the following resolution:

"That the practice of not using ardent spirits at the celebration of the 4th of July, the great day of American liberty, is truly REPUBLICAN, and tends to prevent that corruption of public morals which is the deadliest foe to the prosperity of OUR COUNTRY."

Can there be any longer a doubt as to the propriety of our course? *Close the* GROG-SHOPS; ardent spirits are ANTI-REPUBLICAN; their use is a "CORRUPTION of PUBLIC MORALS, and the deadliest foe to the prosperity of our country." Oh that on this coming Fourth "the deadliest foe to the prosperity of our darling country" was sealed like Satan for a thousand years, that its ravages, more murderous, more devastating, more cruel than British bayonet or British cannon, might be stayed—that the tears of the widow, the mother, and the orphan might be wiped away, for the slain by the demon of Intemperance! Sons of Temperance! for the sake of your country, deliver her from her DEADLIEST FOE: the means, the Maine Law.—*American Temperance Magazine.*

A STOREKEEPER purchased of an Irish woman a quantity of butter, the lumps of which, intended for pounds, he 'weighed in the balance and found wanting. 'Shure it's your own fault, if they are light,' said Biddy, in reply to the complaint of the buyer, it's your own fault, sir, for wasn't it a pound o' soap I bought here mesilf, that I had in the other end of the scales when I weighed 'em?' the store keeper had nothing more to say on the subject.

They are Gone.

We never wish to tread rudely over the ashes of the dead. Sacred to us are the slumbers of the narrow dwelling beneath the sod. We venerate each blade, and leaf and flower. Even the green mould reads us a lesson as it gathers upon the marble beneath the rank and matted grass; and in silence we thread the avenues between the grassy mounds where the sleepers are at rest.

When good men die, their deeds are pointed to as way-marks to guide succeeding pilgrims. The memory of their lives, like the fading light of the day, lingers upon their graves like a record of beauty. On the other hand the evil that men do, lives after them as well; and we point to their errors and unprofitable end, as beacon lights upon a dangerous shore.

God's righteous retributions have ever followed the traffic in rum. The flame which men kindle around the hearts and homes of their neighbors, sweeps back on the breath of retributive Providence, and destroys the hand which feeds it. Drunkard makers in time become drunkards.—The tempter is swept away upon the tide which he has turned into the bosom of another. The hand which has clutched the life-blood of others, in turn becomes that of a suicide, and claims immolation upon the same altar. Such has been the history of the traffic. The rum-sellers of the past have furnished their full share of the ranks of the drunkard's army. Their property in turn is wasted. They go down to the drunkard's grave. God's deep and fearful judgments are written ever against the business he has pronounced accursed.

While upon the stand the other day, and dwelling for a moment upon this point, we asked a question, and its dull echoes came back from the grave, damp with the blight of death. Were are the WATSONS?—Where? The name is familiar to the people of this county. Their talent for business, usefulness and honor was well known. They might have honored any honorable position, and the world been the better for their living. Where are they? The father plunged headlong into a well. One of the sons died of *mania a potu*, after rending his own flesh with his teeth, and frothing in fiend-like madness. Another brother soon followed. But a few days since, the last one went down in darkness to his grave, the green turf closing between him and those who robbed and killed him by inches. There is a place of rest for the bruised body of the drunkard where the rumseller can curse him no longer—the rest of death! Tere is an asylum—that of the grave! We stand sadly over the ashes of the Watson family—where is entomed a wealth of intellect debased and destroyed—a world of high hopes and noble aspiration drowned in the cup—and sorrowfully ask, who are their slayers? The genius of Intemperance slowly uncoils her slimy folds from the damp grass, and as her coronet of hydra crests o'erleaps the words which affection has chizzled in the marble, the exultant hiss breathes out with the deadly breath, "*They made rum—sold it—drank it—died!*"

We may die on the scaffold a red handed murderer. Even there we would thank God if no rum had ever passed from our hand to the lips of a fellow creature.—Better rot on the gibbet than in the grave of a rumseller.—*Cayuga Chief.*

THE OLD TRAP.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who bids fair to become as famous for his wit as for his eloquence, makes the following shrewd reply to those disinterested people who ask temperance men why they don't enforce the old laws against rum-selling instead of framing new ones, like that of Maine. The reader can judge whether he drives the nail home and clinches it:

"It is said, why don't you execute the present laws? This puts me in mind of an old rat, who sleek and fat, comes out of his hole, and sees a new trap. He walks around it, peeps into it, nibbles at it, and finds that it is not like the old one—it is all wire and there is no getting out of it. So he goes to the keeper of the house and says: "Why are you not satisfied with the old trap with the wooden bottom, thro' which I have crawled forty times?"—So with the old liquor rats; they can crawl almost through any thing, but they don't like the Maine Law. These men can tell what the law means. The outcry that they now make leads me to suspect that they smell fire. I never was so much in favor of the law as when I found out how the rum-sellers opposed it."

LIBRARY INDIANAPOLIS

TEMPERANCE CHART.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 25, 1852.

Lectures.

Bro. E. H. Parsley, Grand Lecturer, having recovered his health, will fill the following appointments:

New Columbus, ...	August	28
Middletown, ...	"	29
Muncie, ...	"	30
Granville, ...	"	31
In Blackford County,	Sept.	1, 2 & 3
In Jay County, ...	"	4, 5 & 6
In Adams County, ...	"	7, 8 & 9
In Wells County, ...	"	10, 11 & 12
Huntington, ...	"	13 & 14
Fort Wayne, ...	"	15 & 16
Auburn, ...	"	17 & 18
Angola, ...	"	19 & 20
Brockville, ...	"	21
Orland, ...	"	22
Lima, ...	"	23 & 24
Lagrange, ...	"	25
Goshen, ...	"	26 & 27
New Paris, ...	"	28
Benton, ...	"	29
Augusta, ...	"	30
Ligonier, ...	Oct.	1
Wolf Lake, ...	"	2
Leesburgh, ...	"	3
Warsaw and vic'y, ...	"	4 & 5
Manchester, ...	"	6

Further appointments will be published, as arrangements are made, after the election.

We hope the brethren will see that arrangements are made at each place, and that Bro. P.'s travelling expenses are paid.

Bro. Parsley is the authorized Agent for the *Chart*. We hope our brethren will see the necessity of subscribing *liberally* for this paper.

Our Camp Meeting.

We call the attention of our readers once more to our Temperance Mass Meeting to be held in this City, Sept. 9th, 10th, and 11th.

Bros. Olds and Carey of Ohio, and Julian and others of this State, will be here, and many others probably from whom we have not heard. All the Railroads leading into the city will carry passengers to and from the meeting, at one half the usual fare. We hope to see a large crowd.

Life Insurance.

Our readers will notice by an advertisement on our last page that we are General Agent for the State of Indiana, of the American Life and Health Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

We wish to establish a sub-agency in every county in the State, and if any of our friends wish such an agency, they will please apply to us by letter *post paid*.

To an active business man it can be made profitable.

To our Exchanges.

We receive every week several Exchanges directed to the "Visiter," or "Miscellany." We wish to inform our friends that the "Chart" is the only temperance paper published in the State, the Visiter and Miscellany having long since suspended.

Notice.

At a meeting of the friends of temperance, held in Enterprize, Switzerland Co., it was determined to have a mass meeting at that place, commencing Sept. 8th, to continue two or more days, to discuss the principles of Temperance as they are now placed before the people of this State.

Arrangements have been made to secure eminent speakers for the occasion, amongst whom are Gen. Cary, and G. W. P. Goodwin; also Bro. Pease, the Blind Lecturer.

Camp Meeting Notice.

The Camp Meeting advertised in our last to meet at West Point on the *First* Friday of Septemher is postponed until the *Second* Friday.

Communications.

Last week we received *forty two* communications for the Chart. Four of the writers did not send their names; of course we tore their communications up without reading—five did not pay their postage—their communications will not be published. Not one of these communications contained any "material aid" or the names of any subscribers to the paper.

Of the *thirty eight* who sent us their names *thirty two* are not subscribers themselves. These communications were of various lengths, from half a page, the shortest, to seventeen and one half pages of closely written foolscap, the longest.—Now were we to publish all these communications they would fill the paper outside and in, with nothing else in it for four weeks, and perhaps we will get as many more this week. What then is to be done? We like to accommodate our friends, but every one can see that under this state of things it is impossible. We will make a suggestion. Let each of the writers of the thirty-eight communications spend as much time in getting subscribers as he did in writing his article, and he will do the cause a vast deal of good, and help the Chart to at least *three hundred* subscribers.

Let each of the thirty-two writers who are not subscribers, in addition to the above, "fork over" the subscription price, so that they may see their communications when published, without being at the trouble of borrowing the paper from their neighbors, and we shall feel much more like publishing their communications.

Now we say these things in no ill feeling. We like to receive communications from our friends, though we would not like many *seventeen pages* in length, but we are too highly favored in this line and we must adopt a rule, to publish no communication from any citizen of the State, unless the writer is a subscriber to the paper, and to publish none unless very short and to the point. We are driven to this in self defence. If our friends have any thing to communicate, let them see how much they can say in the fewest words, rather than *how little they can say in a dozen pages.* This article will explain to our friends the reason why their articles are so slow in making their appearance. We are thankful for the kindness our friends manifest towards us, and we here again assure them that we are doing our utmost for them.—We only ask them to do as much for the paper.

Petitions to the Legislature.

We have received several communications on the subject of Petitions to the Legislature. The next session commences in January, and their will be ample time after the next session of the Grand Division in October, to make all necessary arrangements for petitioning. We think the petitions should be put in the ballot box in the shape of votes for good temperance men—these are the most efficient petitions. See that you have a large number of this kind of petitions, friends, and you need not fear for temperance laws.

Late Elections.

D. S. Reid, (Dem.) has been elected Governor of North Carolina. The Lower House stands Democrats 55, Whigs 61, and three to hear from.

Henn, (Dem.) and Cooks, (Whig) are elected to Congress from Iowa.

Benton, Phelps, and Lamb, (democrats) and Miller and Oliver, (whigs) are elected to Congress from Missouri.

Juege Conway, (Dem.) is elected to Congress from Arkansas.

Donations to the Washington Monument.

Amo't previously acknowledged,	$148 50
High Point Division, No. 66,	1 00
Tippecanoe Division, No. 23,	5 00
	$154 50

New Divisions.

Northfield, No. 379, Northfield, Boone County.

Stewartsville, No. 380, Stewartsville, Posey County.

New Temples.

Evansville, No. 1, Evansville, (re-chartered).

Royalton, No. 30, Royalton, Boone Co.

Invincible, No 31, Bainbridge, Putnam County.

Burning of the Henry Clay.

The recent destruction of this Steamer on the Hudson, is one of the most startling on record for its destruction of human life.

The *Armenia* and the *Clay* were racing. Passengers upon the latter remonstrated, but were treated with insolent scorn or indifference. Tar was used in the furnaces of the Clay until she was so hot amid-ships that passengers could not bear the heat.—There were no boats or buckets aboard.—The boat was run ashore at full speed, and there commenced such a wild struggle for life, with the flames and the waters, as we hope will never be witnessed again. The passengers had been strangely ordered aft, which effectually cut them off from escape.

The old, young, and middle-aged, male and female, were engulphed in one common grave beneath the waters of the mighty Hudson.

Over eighty lives were lost, more than half of whom were females and children. It is a horrid record—yet not more so than intemperance brings daily to our view.—The voice of a whole people startled by this calamity shouts aloud for protection, and to the extent of what law can do, they will get it. Yet scenes more revolting, the effects of intemperance are daily witnessed by our law-makers, and the people with equal zeal cry aloud for protection, but do they get it? The tears and groans of the widow and the fatherless have often been sent up to our Legislators for protection against a destroyer more potent than fire—more fatal than the dark waves of the Hudson, but with what success? to be slighted and scorned—made the laughing stock of the politician and the division of the powerful. The insulting answer is sent back "too hasty," "in advance of public opinion," "unpopular and unconstitutional." What whisky seller ever thought a law to send a drunken man to jail was *unconstitutional?* yet when that same law is made to fulfil its legitimate purpose, and send him who made him drunk to the same dungeon: Oh! then the law is *unconstitutional.* Oh! consistency—what a difference it makes whose ox does the gor*ing, does it not, Mr. Whisky-seller?*

Let temperance men bear such imposition no longer--let whisky candidates know that they need not look for support from you. Let those who ask for your vote understand, that you have the same right to expect them to vote your sentiments that they have to expect your vote. When it is finally known that temperance men stand up to their principles at the ballot box, the world will be surprised that there are so many *temperance politicians.*

Important Decision in favor o Temperance.

At a recent term of the Tippecanoe Circuit Court at Lafayette, in this State, in the case of the State vs. Ludley, a motion was made for a new trial, and several points were raised by defendant's counsel, but the most prominent was that a *Juror* who drank intoxicating liquors during the progress of the trial, between the empanneling of the jury and the rendition of the verdict into court, was incompetent for the performance of his duty. Upon this point abundant authority was adduced to show that the rule was *imperative,* and that the drinking of spirituous liquor, however small the quantity, by a juror during the progress of a trial, is sufficient of itself, to vitiate the verdict. The position of counsel was fully sustained by the court, and a new trial granted.

This is the first time that this important point has ever been made in this part of the country. We hope our Judges will respect this decision, for if ever a man needs to be perfectly sober, it is when sitting as a juror, with the life, liberty, and property of his fellow citizens, absolutely under his control. Let the jury box be clear of the foul stain of intemperance.

Spunk.

Mrs. Swishelm, editress of the Saturday Visitor, is a woman of the right grit. She says: "If our bigger half *would* get drunk, and the tavern keepers *would* sell him the materials, insurance on that species of property would rise in this neighborhood."

That's the way to talk. If all the ladies would talk and act in the same way there would be no need of the *Maine Law.*

What protection has a drunkard's wife from any law of Indiana?

The Maine Law in Rho e Island.

The following extract from a private letter written by a highly respectable gentleman from Prividence, shows the operation of the Liquor Law in that ctty:

"We are enjoying the benefits of the glorious Maine Law; and the Lord be praised for the fact that it is impossible to buy a glass of liquor as a beverage *openly* in the city of Providence. It went into operation last week Monday. There was a great amount of joking going on that day, and everybody appeared in high good humor, and all rejoicing. All the principal rum shops were closed. One had an empty bottle hung out, with a crape attached. Some had handbills saying, 'Maine Law!—No Liquor sold here.' It would have done your heart good to have seen the quiet, satisfied, rejoicing countenances of the people on that day. On Tuesday, they issued search-warrants for several places, and executed them faithfully. One man had defied the law and sold openly. They went with a team and took him with all his barrels, jugs, &c., and *toted* them off to the watch-house, all in the same cart. The next morning he was fined $20 and costs, and his liquor was condemned and *emptied into the river.* The same was done with other liquors seized. It was all poured into the river, with thousands of people looking on, and doing what? Resisting? No! No! No! They were cheering heartily. The same was done on several days last week, and several gallons were emptied off the bridge. Many searches have been made where no liquor was found, and much liquor has been found in others; but not the slightest resistance has been made in any case. Some have begged hard to have their liquor saved, but it is of no use. The business is done up so speedily, that there is no chance for the rumseller, and the risk of keeping the liquor on hand is too great. The same man will not be apt to try it more than once. * * * * * *

The commitments to the watch-house in this city for drunkenness, for the last four weeks, were as follows:—Weeks ending July 4th, 34; ending July 11th, 78; ending July 18, 32; ending July 25th, *six.* The last week under the Maine Law. But enough of this. I hope you will do your duty to Connecticut, and get the Law the first opportunity."

Rummies in Maine.

The opposers of the Liquor Law in Maine are getting desperate just now.—Not long since they burned a Division Hall of the Sons of Temperance, and killed a fine orchard of young trees belonging to a staunch temperance man. Such arguments are powerful, and will, no doubt, if persisted in, repeal the Law. If they will now shear a few horses' tails, and daub some signs with tar, cut boats adrift, and upset out houses, they will probably get an opposition law passed. We doubt not they are mean enough to commit murder, if they would not be detected.

Rum Paper.

A new weekly paper called the "People's Herald," is published in Boston by the Messrs. Farwell. Its object is to oppose temperance and temperance laws. It is edited by a renegade minister and a liquor seller and distiller—just the kind of a team we would suppose would be engaged in such dirty business. It will not be published long before its owners and patrons will get ashamed of it. Such things will always help a good cause.

Since writing the above, we learn that after getting out two numbers of the above named paper its proprietors let it die.—Sensible to the last.

Population of California.—It is estimated that the present population of California is from 200,000 to 220,000, and that of Oregon, 22,000 to 25,000. There are now about 22,000 French residents in the country, and 8,000 to 10,000 Chinese.

The last distillery in Newburyport stopped last week. The Newburyport *Union* says that thirty years ago there were more distilleries than churches in that place.—Now the smoke of their torments offend no one.

☞ A Temperance Camp Meeting will be held near Booneville, Ind., on Wednesday and Thursday, the 22d and 23d of September next.

☞ Mrs. Taylor, wife of the late President Taylor, died at East Pascagoula, Louisiana, on last Saturday night.

☞ The Presidential election takes place this year on the second day of November.

☞ Both branches of Congress have agreed to adjourn on the 31st of August. Good!

Items of News.

The friends of Temperance in Tennessee are moving for the Maine Law.

It is a singular fact that there is not a Temperance Hotel in New-Hampshire.

The Boston officers appointed to see the liquor law enforced, seized upon 200 gallons of excellent brandy on Wednesday.

A man died in New York, of cholera, on Wednesday night, resulting from a drunken frolic.

At the Massachusetts State Temperance Convention, thirteen hundred and seventy delegates were present.

Sixteen thousand dollars had been raised in New York, for the Montreal sufferers, up to Saturday.

Lowell gives its city agent to sell liquor under the new law, $900 salary, and his assistant $300.

The steamboat Lewis Whiteman, recently brought from New Orleans to Cincinnati one hundred Mocking birds.

A man at Utica, who had been sunstruck, and was near dying was saved by putting his feet in warm water.

F. W. Kellogg of the United States, is stirring up the masses of Great Britain for the Maine law.

The liquor destruction has commenced at Providence, amid the shouts of the crowd. Between 160 and 170 gallons have already been thrown into the river.

Havens & Son's large distillery in Elm-st., New York, was destroyed by fire on Thursday afternoon. The loss is set down at $100,000.

J. W. Arwood, while working a gold mine, near Charlotte, N. C., found a diamond of the first water which weighed four grains.

The site of the New York Crystal Palace is a space of 450 feet square, of the Reservoir Square, which will admit of an immense building.

There was not a single arrest made by the police on the night of the fifth, a thing unprecedented in the history of Portland. So much for the Maine Law!

We see it stated that ten millions per month is now the yield of California and Australia gold fields—the first producing about six million, and the latter four.

A locomotive on the Mesina and Gulf rail road, Geo., ran off the track on Sunday, killing one man and wounding three others.

The hotel keepers in Greenfield Mass., have expressed their intention not to violate the Maine Law by the sale of liquors after the 22d instant.

A lady in Paris recovered possession of 3130 francs by the aid of Alexis, the somnambulist. The money had been stolen by a discharged servant.

The Governor of New-Mexico, Mr. Calhoun, died of cholera, on the Plains, on his way from Santa Fe to Washington City.

Several persons were arrested at St. Catherine's, Canada, for celebrating the 4th of July with public displays of fire-works and discharges of fire-arms.

There has been a riot between the blacks and whites at St. Catharines, Canada, in which the negroes were driven to the woods, and their villages entirely demolished. "Rum did it."

The New-York Herald says that the ice-cream saloons of that city are the resort of fashionable females,—the haunts of dissipation, nurseries of intemperance, and places of intrigue.

The Catholic College, at Worcester, took fire Wednesday afternoon, and was entirely consumed, with the exception of a portion of the east wing. Loss estimated at from $40,000 to $50,000.

An Indian got drunk in California and killed a Chinaman. He was delivered to the Chinamen, and they hung him. They also wanted to hang the Rumseller that sold the Indian the liquor. But, no, he must live that the stream of death go on. Better hang the Rumseller and let the Indian live. He was only blameable for drinking the liquor, the Rumseller is a murderer. The difference of guilt between the two is the difference between the sin of Eve and the sin of the devil that tempted her.—*Carsou League.*

The Newtons, a firm largely engaged in the liquor business in Newport, R. I., gave liquor to all who wished to drink, on the day previous to the taking effect of the liquor law. Men were made drunk who had not been so for years. A regular debauch was the effect of this so-called liberality. The *Newport News* speaks of the act as one that should be engraved on time's records, for its "kindness and humanity." Unkindness and barbarity would be a more proper name, and if their memory gets down to posterity, it will be associated with the drunkard's curse, and the awards of a retributive justice.

Correspondence.

For the Temperance Chart.

MADISON, WISCONSIN, July 9, 1852.

BRO. WOODWARD:—I have been through much of the interior of this State, since I last wrote you, particularly in the mineral regions. Some of the towns I visited two years ago, and I confess this time I was happily disappointed. In regard to the temperance cause, I find that during the past winter a great effort has been put forth to put down the sale and use of liquor. There is an old gentleman by the name of Bronson, known by many as "old Father Bronson," who is down on the traffic, and says he is willing to spend the remainder of his days in advocating the great cause. I believe I stated to you that they came within one vote of carrying the Maine Law last winter, and it seems to be the design of the temperance men to make that vote this year. I find quite a number of towns that will not allow any of the *critter* to be sold, while others impose the closest restrictions. You know that persons wanting to sell liquor can do so by fileing a bond with sufficient security to pay all damages resulting from the sale of such traffic; a large majority of the towns do not keep it, and those sink holes that do keep it have to keep other Groceries.

I spent several days in Richland county, where I found quite a settlement of Hoosiers who had emigrated hither some three years since; they have quite a good section of country and seem to be prosperous and happy. There are a great many curiosities on the northern side of the Wisconsin River. The hills resemble the high hills in old Connecticut, though that portion of the State is so thinly settled, that it is impossible to tell what it is, or what it will be; the hills are very high and very much resemble a sugar loaf, the valleys however are rich and productive. There is a great deal of game in this country, principally Deer and Bear, either are more plenty than Hogs. I found a great many caves, but had only an opportunity of going into one, I did not penetrate it very far as we had no lights, but was told it went through the hill; the walls were solid stone in form of the roof of a house, the sides thickly coated with Salt Petre, which of course will preserve all matter subject to decay; I found a great deal of wood petrified and presenting the appearance of stone.

The country from Mineral Point to Madison, is mostly hilly and broken, and highly impregnated with minerals. Dodgeville is the only town of importance that I passed through, it took its name from the U. S. Senator whose residence is there, it is supported almost entirely with the miners.—This place being the capital of the State, makes it a town of considerable importance, and I think one of the most beautiful natural situations for a town I ever saw; there are four most beautiful lakes surrounding it, each filled with pure bright sparkling water, affording any amount of the most delicious fish to be found in the world. These lakes all have an outlet from one into the other, each channel having fall enough for a vast quantity of machinery. Madison seems to be laid out something like Indianapolis, but I think not so large, though containing many beautiful buildings. Every thing is quite lively here to-day as the Supreme Court is in session; you have scrcely room to stand up in any of the Hotels, to say nothing about getting a room or bed to sleep in, I would advise all persons fond of novelty going to Wisconsin, to go to Madison. There is a Rail Road in progress from Milwaukie here, and thence to Arena, on the Wisconsin River, and from there to Prairie La Crosse, on the Upper Mississippi; which will make Madison an important point, as well as afford a strait route from Saint Paul to New York City, Boston, &c. I do not see one drop of liqor sold here, nor have I seen but two drunk men since I left home, now nearly three weeks, and having traveled a distance of about 1500 miles. I feel as though every body was beginning to wake up on the subject of temperance; let us wake up and elect men this fall to our Legislature, who will dare to regard the petitions of more than 100,000 citizens.

Yours truly, in haste,

J. Q. A. P.

For the Temperance Chart.

BRO. WOODWARD:—Permit me through the columns of the Chart, to say to the friends of Temperance in the State for their encouragement, that our motto is, "sink or swim, survive or perish," we are for a prohibitory law.

Our camp-meeting has just come to a close, and we had truly a great time. The friends of Temperance were inspired to push forward the battle to the enemies gate, scale the walls and have final victory. Crown their efforts and the proud State of Indiana will be blessed with a prohibitory law, the rum kingdom be destroyed, and peace and happiness reign and triumph throughout our beloved State. Our camp ground was in a beautiful grove on the edge of the Town plat, and our meetings at night held in the churches.

Brother A. Littlejohn commenced a fire upon the enemy on Thursday evening to a large and crowded audience in the M. E. Church, and so directed it that the enemy broke ranks and laid in ambush, and could only be seen occasionally from our point of observation, ready to fight in Indian style, and was not known to do any damage except to their own little army, a few fell.

On Friday morning we went to the camp ground and listened to a discourse from the Rev. D. Thomas, of South Bend, who portrayed in living colors to the minds of all present, the cost and consequences of dram-drinking, alias drunkenness, by giving us such statistical information, that every person could see the evils (liquor sellers excepted) of the infernal traffic.—During the afternoon, Saturday, and Sunday, thrilling speeches were made by Brothers Fuller, Pomeroy, Thompson, Westervelt, Shuman, Col. Sigler, of Winnemac, and Cline J. Shryock, of Rochester. On Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, we held a Lovefeast, or speaking meeting at the church, and a more interesting time I never saw; preachers and people were compelled to shed the tear of sorrow when listening to the tale of ruin and woe with which rum had cursed our world.

On Sunday we had the largest concourse of people that ever assembled at one time in our country and listened to the discussion with interest, and determination to carry the subject to the ballot box. It would have done you good to have seen the political rumites of our county flounce and squirm and talk and rave, some declaring it was a political camp-meeting, others that it was for the benefit of the whigs, others that it was for political aggrandizement, &c. It could be easily seen which way the liquor run, and who were members in good standing in the cold water army. We took the vote on Saturday night to see how many were in favor of the Maine Law, (and as we had previously elected every female present a captain in the cold water army, they as a matter of course were voters) and every person in the house voted for the Maine Law.

It is evident to me that if the party shackles which are almost crushing and ruining many of the good people of our State, could be broken, and they could get their necks from under the political yoke which bears so heavily upon him, and let reason and moral principle govern, (instead of political demagogues and demijohns) the rum power would fall in a day never to have a resurrection in this world, or the world to come.

P. B. H.

Sons of Temperance Hall.

COLUMBUS, IND., July 24, 1852.

At 10 o'clock, A. M., in accordance with previous notice, a large number of 'Sons,' from different Divisions of the county, assembled in Convention at Columbus, for the purpose of forming a permanent "Sons of Temperance Union" in Bartholomew County.

The meeting was organized by appointing Bro. G. W. Owens, of Bartholomew Division, President—Bro. Jesse Ruddick, sen., Vice President, and Bro. W. Mack, Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated, a committee was appointed to draft the necessary rules for a permanent organization; and another to report resolutions expressive of the views of the convention.

After several enthusiastic speeches had been delivered, the convention adjourned to meet at half-past one, P. M.

In the afternoon the committee on rules reported a series of articles, which were in substance as follows: The object of the organization, as set forth, is to cultivate acquaintance among the brethren of different Divisions—devise means of making the Division room a place of greater interest—and to form a more thorough and complete union of our temperance forces in this county, and drill and discipline them for vigorous and successful action.

It is named the "BARTHOLOMEW SONS OF TEMPERANCE UNION"—is to be composed of delegates from the different Divisions of the county that shall hold their regular meetings quarterly at Columbus, commencing on the first Saturday of September next, and adjourned meetings may be held at any time or place in the county.—Each Division, of twenty members or less, is allowed three delegates, and one for each additional ten members; and all Sons of Temperance are allowed to attend the meetings and participate in debates, but not to vote.

The report of this committee having been adopted, the committee on Resolutions reported the following, which, after being thoroughly discussed, were adopted without a dissenting voice:

WHEREAS, the sale and use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage has been up to this time sustained and fostered: and whereas, the regulating policy of this greatest of evils has produced more poverty, wretchedness, crime and death—and has done more to corrupt and uproot our moral and political institutions than all other evils combined: and whereas, all experience goes to prove that by "the terrors of the law," alone, we can persuade men to desist from the iniquitous traffic; therefore,

Resolved, That we are determined to reform the policy of our State, respecting this matter; and that we will use our personal influence in all honorable ways to secure the election of Legislators who will pledge themselves to use their influence to obtain the enactment of a law in this State similar in its provisions to the present liquor law of Maine.

A committee of three were appointed, consisting of Bros. J. B. Abbott, E. H. Sabin, and W. Mack, to make arrangements for having the county thoroughly canvassed before the State election. The proceedings of the meetings were ordered to be furnished to the Temperance Chart, and county papers for publication.

The business of the convention having been done, a number of brethren delivered thrilling and eloquent addresses urging the necessity for every temperance man to make "legal war upon the traffic" an article in his political creed.

At a late hour in the afternoon, amidst the utmost unanimity and good feeling, the convention adjourned to meet in Columbus on the first Saturday in September, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when it is hoped that every Division will be represented.

W. MACK, *Sec'y.*

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Old Maids;---Or a Mistake About Marriage.

BY JEANNIE.

When I was ten years old, I had one sister age fifteen, and another seventeen; and, as usual with girls at that age, they had a set of cronies, some very like, and some quite unlike them in character. One afternoon, as I was tending my doll, Ophelia, who was sick in bed, I heard a brisk discussion among these girls, which, I may almost say, decided my fate for life.

The first words that caught my attention, came from an animated, romantic girl of sixteen, scolding because the heroine of a novel she had just read, was left unmarried at the end of the story.

One of my sisters did not seem to sympathise with this burst of disapprobation; and then came the pithy question—

"What! would you be willing to die an old maid?"

"Mary said, very quietly, "Yes," and sister Ellen added, "So would I."

Then such looks of amazement and incredulity.

"You can't mean what you say," cried one.

"If I did not know you too well to think you a hypocrite," said another.

"Why, it was *meant* that all women should be married," exclaimed a third.

"Then why are they not all married?" asked Mary, with simplicity.

Eager and hot grew the controversy, and I lost not a word, while Ophelia lay flat on her back, her stiff kid arms sticking out and her croup quite forgotten. Then first did I take notice of that terrible combination of monosylables "Old Maids."—In how many different tones of contempt, dread, and deprecating, did I hear it uttered by those juvenile voices. What anecdotes came forth about cross old maids, and fidgety old maids, and ugly, and dressy, and learned, and pious, and flirting, and mischief-making old maids. Never did a bevy of fifty-year old spinsters utter so much scandal in one afternoon, as was poured forth by these blooming young creatures. Two or three friends of my mother's, whom I had always cherished in my innocent affection, because they talked so pleasantly, and were so kind to me, now appeared like new personages. "Miss Z. was so ugly, she never could have had an offer." "Miss Y. dressed so shabby and wore green spectacles to look literary." And "Miss A. was ever talking about Sunday Schools and prayer meetings," and so on.

You may be sure that the next time these ladies came to our house I scanned very closely the face of Miss Z., a face I always loved before; but now I saw it was exceedingly plain. I looked hard at Miss Y's drab colored bonnet and shawl, perceived that they were old fashioned and ordinary, and that her green spectacles grew pedantic. The Miss Y., besides whom I had always squeezed in on the sofa, encouraged by her kindly smile, and delighted with her conversation—how uninteresting she had become! They were *old maids.*

It must be observed that my sisters—right good, sensible, domestic girls they were—had no part in this bewilderment of my ideas. They were in the minority, so I took it for granted that they were in the wrong. Besides, what children are ever as much influenced by what is uttered in the familiar voices of their own family, as by the words of comparative strangers?

I learned my lesson thoroughly, for it came to me in some shape every week. I read it in every novel and newspaper and heard it from every lip. The very men who spoke truth and sense on the subject, sometimes neutralized it by an idle jest in some moment of levity, and the jest drove out the truth from my young heart. At eighteen I lived only for the ignoble purpose—I cannot bear to say it—of getting married: but what could have been the ruling wish of one who had been taught by society to dread celibacy worse than death? I dare say I betrayed it in the ball room, in the street, everywhere. I dare say I was duly laughed at.

At last, quaking on the verge of six-and-twenty, I had an offer;—a most absurd one. I was six years older than my lover, had ten times as much sense, probably, except on one point. I knew he was "rather wild," as the gentle phrase has it. In short, I neither loved nor reproached him, but I was willing to marry him, because I should be Mrs. Somebody, and should *not* be an old maid.

My parents said "No," positively. Of course I thought them unreasonable and cruel, and made myself very miserable.—Still, it was something to have had "an offer" of any kind, and my lips were not hermetically sealed, I had several confidants, who took care that all my acquaintances should know that I had refused Mr. Somebody.

I went on with increasing uneasiness a few years longer, not seeking how to be useful, or trying to find out for what good purpose I was made. Neither was I looking for a companion who could sympathise with my better aspirations and elevate my whole character, for I had no right views of marriage. I was simply gazing about in anxious suspense upon every unmarried man of my acquaintance, for one who would lift me out of that dismal Valley of Humiliation into which I felt myself descending. Had I met Apollyon himself there; with *the* question on his lips, I believe I should have said "Yes."

At thirty-six I wore more pink ribands than ever, was seen everywhere that a respectable woman could go, wondered why the girls went into company so young, found I was growing sharp faced and sharp spoken, and was becoming old maidish in the worst sense of the word, because I was an old maid against my will; I forgot that voluntary celibacy never affects the temper.

My sisters, be it remembered, were older than I. They too were single. But they had lived more domestic lives than I had, had read fewer works of fiction, had been cultivating their own natures, and seeking to make everybody around them happy. And everybody reverenced them, and loved to look upon their open pleasant countenances,—I mean everybody worth pleasing,—and they were very happy.

At last my good parents died, and left each of us a little independence. Within a year I was married.

I was married for my money. That was ten years ago, and they were ten years of purgatory.

I have had bad luck as a wife, for my husband and I have scarcely one taste in common. He wishes to live in the country, which I hate,—I like the thermometer at 75 deg., which he hates. He likes to have the children brought up at home instead of school, which I hate. I like music, and want to go to concerts, which he hates. He likes roast pork, which I hate; and I like minced veal, which he hates.—There is but one thing which we both like, and that is what we cannot both have, though we are always trying hard for it—the last word.

I have had bad luck as a mother; for two such huge, passionate, unmanageable boys never tormented a feeble woman since boys began. I wish I had called them both Cain. At this moment they have just quarreled over their marbles. Mortimer has torn off Orville's color, and Orville has applied his colt-like heel to Mortimer's ribs; while the baby Zenobia, in my lap, who never sleeps more than a half an hour at a time, and cries all the time she is awake, has been roused by their din to scream in chorus.

I have had bad luck as a house-keeper; for I never kept even a house-maid more than three weeks. And as to cooks, I look back bewildered on the long phantasmagoria of faces flitting stormily through my kitchen, as a mariner remembers a rapid succession of thunder gusts and hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico. My new housemaid bounced out of the room yesterday, flirting the duster and muttering, "Real old maid after all!" just because I showed her a table on which I could write "slut," with my finger, in the dust.

I never see my plump happy sisters, and then glance in the mirror at my own cadaverous, long, doleful visage without wishing myself an old maid. I do it every day of my life.

Yet half of my sex marry as I did; not for love, but for fear!—for the fear of dying old maids!!

They have their reward. And they whose idle tongues create this mischievous fear, and thus make domestic misery, have their responsibilty.

Timber in Oregon.

A letter from Oregon published in the Baptist Register, says:

"Forests on the bottom lands, and mountains too, when not precipitous, are made up of an astonishing burthen of timber. Trees stand near each other; the number on an acre is great. Large, very large trees are frequent. Yet the great body of timber is of useful size, and a prettier grove from which to select building timber, a carpenter cannot desire to enter. The trees are tall, straight, and hold their size remarkably. The keel of the steamer Lot Whitcomb, is 160 feet long. The tree from which it was hewn measured twenty-four by twenty-seven inches diameter at the butt. Mr. Abernethy, at Cork Point, sawed 101 feet in saw-logs from a fir tree, the butt measured 32 inches, and the top 16 inches.

As beautiful a tree as I have seen, stands on the claim of Judge Strong, at Cathlamet, a drawing of which was made for a London Pictorial newspaper. It is ten feet in diameter at the bottom, and 230 feet high. But trees are found that measure 300 feet as they lay extended on the ground, and near the coast 200 feet in length of saw-logs have been taken from a tree on more than one occasion. Fir and Spruce run up, spire like, farthest among the clouds, never throwing out any large lateral branches. The quantity of lumber would be inexhaustible, if felled only for lumbering purposes. These timbers split freely. They are split into rails and shingles, and at a distance from saw-mills, into siding for houses. Such weather boards are over eight feet long, and half an inch in thickness.

At Pacific City, I went out with a proprietor of a saw-mill to see the manner of felling spruce timber. With a large auger a hole is bored through the green standing tree, or two holes so bored as to meet within the white or sap part of the wood.—Then a coal of fire is put into the hole.—The draft of air sets it burning, and in from six to twelve hours, according to the size of the tree, it falls, with little or no more waste of wood than would be used by an axman. It is then butted and cut up with the saw. Thus 15 minutes with the auger does the work of half or two-thirds of a day with an axe. Fir trees are not so felled for lumber. The white, [which is nearly the same as the balsam fir of the State] does not burn sufficiently well, and the yellow and red burn too freely, and waste the timber.

Acknowledgments

P. M., Lafayette, sends us 50 cents for 1 copy.

Bro. S. A. Hall, Logansport, sends $2 and 3 names.

Bro. T. W. Crumpacker, Westville, sends $1 and 2 names.

Bro. A. Gallion, Hope, sends us $1 to complete his club.

Prairieton Division, sends us $3 due on subscription.

Bro. R. E. Barnett, Greenfield, sends us 50 cents for 1 copy.

Bro. J. C. Havens, Bridgport, sends us 50 cents for 1 copy.

Sister S. M. Harter, Crawfordsville, sends us $1 for 2 copies.

A club from Pleasant Valley Division, sends us $5 for 10 copies.

Bro. W. G. Coffin, Annapolis, send us $2 for 1 copy of the Chart and 1 copy of the American Temperance Magazine.

Bro. M. Rippey, Benton, sends $5 for 10 copies.

Bro. T. Addington, Macksville, sends $1 50 for 3 copies.

Bro. Wm. Brownley, Pleasant Hill, sends us $2 for the Chart and American Temperance Magazine.

Bro. J. M. Patton, Thorntown, sends us 50 cents for 1 copy.

Bro. J. Q. A. Perrin, Rossville, sends us $2 and 5 names.

Bro. J. Smithers, New Bethel, subscribes for 1 copy.

Bro. N. C. Hall, Chili, sends us $5 for 10 copies.

Bro. John Patterson, Morris, Illinois, sends us $2 for 4 copies.

Bro. T. B. Helm, Pittsburgh, send us $6 for 12 copies.

Bro. G. W. Shelly, New Castle, sends us $5 for 10 copies.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

HAVING contracted for the printing of the Grand Division S. of T., I will keep a form of the Constitution and By-laws of Subordinate Divisions, constantly in type, and when the alterations from the form furnished by the Grand Division is small, will furnish them at the following rates:

100 copies,	- - - -	$5 00
200 "	- - - -	8 00
300 "	- - - -	10 00

Under the new law, the postage must be pre-paid which is $1 00 on the 100 copies.

Being a member of the Grand Division, and a practical printer, I devote my whole time and attention to the work, and guaranty that it shall be done in good style and accurately.

All orders, accompanied with the cash, directed either to me, or to C. Woodward, Grand Scribe, will be promptly attended to.

Indianapolis, June, 1852. JOHN H. OHR.

P. S. Constitutions and By-Laws for Temples, Sections, and Unions, will be furnished at reasonable rates. J. H. O.

Fall Session of the Commercial Institute of Indianapolis.

THE FALL SESSION of the above Institute will commence on the 1st Monday of September next. Ample arrangements have been made for the boarding of all students from abroad. Persons desirous of entering the Institute will find it advantageous to commence at the opening of the term. On application to the Principal, Catalogues will be furnished containing full particulars.

aug 11-1m W. M'K. SCOTT, Principal.

WIT AND SENTIMENT.

"Why in L didn't you give a signal?" said a fat English cockney, with his mouth full of sandwich, who ran wheezing after the departing cars at Narrowsburgh, the other day.

"We did," said the conductor: "we rang the bell."

"Oh, ay—the b-e-l-l: I see: but w'y didn't you blow an *'orn,* and then one could 'ear it; your blaasted steam-'orn, don't ye see!"

The conductor put his handkerchief to his mouth to suppress "skreems of laft-ure," and arranged his tickets.

How is it with You.—At a prayer-meeting in the church in the village of Spunktown, in the State of Maine, a country lad was noticed by one of the elder deacons to hold down his head and wriggle in his seat, while the tears seemed to start at every moment.

A clear case of repentance, thought the old deacon, as he quietly stepped to the side of the lad, and in a whisper affectionately inquired:—'How is it with you, my son?'

The boy looked up, and supposing him to be the sexton, answered:

'Oh! very bad, and I want to go out—my innards is kickin up a revolution and the fourth of July! and if ever I eat a current pie again, my name aint Jeems Billins.'

Champlain is a *lake,* not a *"lakelet,"* we can tell your poetical lad-correspondent at Burlington, Vermont. You might as well call a hen a "henlet." We like not such "affectations, look you."

REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE,

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

UNDER THE CONTROL OF W. M'K. SCOTT,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law, and Notary Public.

ATTENTION is respectfully solicited to the following facts and statements in regard to the above Agency;

Indianapolis being the centre and Capital of the State, accessible from all parts by means of the numerous railroads which concentrate within her borders—filled constantly with strangers from all parts of the country—presents one of the most available cities in the West, for the successful carrying out an Agency, such as below described:

The attention of the Agency will be devoted,

First—To the collection of debts and the payment of Taxes for non-residents in any county in the State. Also, the redemption of Lands sold for Taxes, sale, purchase or lease of Lands, purchase of adverse claims, examination and perfection of Title, &c., &c.

To give efficiency to this most important branch of the Agency, the services of an energetic and responsible Attorney in each county of the State has been secured. This, in connection with the fact that the undersigned is himself a practical Lawyer, and has had several years' experience in this branch of the Agency in Ohio, affords a full guarantee that all business in this department will be attended to with fidelity and dispatch.

Second—To the prosecution of claims against the General Government, procuring Land Warrants, Patent Rights, and Pensions under the various Pension Laws, &c.

To give efficiency to this branch of the Agency, the services of a distinguished and responsible Attorney and Counsellor, resident at Washington, and experienced in this department, has been secured

Third—All other Miscellaneous agencies as may be intrusted to the care of this office.

Fourth—The taking of Depositions and Attestation of all instruments requiring a seal

In all cases requiring an outlay of money for the benefit of individuals, the requisite funds must be transmitted in advance.

Prompt attention to all letters on business that are *pre-paid.* Address W. M'K. SCOTT, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

GEO. TAYLOR, Esq., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, is connected with, and authorized to transact any business of the above agency. Office as above.

REFER TO

Hon. Isaac Blackford, Judge of the Supreme Court for the State of Indiana.

Hon Samuel E. Perkins, Judge of the Supreme Court for the State of Indiana.

Hon Wm. J. Brown; Editor of State Sentinel.

John D. Defrees, Esq., Editor of State Journal.

Messrs Ellis & Spann, Editors of Indiana Statesman.

Messrs. Elder & Harkness, Editors of The Locomotive

R R. Underhill, Esq.

Wm. Sheets, Esq.

C. B Davis, Esq.

American and Foreign Agency,

CITY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

Under the direction of AARON H PALMER, Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the U States.

The undersigned has been duly appointed sole Agent or Indiana of the above Agency, (the best in the Union,) and will give his prompt and faithful attention to all business confided to his personal management, requiring to be transacted in this State or elsewhere in the United States, or any part of the commercial world, through the principal office at Washington. W. M'K. SCOTT,

Real Estate and General Agent,

aug 11-1y Indianapolis, Ind.

D. CRAIGHEAD. R. BROWNING.

CRAIGHEAD & BROWNING,

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WASHINGTON STREET,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

ALL are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices, as we feel confident we can render satisfaction both as to prices and quality of articles. Great care is taken in the selection of articles, in reference to their purity, as we endeavor at all times to keep such articles as are strictly pure and genuine. Every article will be waranted as represented. Orders from Physicians and others promptly attended to Particular attention given to filling Prescriptions and compounding Medicines, which, in all cases, shall receive the personal attention of one of the firm. june 30

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

TEMPERANCE CHART,

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION, S. OF T. OF INDIANA.

VOLUME II.

Several attempts have been made by the Grand Division of this State to establish a permanent temperance paper in this State, which from various causes have heretofore failed. In the spring of 1851, the Grand Division resolved to take the paper under its own patronage, and the plan has succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations. The paper is now permanently established, and will after the commencement of the 2d volume, be published weekly It will continue to advocate the cause of temperance in its broadest sense, embracing all the various organizations having for their object the entire destruction of the liquor traffic.

TERMS:

The Chart will be published weekly, on good paper, and new type, on the following terms:

Single subscribers, 75 cents per year.

Clubs of ten or more to one post office, 50 cents per year.

Payable in all cases in advance.

This is the *cheapest Temperance paper in the world!* It will be published by Bro. John H. Ohr, with whom the Grand Division has made a contract, and edited as heretofore by the Grand Scribe. A limited number of advertisements will be inserted, at the usual rates.

All letters relating to the paper, and all communications, should be addressed, *post paid,* to C. Woodward, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind.

All D. G. W P.'s, and W. P.'s are, by a resolution of the Grand Division, authorized agents of the Chart.

Remittances can be sent through the postmasters free of postage.

The postage on the Chart will be as follows:

In Marion County, free. Any distance not exceeding 50 miles 5 cents per quarter, over 50 and under 300 miles, 10 cents per quarter.

CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ———, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the ——— of ———, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the ——— Division, No —, Sons of Temperance, of the ——— of ———, to be located in ———, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00. Books. $2 00

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. Woodward, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind., free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the ——— of ———, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the ——— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the ——— of ———, to be located in ———, and under your jurisdiction

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $ 0 00

To be directed to the G W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

J. H. OHR, G. W. R.

Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys of ———, believing the Order of Cadets of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Section of the State of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called the ——— Section, No ———, Cadets of Temperance, of the State of Indiana, to be located in ———, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Section, and also those of the acting Head of the Order.

Enclosed is the fee for Charter, R. B.'s and officers' cards, $5 00

It must also be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not; if they are, of what Section. The application to be directed to the Grand Secretary, free of postage.

It must also be certified by a W. P. or P. W. P., that the W. Patron elect is a Son of Temperance in good standing.

Address (post paid) HENRY OHR, G. S., C. of T., Indianapolis, Indiana.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, inhabitants of ———, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the ——— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ———, and under your jurisdiction

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00.

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

Address (post paid,) Mrs. Eliza Richmond, G. S. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

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Age.	*Total Abstinence.*	*Joint Stock.*	*Mutual*
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$2,00	per year,	for	$2.00	per week.
3,00	"	"	3,00	"
4,00	"	"	4.00	"
5.00	"	"	5.00	"
6,00	"	"	6,00	"

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$2,50	per year,	for	$2,50	per week.
3.75	"	"	3,00	"
5.00	"	"	4.00	"
6,25	"	"	5,00	"
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When the Fund shall amount to Three Dollars and upwards for every person insured and sufficient to warrant an additional distribution, the weekly allowances will be increased in accordance with the Rules of the Policy.

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At ADAMS & CO'S Express Office.

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june 30 '52-1y

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The undersigned having been appointed agent for the above Company, is prepared to fill applications for Life Insurance, on favorable terms.

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june 30, '52 1y

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Also, a Register for renting property has been opened under the same regulations as the above.

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Of all the numerous medicines extant, (and some of them valuable) for the cure of pulmonary complaints, nothing has ever been found which could compare in its effects with this Preparation. Others cure sometimes, but at all times and in all diseases of the lungs and throat where medicine can give relief, this will do it It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in accordance with the directions We do not advertise for the information of those who have tried it but those who have not. Families that have known its value will not be without it, and by its timely use, they are secure from the dangerous consequences of Coughs and Colds which neglected, ripen into fatal consumption.

The Diploma of the Massachusetts Institute was awarded to this preparation by the Board of Judges in September, 1847; also, the Medals of the three great institutes of Art, in this country; also the Diploma of the Ohio Institute at Cincinnati, has been given to the Cherry Pectoral, by their Government in consideration of its extraordinaty excellence and usefulness in curing affections of the Lungs and Throat.

Read the following opinion founded on the long experience of the eminent Physician of the Port and City of

St. Johns, May 8, 1851.

Dr. J. C. Ayer:—Five years trial of your CHERRY PECTORAL in my practice, has proven what I foresaw from its composition, must be true, that it eradicates and cures the colds and coughs to which we, in this section are peculiarly liable.

I think its equal has not yet been discovered, nor do I know how a better remedy can be made for the distempers of the Throat and Lungs.

J J. BURTON, D., F. R. S.

See what it has done on a wasted constitution, not only in the following cases, but a thousand more:

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Dr. Ayer:—In the month of July, I was attacked by a violent diarrhœa in the mines of California. I returned to San Francisco. My diarrhœa ceased, but was followed by a severe cough—and much soreness I finally started for home, but received no benefit from the voyage. My cough continued to grow worse, and when I arrived in New York, I was at once marked by my acquaintances as a victim of consumption. I must confess that I saw no sufficient reason to doubt what my friends all believed. At this time I commenced taking your truly invaluable medicine with little expectation of deriving any benefit from its use You would not receive these lines did I not regard it my duty to state to the afflicted, through you, that my health, in the space of eight months, is fully restored. I attribute it to the use of your Cherry Pectoral

Yours truly, WILLIAM W. SMITH.

Washington, Pa. April 12, 1848.

Dear Sir:—Feeling that I have been spared from a premature grave, through your instrumentality by the providence of God I will take the liberty to express to you my gratitude.

A Cough and the alarming symptons of Consumption had reduced me too low to leave me anything like hope, when my physician brought me a bottle of your "Pectoral" It seemed to afford immediate relief, and now in a few weeks time has restored me to sound health.

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Very respectfully yours,

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TEMPERANCE CHART.

A Weekly Journal:---Devoted to Temperance, Morality, Education, Literature, Useful Arts, Science, General Intelligence, &c.

C. WOODWARD, G. S., EDITOR.] ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA. [JOHN H. OHR, PRINTER.

VOL. II. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1852. NO. 12.

THE TEMPERANCE CHART,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE GRAND DIVISION, S. of T. OF INDIANA.

Edited by C. Woodward, G. S.,

To whom all Communications and Subscriptions must be addressed, post paid.

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POETRY.

The Disenthralled.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

He had bowed down to drunkenness,
  An abject worshiper;
The pulse of manhood's pride had gone,
  Too faint and cold to stir;
And he had given his spirit up
  Unto the humblest thrall;
And bowing to the poison cup,
  He gloried in his fall.

There came a change—the cloud rolled off,
  And light fell on his brain—
And like the passing of a dream
  That cometh not again,
The shadow of his spirit fled;
  He saw the gulf before—
He shuddered at the waste behind—
  And was a man once more.

He shook the serpent's fold away
  That gathered round his heart,
As shakes the swaying forest oak
  Its poison vine apart;
He stood erect—returning pride
  Grew terrible within;
And conscience sat in judgment on
  His most familiar sin.

The light of intellect again
  Along his pathway shone;
And reason like a monarch stood
  Upon its golden throne;
The honored and the wise once more
  Within his presence came—
And lingered oft on lovely lips
  His once forbidden name.

There may be glory in the might
  That treadeth nations down—
Wreaths for the crimson conqueror—
  Pride for the single crown:
But nobler in that triumph hour
  The disenthralled shall find,
When evil passion boweth down
  Unto the god-like mind.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Coon Hunt: Or a Fence Country.

'Tis really astonishing what a monstrous sight of mischief there is in a pint of rum. If one of them was to be submitted to an analization, as the doctors call it, it would be found to contain all manner of devilment that ever entered the head of man, from cussin and stealin up to murder, and whippen his own mother and nonsense enuff to turn all the world out of their senses. If a man's got any badness in him, it'll bring it out just as sasafras tea, does the measles, and if he's a good for nuthin sort of a feller, without no bad traits in partickerler, it'll bring out all his greenness. It affects different people in different ways—it makes some men monstrous brave and full of fight, and some it makes cowards—some it makes rich and happy, and some poor and miserable, and it has a different effect on different people's eyes—some it makes see double and some it makes so blind that they can't tell themselves from a side of bacon. One of the worst cases of rum-foolery that I've heard of for a long time, tuk place in Pineville last fall.

Bill Sweeney and Tom Culpepper is the two greatest coveys in our settlement for coon huntin. The fact is, they don't do much of anything else, and when *they* can't ketch nuthin you may depend coons is scarce. Well, one night they had everything ready for a regular hunt, but owin to some extra good fortin, Tom had got a pocket pistol, as he called it of regular old Jimmakey to keep off the rheumatics.—After takin a good startin horn they went out on their hunt, with their lite-wood torch a blazin, and the dogs barkin and kelpin like forty thousand. Every now and then stoppin to wait for the dogs, they would drink one another's healths till they began to feel very comfortable, and chatted away about one thing and another, without mindin much which way they were gwine. Bimeby they cum to a fence.—Well over they got, 'thout much difficulty.

'Whose fence is this?' ses Bill.

'Taint no matter,' ses Tom, 'let's take suthin to drink.'

After takin a drink they went on wonderin what on yearth cum of the dogs.—Next thing they come to was a terrible muddy branch. After pullin through the briers, and getting on 'tother side, they tuck another drink, and after gwine a little further they cum to another fence a monstrous high one this time.

'What upon yearth is we got too, Culpepper?' ses Bill, 'I never seed such a heap of branches and fences in these parts.'

'Why,' ses Tom, 'its old Sturlin's doins—you know he's always bilden fences and makin infernal improvements, as he calls 'em. But never mind—we's through them now.'

'Guess we is,' ses Bill; 'here's the allfiredest tall fence yet.'

Shure enuff, they was right agin another fence. By this time they began to be considerable tired and limber in the jints, and it war such a terrible high fence;—Tom drapped the last piece of the torch, and thar they was in the dark.

'Now you is done it,' ses Bill.

Tom know'd he had, but thought it was no use to grieve over spilled milk, so said he, 'Never mind old hoss; come ahead, and I'll take you out,' and the next minit kerslash he went into the water.

Bill hung on to the fence with both hands like he thought it was slewin round to throw him off.

'Hellow Tom,' ses he, 'whar in the world is you got to?.

'Here I is,' ses Tom, spouting the water out of his mouth, and coffin like he'd swallowed something. 'Look out, thar is another branch here.'

'Name o' sense, whar is we?' ses Bill. 'If this is'nt a fency country, dad fetch my buttons.'

'Yes, and a branchy one too!' ses Tom; 'and the highest and thickest that I ever seed in my born days.'

'Which way is you,' ses Bill.

'Here rite over the branch.'

The next minit, in Bill went up to his middle in the branch.

'Cum ahead says Tom' let's go home.'

'Cum thunder! in such a place as this, whar a man ain't more'n got his cote tail unhitched from a fence, fore he's got over head and ears in the water.'

After getting out and feeling about in the dark a little, they got together again. After takin another drink, they set out for home, denouncing the fences and the branches, and helpin one another up now and then but they hadn't got more'n twenty yards before they brung up all standing in the middle of another branch. After getting through the branch and gwine about ten steps, they were brung to halt by another fence.

'Dad blame my picture,' ses Bill, if I, don't think we is bewitched. Who upon yearth would build fences all over creation this way.'

It was bout a hour's job to get over this one, but after they got on top they found the ground on tother side 'thout much trouble. This time the bottle was broken and they cum monstrous near having a fight about the catastrofy. But it was a very good thing, for after crossin two or three more branches, and climin as many more fences, it got to be daylight, and they found out that *they had been climbing the same fence all night*, not more'n a hundred yards from whar they first come to it.

Bill Sweeney ses he can't account for it in no other way but that the liquor sort of turned their heds, and he ses he does reelly believe if it hadn't gin out they'd been climbin that same fence, and wadin that same branch yet. Bill promised his wife to jine the Temperance Society, if she won't say anything more about the Coon Hunt.

"Mother, I want Some Gin."

Such was the earnest entreaty of a little boy, four years old, to a sick mother, the other day, whom I was visiting professionally in a neighboring town.

"Why, Johnny, you had some but little while ago."

"Well, I want some more now"

"Do you? Well, you know where it is, help yourself."

John hurried precipitately to the table, seized the bottle, and placing the tumbler beside it, took out the cork, and was pouring out his beverage when his father entered.

"What are you doing, little fellow?—You *will* get drunk."

"No, I shan't father;" quietly replacing the cork and the bottle.

The father gave him a spoon and some sugar, and he retreated joyfully to an obscure corner of the house, the better to enjoy his potation.

I started instinctively to my feet, having become so far absorbed in "passing events" as to almost lose myself, being also subject sometimes to "absence of mind." I found myself taking the latitude and longitude of the position we were in. The question came up—Can it be that this family, living apparently in a christian community, and in the middle of the nineteenth century, suffer such things? Is this bright sun the light of July, 1852, or the dim light of a darker age?

I said earnestly to the father, "does that boy love gin?"

He answered, apparently in a very indifferent manner, "Oh, yes; 'twon't hurt him."

The countenance of the father showed at a glance his intemperate habits, and the words of the mother to the boy proved her betrayal also. That an appetite thus early formed, connected with the habits and views of those parents, will eventually prove the ruin of that bright-eyed boy, is almost certain. Now the question comes up—who will be sharers in the guilt, if he eventually fills a drunkard's grave?—*New York Organ.*

Anecdote.

The following old anecdote is worth repeating: Some few years since, as Dr. Dwight was traveling through New Jersey, he chanced to stop at the stage hotel in one of its popular towns, for the night. At a late hour of the same night, arrived also at the inn, Mr. Dennie, who had the misfortune to learn from the landlord that his beds were all paired with lodgers, except one occupied by the celebrated Dr. Dwight.

"Show me to his apartment," exclaimed Dennie: "although I am a stranger to the Reverend Doctor, perhaps I may bargain with him for my lodgings." The landlord accordingly waited on Mr. Dennie to the Doctor's room, and there left him to introduce himself.

The Doctor, although in his night-gown, cap, and slippers, and just ready to resign himself to the refreshing arms of Somnus, politely requested the stranger intruder to be seated. Struck with the physiognomy of his companion, he then unbent his austere brow, and commenced a literary conversation. The names of Washington, Franklin, Rittenhouse, and a host of distinguished literary characters, for some time gave a zest and an interest to the conversation, until Dr. Dwight chanced to mention Dennie.

"Dennie, the editor of the "Port-Folio," said the Doctor in a raphsody, "is the Addison of the United States—the father of American belles-letters. But sir," continued he, "is it not astonishing that a man of such genius, fancy, and feeling, should abandon himself to the inebriating bowl?"

"Sir," said Dennie, "you are mistaken. I have been intimately acquainted with Dennie for several years, and I never knew or saw him intoxicated."

"Sir," says the Doctor, "you err. I have the information from a particular friend; I am confident that I am right and you are wrong."

Dennie now ingeniously changed the conversation to the clergy, remarking that Abercrombie and Mason, were among the most distinguished divines; nevertheless, he considered Dr. Dwight, President of Yale College, the most learned theologian, the first logican, and the greatest poet that America had produced. "But, sir," continued Dennie, "there are traits in his character undeserving so wise and great a man, of the most detestable description: he is the greatest BIGOT and DOGMATIST of the age!"

"Sir," says the Doctor, "you are grossly mistaken; I am intimately acquainted with Dr. Dwight, and I know to the contrary."

"Sir," says Dennie, "you are mistaken; I have it from an intimate acquaintance of his, who, I am confident, would not tell me an untruth."

"No more slander," says the Doctor, I am Dr. Dwight, of whom you speak!"

"And I, too," exclaimed Dennie, "am the Mr. Dennie, of whom *you spoke.*"

The astonishment of Dr. Dwight may be better conceived than told. Suffice it to say, they mutually shook hands, and were extremely happy in each others's acquaintance.

Paul Denton.

Paul Denton, a Methodist preacher in Texas, advertised a barbecue, with better liquor than is usually furnished. When the people were assembled, a desperado in the crowd cried out; "Mr. Paul Denton, your reverence has lied. You promised not only a good barbecue, but better liquor. Where's the liquor?"

"THERE!" answered the missionary, in tones of thunder, and pointing his motionless finger at the matchless double spring, gushing up in two strong columns, with a sound like a shout of joy, from the bosom of the earth. "There!" he repeated with a look terrible as lightning, while his enemy actually trembled at his feet; "there is liquor which God, the eternal, brews for all his children.

"Not in the simmering still, over smoky fires, choked with poisonous gasses, surrounded with the stench of sickening odors and corruptions, doth your Father in heaven prepare the precious essence of life—the pure cold water; but in the green glade and grassy dell, where the red deer wanders, and the child loves to play, there God brews it; and down, low down in the deepest valleys, where the fountain murmurs and the rills sing, and high upon the mountain tops, where the naked granite glitters like gold in the sun, where the storm-cloud broods and the thunder storms crash, and away far out on the wide wild sea, where the hurricane howls music, and the big wave rolls the chorus, sweeping the march of God—there he brews it, that beverage of life, health giving water.

"And everywhere it is a thing of life and beauty—gleaming in the dew drop; and singing in the summer rain; shining in the ice gem, till the trees all seem turned to living jewels, spreading a golden veil over the setting sun, or a white gauze around the midnight moon; sporting in the cataract; dancing in the hail shower; sleeping in the glacier; folding its bright snow curtains softly about the wintry world and weaving the many colored sky, that seraph's zone of the syren, whose warp is the rain-drops of earth, whose woof is the sunbeam of heaven, all checkered over with the celestial flowers, by the mystic hand of refraction. Still always is it beautiful—that blessed life-water! no poisonous bubbles on its brink; its foam brings not madness and murder: no blood stains its liquid glass; pale widows and starving orphans weep not burning tears in its depths; no drunkard's shrinking ghost from the grave curses it in words of despair! Speak out, my friends would you exchange it for the demon's drink, alcohol?"

A shout, like the roar of the tempest, answered, "No!"

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

An Incident.

A few days since while at Washington, a brother who had been raised from the degradation of the gutter to respectability in society, whose family once experienced all the misery of a drunkard's home, related to us the simple story of his reformation, which will be found in the following words:

While in a state of sobriety he went to the shop of a barber, in order to get shaved. his beard having grown excessively long and dirty while spreeing. After being properly shaved he went home, and put on some clean clothes. He then took up a paper and was engaged in reading, when his little daughter a child of about five or six years, while gazing on the clean shaved face of her father, said to her mother, "Mother, don't papa look pretty when he don't drink?" and then turning to her father said, "Papa, you won't drink any more will you?" The appeal was not made in vain—it fixed the heart of the father. His resolution was taken. He then and there solemnly pledged himself to his wife, his child and his God, that he would thenceforth and forever abstain from the intoxicating bowl.

Years have rolled their annual rounds since that pledge was given, and the father has religiously kept his promise. That now happy family is gliding along with the rapidity of time toward the ocean of eternity; soon they will pass through the gloomy portals of the tomb, and enter the paradise of their God, where happiness for ever dwells.

And now dear reader, if it should be your lot to share the joys of heaven, and you behold, while gazing over millions of the redeemed of earth, a little troop around the throne of God, you will see in the crown of one a brighter gem than all the others and should you ask the reason why this is, the answer will be borne back to your listening ears. "In yonder world that child was made the instrument in the hands of God, in saving a father from a drunkard's grave, and a drunkard's hell."

A Touching Incident.

The affection of Indian parents for their children, and the deference which they pay to the aged, is a beautiful and touching trait in their character.

One extremely cold, wintry day as I was huddled with my little ones over the stove, the door softly unclosed, and the moccasined foot of an Indian crossed the floor. I raised my head for I was too much accustomed to their appearance at any hour to feel much alarmed, and perceived a small woman standing silently and respectfully before me, wrapped in a large blanket. The moment she caught my eye she dropped the folds of covering from around her, and laid at my feet the attenuated figure of a boy, about twelve years of age, who was in the last stages of consumption.

'Papouse die,' she said, mournfully clasping her hands against her breast, and looking down upon the suffering lad with the most heartfelt expression of maternal love, while the tears trickled down her dark face. 'Moodie's squaw save papouse—poor Indian woman be much glad.'

Her child was beyond all human aid. I looked anxiously upon him, and knew by the pinched up features and purple hue of his wasted cheeks that he had not many hours to live. I could only answer with tears her agonizing appeal to my skill.

'Try and save him! All die but him.' (She held up her five fingers.) 'Brought him all the way from Mutta Lake upon his back for white squaw to cure.'

'I cannot cure him, my poor friend.—He is in God's care; in a few honrs he will be with Him.'

The child was seized with a dreadful fit of coughing, which I expected would terminate his frail existence. I gave him a teaspoonful of current jelly, which he took with avidity, but could not retain it a moment on his stomach.

'Papouse die,' murmured the poor woman; alone—alone! No papouse; the mother all alone.'

She began re-adjusting the poor sufferer in her blanket. I got some food, and begged her to stay and rest herself; but she was too distressed to eat and too restless to remain. She said little, but her face expressed the keenest anguish, she took up her mournful load, pressed for a moment his wasted, burning hand in hers, and left the room.

My heart followed her a long way on her melancholy journey. Think what that woman's love must have been for that dying son, when she had carried a lad of his age six miles, through the deep snow, upon her back, on such a day, in the hope of my being able to do him some good. Poor heart-broken mother! I learned from Joe Muskrat's sqaw some days after, that the boy died a few moments after Elizabeth Iron, his mother, got home.—*Mrs. Moodie.*

HONOR TO WOMAN.—Without her smiles—society's charm would exist no longer. Christianity would languish without her aid and approval.

"In whose principles," said the dying daughter of Ethan Allen, to her skeptical father, "in whose principles shall I die—yours, or those of my Christian mother?"

The stern old hero of Ticonderoga brushed a tear from his eye as he turned away, and with the same rough voice which summoned the British to surrender, now tremulous with deep emotion, said, "In your mother's child—in your mothers." Sacred to the heart is the memory of a mother's love.

TEMPERANCE CHART.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 15, 1852.

Removal.

The office of the Temperance Chart, and of the Grand Scribe, is removed to the Journal building on Pennsylvania street, first door north of the Indiana Journal Office, at Adams & Co.'s Express Office.

Ourselves.

The "noise and confusion" incident to the removal of our office, and the three days mass meeting in this city during the past week, must be an excuse for the lack of Editorial matter in this number of our paper.

The Yeas and Nays in the Senate.

By some accident, a slip we had in our drawer, containing the yeas and nays in the Senate, on the temperance bill of last winter, and which we were saving to embody in an article on that subject, got into the hands of our publisher, and was printed in the Chart last week. It is a correct vote of that body on the best temperance bill that came before them, and the fourteen who voted for that bill may be endorsed as temperance men anywhere.

When we get the journal of the last session, we shall publish some more of the same sort. The name printed "Harfold" should be "Hatfield."

New Postage Law.

The postage law under consideration in Congress, after several amendments, has finally passed.

It is certainly a great improvement on the old one. It will reduce the postage on the Chart from *forty* to *twenty-six* cents a year, or six and one-half cents a quarter.

This law goes into operation on the 1st day of next month, (October). Under it

Newspapers, periodicals, unsealed circulars, &c., weighing not over three ounces, are to pay one cent each, to any part of the United States, or half that rate, where paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

Newspapers, &c., weighing not over one and a half ounces, half the above rates, where circulated within the State of publication.

Newspapers, papers, and pamphlets of not more than 16 pages, 8 vo., in packages of not less than 8 ounces, to one address, to be charged half a cent an ounce, without regard to the number of pieces.

Postage on all transient matter to be pre-paid, or charged double.

Books, bound or unbound, of not more than four pounds each, one cent per ounce, under three thousand miles, and two cents over that distance. Fifty per cent. to be added where not pre-paid.

Weekly newspapers free in the county of publication.

Bills for newspapers, and receipts for payment of moneys therefor, may be enclosed in subscribers' papers.

Exchanges between newspaper publishers free.

Newspapers, &c., to be so enclosed that the character can be determined without removing the wrapper—to have nothing written or printed on the paper or wrapper beyond the direction, and to contain no enclosure other than the bills or receipts before mentioned.

Letter postage is not touched at all by the new law, but will remain as at present.

A General Convention

Of the friends of Temperance will be held at Lexington, Ky., on Friday, October 22d, 1852, at 10 A. M., to devise and carry into successful operation all needful measures to rid the State of Drunkenness and Drunkard Makers.

The Kentucky New Era.

We have received the first number of this valuable Temperance paper since the commencement of its publication weekly, and consider it worth at least twice the money charged for it. We hope Kentuckians will sustain it.

Progress of the Law.

In Massachusetts the Law is doing a fine business. We clip the following evidences from the papers of that State:

In Boston.—On Tuesday of last week, Patrick Keenan, grocer, on Maverick street, was complained of, and warrant issued by Judge Russell of the Police Court, to seize, was placed in the hands of Constable Tallant, who with assistants, entered the premises and seized a quantity of rum, gin, and ale. No resistance was offered to its removal. In the afternoon the case came up before Judge Russell, and a part of the liquor was declared forfeited, and ordered to be destroyed. This was done by officer Tallant, assisted by David Leavitt, of the *Journal* establishment. And Keenan fined $20 and costs. Same day, a quantity of liquor was seized at the store of John McLaughlin, grocer, 42 Havre street. A quantity of cherry brandy, which was not named in the warrant, was seized, and Judge Russell hesitated as to his power to order it destroyed, and to satisfy himself on this point he postponed the case until Friday. Subsequently, we learn the brandy was ordered to be restored, and the rest destroyed. McLaughlin appealed.

On Thursday, Moses Williams, a rich licensed dealer, was complained of for selling a bottle of brandy to John A. Shaw, and on Friday the case was tried before Judge Russell of the Police Court. The proof of the sale was conclusive, but the defendant, by counsel, contended that his holding a license from the city to sell liquors was a bar to the action. The Court deferred the case until Saturday, to consult with the associate Judges, this is to be a test of the licenses granted by the city of Boston, prior to the new law.

Saturday, Justice Russell gave the opinion of the Court, at some length, sustaining the validity of the licenses—and ordering the discharge of Williams.

On Saturday, Joseph Drew, who keeps a liquor store corner of Elliott and Pleasant streets, was brought up on two complaints for selling liquor. He was held to bail in the sum of $500, and the case postponed untill Tuesday. The friends of temperance are in earnest in Boston.

"The number of committals for drunkenness has fallen off in Lowel about 70 per cent. since the new law went into operation."

"The seizure in West Brookfield resulted in a fine on the culprit, and the liquor was ordered to be destroyed."

"At Ware, 36 gallons of liquor were destroyed on Wednesday afternoon, and the owner thereof mulcted in the sum of ten dollars and costs."

"On Thursday last, Seth Keith, of East Stoughton, was arraigned before Justice Kingsbury, charged with a violation of the law relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors. He was convicted and dealt with according to the Statute."

In Leominster—Five barrels of rum were seized by Deputy Sheriff Young, in an Irish shanty, on Tuesday, Aug. 17th, and the next Friday, Justice Fletcher, before whom the case was tried, ordered it destroyed.

In Lancaster—Between 60 and 70 gallons of rum were seized by Deputy Sheriff Gibbs, August 18th, in the back room of a house kept by Geo. W. Divoll.

Intemperance and Crime in St. Louis.

We see by the report of the jailor of St. Louis County, Mo., that crime stalks abroad in that city, as it always will, as long as nearly every other house is a whisky shop. The following are the statistics of the county jail, for the year ending August 18, 1852:

Commitments, 444—larcency, 165; keeping house of ill-fame, 15; adultery 4; obtaining goods under false pretenses, 7; merchants without license, 5; maiming, 1; dram-shop without license, 20; embezzlement, 5; assault and battery, 53; assault with intent to kill, 20; runaway slaves, 40; bigamy, 2; resisting officers, 2; free negroes in the State without license, 15; burgarly, 12; forgery, 9; incest, 1; murder 11; as witnesses, 16; arson 5; riot, 19; rape 3:

Progress of Temperance in New York.

A law has lately been passed by the Legislature of New York, which compels liquor shops to keep closed doors on Sunday. A few Sabbaths since the police of the city of New York made an effort which was quite successful, to carry the law into effect, and many of the rumholes which heretofore were open on the Sabbath, are now closed by law. A fine of $50 is imposed for a violation of the law, and it is generally enforced.

The Library of Harvard College contains 92,000 volumes, and 26,000 unbound books and pamphlets.

Candidates for Governor.

Last week we published what we supposed to be the views of the candidates for Governor of this State upon the question of Temperance and the Maine law. We did not then know that letters would so soon be published, giving the views of each candidate; but as we find the following letters published in the South Bend Register, we insert them as they are. Our readers can, therefore, draw their own conclusions:

FROM GOVERNOR WRIGHT.

Indianapolis, August 18, 1852.

G. C. Merrifield, Esq.: Yours of the 7th inst., to Gov. Wright, was received. He is absent with his competitor, Mr. McCarty, canvassing the State. By a letter this day received from Shelbyville, he directs me to enclose you the accompanying copy of a letter to Mr. Tevis, of Rush co., on the subject to which you allude.

Respectfully yours,
Francis King,
Private Sec'y to Gov'r.

(copy.)

Indianapolis, August 14, 1852.

Joel Tevis, Esq.: In reply to yours of the 6th inst., I answer that I am not a member of the Order of the Sons of Temperance. I have never been a member of that body. I am not in favor of the Maine Liquor Law, as you call it. I am the friend of Temperance, and wish success to all associations that are calculated to convince men of the impropriety of intemperance. I trust that my past life has given some evidence of my attachment to the cause of sobriety, temperance, and order.

I do not consider that this question is necessarily involved in the approaching election of Governor, having no doubt that whoever may be the Executive of Indiana, he would carry out the will of the people of the State, as expressed by their representatives.

Yours most respectfully,
JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

FROM NICHOLAS McCARTY.

Indianapolis, August 14, 1852.

G. C. Merrifield, Esq.: Yours of the 7th inst. came by due course of mail, but absence and constant engagements have prevented a reply till now. You make the following enquiries:

"1st. Are you in favor of the Maine Law? And would you, if elected to the office of Governor, recommend the passage of a similar law by the Legislature?

"2d. If opposed to the law, is your opposition of such a character as would lead you to withhold your assent from such a bill, should it pass the Legislature."

In reply, I have to say, if elected Governor, with my present views, I would not feel disposed to recommend the Maine law or any special law on the subject of Temperance. Believing that the public mind throughout the State is agitated on the subject, and that whatever measures are adopted, to be useful, must be such as a majority approve, the Representatives, fresh from the people, would be much more likely by exchanging opinions to decide in accordance with the public will, upon a subject so generally discussed, than would an Executive, were he disposed to offer his individual opinion.

As to withholding my assent from such a bill, if passed by the Legislature, I have to say that I deem it wrong for a candidate for Governor of a State to give any pledge of what he would or would not veto. In the early part of the canvass, before I thought of being questioned on the subject, at a meeting at Greencastle, the subject came up previous to the candidate for President being nominated; and I expressed my opinion as to their pledging themselves, as they were urged to do, to veto any bill which should alter or modify the Compromise measures. I spoke then to the following effect:

"That it was carrying the matter to an extreme, and I trusted neither of the candidates would allow themselves to make such a pledge. If they did, I considered it extorted from them at their own self-respect, at the expense of the respect due to the station, and at the risk of their pledge as a candidate coming in conflict with their official oath, so various have been constitutional constructions at different times; and great and good men have changed their opinions honestly entertained on constitutional questions."

Such is my opinion as a candidate now for the place named. Any opinion I now have might or might not be my opinion after taking the oath of office and giving all the thought I could to the subject.

With these remarks I will add I have no pledge to make as to what I would or would not veto. But I do pledge myself to act on this or any other subject that might come before me in accordance with my sense of duty, under the solemnity of my official oath.

But I am free to express the opinions I have on the Veto Power, and would remark on the subject that when the will of the majority is clearly expressed upon any measure of public concern, through the Representatives of the People, that is not clearly unconstitutional, (or evidently passed without due deliberation and under circumstances which were convincing that the measure was opposed to the public good, so that if the Legislature had before them the views of the Governor and an opportunity of reviewing their action, they would reverse their decision,) I would not feel at liberty to withhold official assent, whatever might be my individual opinion of the measure. I believe that it is better that the public should suffer for a time the inconvenience of a measure, passed by their mistaken but honest judgment, and left for the people, through their Representatives, to change in their own good time, than that one frail mortal like themselves should set up his judgment against both People and Representatives on a mere matter of expediency.

Of course I do not in this pretend to go into every circumstance that might govern my action on the subject of the Veto, but the substance of such as are now in my mind.

In haste, respectfully yours,
NICHOLAS McCARTY.

Maine Law in Miniature.

A few days since, a farmer came into the city, from an adjoining town, to dispose of a barrel of his "wholesome and nutricious beverage," *alias* Apple Brandy. Bringing up in front of a liquor shop in State street, he went in to make a trade for his load. But ill-fated "apple-jack." The horse, ashamed, no doubt, to be seen standing in front of a grog-shop, and thus inform the public of the whereabouts of his owner, started suddenly ahead. The barrel—which stood "on end"—by some means tilted over, and with such force as to send the contents oozing out of it at various cracks and crevices.

The farmer, by the sense of *smell*, we presume, informed of the loss about to be sustained, seized a pail, and, in all haste, ran to save the spilling fluid. Now came the "fun." Some boys standing by, could not resist the *opening* for sport. "Get up, Dobbin!" cries the mischevious urchins. "Whoa, Billy!" shouted the farmer. "Ha! ha!" roared the by-standers, as "Billy"—*mortified*, as any honest horse ought to be, caught peddling rum—wouldn't "Whoa"! Sweating and foaming—pail in one hand, and with the other holding on to the "tail of the wagon," followed up the farmer, casting many imploring looks at the boys, and threatening ones at his horse, thinking only to save his wasting "property."

But not to prolong our story: between the leaking barrel, the go-aheadativeness of the horse, and the *help* of the boys, the apple brandy was pretty much drank up by Mother Earth, and the farmer—cursing the boys in general, and his horse in particular—left for home. Perhaps "Billy" didn't catch it *some!* when he got out of the city, for the part he played in keeping the fiery beverage of his master from running down the throat of some infatuated drinker. We are *very* sorry the boys should have been so naughty, but should not feel *over bad* if all the liquor in town was served the "same sauce."—*Maine Law Advocate.*

"A Small Business."

There is no more common practice prevailing among the young men of to-day, than that of drawing consolation from the "seductive weed," and were it not for the fact that when viewed closely, the matter assumes an aspect of grave importance, which to some extent has been overlooked, we would not deem it advisable to expend a thought upon it.

How many of our young men expend three, six, and twelve cents a day, to indulge this morbid appetite for smoke, without for one moment reflecting that they are gradually, but surely wasting the basis of an ample fortune. The very lowest sum expended in this manner, say three cents daily, would give an aggregate amount, with compound interest, of about one hundred and fifty dollars in ten years; or in fifty years, over *three thousand* dollars.—How many young men in this village expend thrice told the sum upon which the above calculation is based, and think it a paltry trifle which no "gentleman" would deem too large an investment by way of keeping up a respectable appearance, and yet, my young ambitious friend, this despised "trifle" would, if properly used, for, say a period of ten years foot up $650; and in fifty years, the "trifle" has walked with amazing rapidity up to the almost incredible sum of over fourteen thousand dollars. A "nice young man" would affect to consider it extremely small business to talk about *saving* such a very diminutive daily portion as a solitary shilling.

Thirty thousand dollars is an aggregation of the "currency" that comparatively few of our young men dare to hope for.—A point which the highest flight of their ambition has never reached, and yet this sum is only the proper investment of 28 cents daily for the period of fifty years.

How many young men in this village will, from this day forth, agree with themselves to take such sums as would be expended in "amusements" and "luxuries" and put away securely for the uses of old age?—*Medina Whig.*

Items of News.

In China they pay a doctor for keeping his patients well, and deduct the fee for every day the patient is not well.

Hugh Linn of North Andover, has been fined $10 and costs, for shooting two valuable doves belonging to his neighbor.

A drunken fellow in Cincinnati, the other night attempted to whip his wife, but she tied him and marched him off to the watch-house.

The hired girls of Pittsburgh, have sent 35,000 dollars to the old country during the past six months, to enable their relations to come to this country.

The keeper of Union Hall is so elated when he hears any thing against the Maine Law, that he turns hand-springs in the "back room."

Of 41 old liquor cases disposed of in Boston, last week, fines of $100 and costs were imposed in 15, $10 to $40 with costs in 9, and the rest were variously settled.

Life is the characteristic of Religion.—Life is the characteristic of Truth. A dull assembly, with lifeless men talking about dead topics, is a scandal on real religion.

"A happy immortality," says Plato, "is a great prize set before us, and a great object of hope, which should engage us to labor all the time of our life to acquire wisdom and virtue."

The cars are now running daily on the Lafayette Railroad from Lafayette to Germantown, in Boone county, only 17 miles from Indianapolis, Hacks run daily from our city to this point.—*Sentinel.*

The Journal of Commerce publishes a letter from Panama, dated July 19th, which reports that the emigrants on the Isthmus had suffered horribly from cholera, but that scarcely any prevailed at Panama.

Two young men of Moyamensing, Philadelphia, drank on the evening of the 24th a pint of liquor each on a wager. One of them, named Gallagher, died on Monday morning from the effects.

The growth of grace is like the pollishing of metals. There is first an opaque surface; by and by, you see a spark darting out; then a strong light till at length it sends back a perfect image of the sun that shines upon it.

Four Sons of Temperance, who went from Providence to aid in enforcing the liquor law, were pelted with rotten eggs at Newport on Tuesday, and with difficulty escaped their assailants, only one of whom was arrested. A very bad eggs-ample of resistance to the law.

A large number of Swedes arrived in Boston a few days since. They marched through the streets soon after landing, with their baggage in wagons and their children in their arms under this banner: "Hail Columbia, land of the free. We will be no burden to Massachusetts."

John C. Swindell of South Boston, convicted of selling intoxicating liquors under the old law, is now in jail, preferring to sleep in a stone cell rather than to pay a heavy fine. His store is closed, and visitors are informed that he has gone out of town for his health.

Indianians in Iowa.—Among the members of the Legislature in Iowa we notice the following names—all Indianians:

Senate—John W. Hedrick, Hadley D. Johnson, and Joseph Lowe.

House.—J. S. Gilmore, Levi Jessup, and Freeman Alger.—*Sentinel.*

Cheap Swill.—A bill of a small lot of liquors sold by one of our liquor sellers "exclusively wholesale" and which he had accidently dropped, was picked up by one of our citizens the other day. It said that these *worthy* traders had sold to the keeper of some buzzard roost in the country one barrel of *whiskey*! at 15 cents per gallon, and ten gallons of *brandy* at 30 cents! per gallon.—*Life Boat.*

☞ A drunken man was discovered in a skiff, the other morning, on a rock just above Niagara Falls. Who he was, or what he was, or the cause of his being in such peril, was not known until rescued by the intrepid daring of a man by the name of Joel Robinson. Mr. R. went in a small skiff, taking a rope from the Island. The spectators at once made up a purse of $200 as a reward to Mr. R. for his humane and daring feat. We hope that not a cent of it was contributed by a liquor-seller. These scourges of humanity cannot appreciate the nobleness of such an act. It would be no more than right, however, that they should be required to man the boat to rescue their victim. But they are not only exempt from any such risk, but are permitted to go on in their murderous business, and when the poor creature has gone over the falls, they turn round coolly to temperance men, and say to them, "We have made all we can out of that fellow—just take and bury him—pay the expenses, and then take care of his wife and children."—*Rochester Jour.*

Correspondence.

For the Temperance Chart.

A Practical Discourse.

BY A LAYMAN.

"Woe unto them that are mighty to drink wine, and men of strength to mingle strong drink."—Isaiah, v., 22.

A great many there are who argue that the subject of temperance has grown stale, and the people have become tired of hearing it talked of as a matter of so much importance, and as a matter over which temperance men have no right to exercise any control. Well, perhaps this is plausible enough—very plausible—in the eyes of rum's votaries; but reasonable men and thinking men are not prepared to give in their adhesion. The prophet, in the above, very clearly tells the fate of wine-bibbers, and affords an inexhaustible text for every temperance man to dwell upon—the preacher in the pulpit, the politician on the husting, the lawyer in the forum, the editor from his sanctum, the doctor at the sick-bed-side, and the private citizen in every walk of life. And the blood of the drunkard will be upon the head of all those who do not discountenance and discourage rum drinking, either in action or in words. No man is without his influence—and *woe* be to him who does not exercise that influence for temperance—for *right*—for law and order. The full length and power of this curse, uttered by the chosen prophet of God, is seen in the misery and degradation of every drunkard's life, and in the utter wretchedness of his death!

Drunkenness was one of the leading sins among the Israelites, and in view of this, no doubt, it was, that the prophet further says, "Therefore is the anger of the LORD kindled against his people, and he hath stretched forth his hand against them and hath smitten them, and the hills trembled, and their carcases were torn in the midst of the streets"—v., 25; thus showing, that, although men have a *right* to drink wine and other intoxicating liquors, they have a *right*, also, to be *punished* by God for such indulgence, as is seen in the last quoted passage. This, then, being granted, it is not only every man's *right*, but his *duty*, to use his whole influence against the accursed traffic, no matter what position in life he holds, or how humble or exalted he may be before men. If I see a blind man upon the verge of a precipice, with but a step or two more to hurl him headlong to the bottom, it is my right and my duty to warn him of his danger; and if he fails to hear me, or, hearing, does not heed, it is equally my right to lead him forcibly away from the danger, which may not only result in his bodily death, but that of his soul forever! This right no one would deny me, and the voice of humanity would be loud in its approval of my course. Infinitely more danger lies ahead of that man, "who, having eyes to see, seeeth not," and who, seeing the precipice ahead of him, walks wilfully over it; and a great account will he have to settle with the Judge above, who is rigorous in justice, and before whom no false evidence can appear. Precisely in this last predicament stands the wine-bibber, who not only walks wilfully over the precipice, headlong to the bottom, sinking his own soul into eternal perdition, but carries with him thousands, who, but for his influence, might have remained longer on earth as ornaments to society and finally have gone home to heaven among the glorious throng of the redeemed. This being the case, then, temperance men have a *right* to interfere in behalf of the inebriate. They have a right to snatch from him the damning bowl, and thus save him from plunging himself and others into an abyss of eternal woe.

And the curse does not stop here. As one wine-drinker draws a neighbor into the toils of the drunkard, so that neighbor will draw another into the same net, and thus the *influence* and *evil effect* of one individual's drunkenness will spread to a community, and from a community to a state, and from a state to a nation. It being the father of evils, of course all concomitants go with it. It was thus with His chosen people, the Israelites. God cursed them for their iniquity, and so he may do to us, "for all this his anger is not turned away, but his hand is stretched out still." We have a warning in unmistakable words, which, as lovers of humanity, as lovers of our country, of our altars, and our firesides, we should keep ever before us, and use every effort to prevent a similar calamity befalling our beloved country. God is indulging and long-suffering, but he will not always wait on the wicked, and if we fail to do our duty in preaching temperance and *acting* temperance, at the ballot-box and in the domestic circle, we may so far incur His displeasure as to cause Him to visit us as a nation and as individuals, as He did the unfortunate and stiff-necked Israelites of old. Beware, then, of His wrath! "Woe unto them that rise up early in the morning, that they may follow strong drink, that continue until night, till wine inflame them!" for "as the fire devoureth the stubble, and the flames consume the chaff," so will God's wrath consume these stubbles of community, and devour these workers of iniquity, these "pushers-up" of the fires of Hell!

For the Temperance Chart.

CLOVERDALE, IND., Aug. 11, 1852.

BRO. WOODWARD: Seeing no communication yet in your excellent little paper from our vicinity, I will submit the following brief account of the prosperity of the temperance cause in this place and vicinity, and if you think it would be interesting to the readers of the Chart, you may publish it.

Cloverdale is a pleasant and prosperous little village—especially so since the good temperance men of the place have finally succeeded in driving from its borders old King Alcohol, who for many years past has exerted a pernicious and withering influence in this community.

We have a fine Division in this place, and have recently had several additions to our number; the prospect of permanent good being done here is truly flattering. This, in addition to what has already been effected, is certainly encouraging to every good friend of temperance. Our Division has been organized something over a year, I believe, and in that short time, there has been such a manifest change made in the condition of society, that all, even our most violent opposers, must acknowledge the fact. But the Sons have had to contend with strenuous opposition, especially in their first organization, when they were assailed and persecuted, from almost every side, and, I am sorry to say, by many professing Christianity. But, notwithstanding all this opposition, the cause has been onward, till the counteracting influence has so far been changed that public opinion is now in our favor. Though "our weapons are not carnal," they are mighty to the pulling down of *murder-mills*.

There have been several of these contemptible, ungodly little establishments, where the liquid streams of death have been measured out to our citizens; and many a promising youth has been ensnared by the enticing cup, and gone down the inclined plane into the hopeless shades of a drunkard's grave. But we rejoice that it is not so yet; for since the Sons of Temperance have been at work in good earnest, one doggery after another has been driven out of the place, till but one was left, a contemptible little *fiste*-ery, that stood out on one side of the village, and could do but little more than bark a little at those who passed by, but would occasionally attract some old customer within its walls; but it soon died for want of patronage, and our town is now entirely free from those lurking-places of vice and immorality; and I believe the people are determined it shall remain free from them. It is very amusing to see the old topers going off some distance before they can get anything to drink; and as our railroad is now in construction, there are many of the sons of Erin who pass through the village daily, and complain very much that they can't find any "bald-face;" to use their own emphatic language, "divil a drop" can they get in the place.

I think, in regard to voting, we are generally about right, for temperance men only need expect to get our support for the Legislature, without distinction of party. Our votes have been sensibly felt in the past elections, and we hope they will tell well on the ensuing one; for it must be clearly seen by all that this is the great lever by which we must now work. Moral suasion has effected and is still efiecting a vast amount of good; but there are yet many who are so degraded, and so lost to a sense of honor, or accountability to God or man, that we think *law suasion* alone can reach their cases. This is a wide and interesting subject for comment, but perhaps we have already intruded on your columns.

Yours, in L., P., and F.,

J. N. WINANS.

There is a cheering note in the wild and buoyant laugh of a child. Its spirit is catching. It breaks in upon the care-worn mind like the unfettered gush of the mountain stream. It animates, and a flood of school boy memories well up in the heart, and mingle with the sterner current of life. We love to stand and listen to it—to witness their hearty pastimes and boisterous mirth. There is life in its purity there—there is music! The harp has never been swept by a rude blast, and its delicately attuned strings vibrate only to the harmony of happiness and hope. There may be a cloud, but it is only the fleecy shadow of a summer's day, bathed in beauty as it floats; a tear, but it is the rain-drop of a spring shower glittering in the sunshine.

We like the mirth of the young! The eye that beams with unalloyed happiness and the cheek radient with health, is pleasant to look upon. Childhood is like a spring garden at the threshold of life, its flowers all the more beautiful as seen in the distance. And the fragrance of that spot lives to weave itself with the strong winds of the "sear and yellow leaf" of autumn.

Be happy then! your troubles are now light and transient. Those of sterner and more enduring mould are to come. Out then! pell-mell from the school-room; shout, tumble, roll in the dirt. Dirty faces and torn clothes, but what of that? The mind is elastic and the body sound.—Clothes can be mended and faces washed.

A Florida Watering Place.

My cousin accompanied me to the spring—he stopped at what I took to be an enormous hole of water. I asked him where the spring was, at which he pointed to the great basin of water.

"What! do you call this immense hole a spring?" said I.

"Yes; this is one of the small springs of this country," he replied.

This small spring is about sixty feet in diameter, and about fifteen or twenty feet deep.

"Well, how do people get their water to drink—do they lie down to it?" asked I.

"Oh no; there is the cup hanging over your head," said he.

I looked up and saw a tin cup, which I took down and filled with water. I drank off about a pint—it was very disagreeable, being of a warm temperature, I suppose about sixty or sixty-five degrees, and having a strong taste of sulphur; however, I thought it might do me some good.—After drinking, I inquired where people bathed. He pointed to the spring.

"What! people with all kinds of cutaneous diseases bathe in the spring?"

"Oh, it soon all runs off," said he.

I felt sorry I had drank any of the water.

"But," said I, "the spring is too deep for ladies."

He pointed to a log that lay across the lower part of the spring and said, "the ladies bathe below that log, the water there is about waist deep, and there are steps for them to go down on." I saw some very rough looking steps. "The men," he remarked, "or rather such as can swim, go out on that plank which you see projecting over the water and jump in; and there is the dressing house."

This dressing house was only a tent made of palmetto leaves. "But," said I, "do ladies and gentlemen bathe together?"

"Oh no," was his reply.

"Well," I asked, "how can ladies tell when gentlemen are bathing, or how can gentlemenknow that ladies are in the water?"

"I will show you on our return," he said, so about fifty yards from the spring he directed my attention to a board hung on a tree near the path. There was "gentlemen" written on one side of it, and "ladies" on the other, with charcoal.—"Now," said he, "when ladies come to bathe they turn the side with ladies written on it out, and if gentlemen come down they see that, and go back; when ladies come down and see the board with gentlemen turned out, they go back."

And this is the Orange Springs with its "fixins." It is situated in a beautiful grove of palmettoes, not far below the Orange Lake, from which it derives its name.—*Journey to Florida.*

A Short Lecture to Young Men.

Keep good company or none. Never be idle. If your hands cannot be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind. Always speak the truth. Make few promises. Live up to your engagements. Keep your own secrets, if you have any. When you speak to a person, look him in the face. Good company and good conversation are the very sinews of virtue. Good character is above all things else. Your character cannot be essentially injured, except by your own acts. If one speaks evil of you, let your life be so that none will believe him. Drink no kind of intoxicating liquors. Ever live, misfortune excepted, within your income. When you retire to bed, think over what you have been doing during the day. Make no haste to be rich, if you would prosper; small and steady gains give competency, with tranquility of mind. Never play at any kind of game of chance. Avoid temptation, through fear you may not withstand it. Never run in debt, unless you see a way to get out again. Never borrow, if you can possibly avoid it. Do not marry until you are able to support a wife. Never speak evil of any one. Be just before you are generous. Keep yourself innocent, if you would be happy. Save when you are young, that you may spend when you are old.—*Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.*

☞ One darkey met another on the bridge at the foot of Pearl street yesterday, and thus accosted him:

"He, he, he, Samson, you's gittin' quite gentility dese days, wid ye umberellar ober you dis like de white folks, when he ain't rainin' nor notin'."

"Well, 'spose I does, ain't a culod pusson got as good right to carry umberellar in de sun as any body else, eh?" replied Samson.

"Why no, you black nigger, less he rain. De white folks carry one to keep de sun away, so he won't turn mulatter color, but you is color ob de devil, fore God you is."

"Dat's nothin' if I is," said Samson in reply, "and dat's de very reason I got him, for if I is as black as de devil, I wants to keep so; for you see Cato, if de sun shine too hot on dis ole nigger, it might tan me yaller and bring disgrace 'pon a 'spectable color'd family; for I *does* know why my mudder wos, an' every white folks don't know dat."

The Dandy.

The dandy (says Rev. H. W. Beecher) is the sum total of coats, hats, vest, &c.; he is the creature of the tailor. His destiny is bound up in broadcloth and fine linen. His worth can only be estimated by the yard, cloth measure. We are puzzled to tell whether he is a female gentleman or a male lady. He combines the little weaknesses and foibles of both sexes, but knows nothing of the good qualities of either. He is a human poodle, dandled at home in the lap of effeminacy, but the sport and butt of every sensible dog when he ventures into the street. On pleasant days he exhibits himself upon the fashionable promenades, to the admiration, as he supposes, of every fair lady who is fortunate enough to cross his path. The severest labor his hands perform is to carry a dandy cane about in his daily walks. The only "head-work" to which he would stoop, is to twirl and coax a reluctant moustache, or bathe his glossy locks and ringlets in "odors sweet." He is inconsolable over a soiled boot, and would be driven to distraction were he compelled to appear in tumbled linen. Original sin, with him, consists in not being born with a full suit of the latest Parisian mode; and the clearest proof of depravity, as well as vulgarity, is wearing last year's styles. In fine, his soul is in his clothes; and when at last he goes down to that most unfashionable and undandified place, the house of the dead, a proper epitaph would be—"Here lies all of him that could die; the rest has gone—to the old clothes dealers."

The Queen of Philadelphia.

The richest woman of Philadelphia is Mrs. Rush, the wife of Dr. James Rush, of that city. Dr. Rush is a man of eminent talents and acquirements, but the enormous wealth of his wife overshadows him. We hear little of the husband, but of the movements of this lady, who has an income of one hundred thousand dollars per annum in her own right, the world is not permitted long to remain in ignorance. Her arrivals and departures are epochs in the history of the watering places she condescends to visit. She dwells in a palace, the reception rooms of which will accommodate one thousand guests without being crowded. Mrs. Rush took possession of this magnificent mansion last month, and on the 15th ult. gave a fete to eight hundred of her friends.

Her drawing rooms are said to be unsurpassed, even in Europe, in the richness of their furniture and decorations; and on the occasion referred to, six thousand wax-tapers illuminated the scene. Extensive conservatories, with rare exotics, are attached to the building, and no luxury which money can procure has been omitted in Mrs. Rush's almost regal establishment. She is said to be charitable, liberal, and amiable, although somewhat fond of making herself conspicuous in the world of fashion. It is not exactly the thing to hazard an opinion of a lady's age; but if it it were, we would say that Mrs. Rush is on the sunny side of fifty, although she dresses down to thirty or five-and thirty. Mrs. Rush inherits nearly one-third of the property of her father, the late Jacob Ridgway. Her share, if we mistake not, amounted to between one and two millions of dollars.

American and English Locks.

It will be remembered that Mr. Hobbs succeeded in picking the famous Bramah lock, and that he received a reward of 200 guineas for his skill. The Messrs. Bramah made some alterations and improvements in the lock, and again placed it in the window in Piccadilly, with the original offer of a reward appended to it. It remained in their window a few days, when a report reached the Messrs. Bramah that Mr. Hobbs intended to try his lock a second time. The lock was immediately removed, and has not since been seen. Hobbs' Patent American lock is being manufactured at Birmingham, Sheffield, Wolverhampton, and in London, in large numbers, and of all sizes, and at prices ranging from six shillings to fifty pounds each. The office of Hobb's American Lock Company is opened in Cheapside for the sale of these American locks. The bank lock, price fifty pounds, has already been placed on the vaults of the Bank of England, the East India Company, and several private banking establishments in the city.

THE *"China Mail,"* printed at Hong-Kong, announces the following as *"A great Fact for Hen-wives:"*

"A cute Yankee has invented a nest, in the bottom of which is a trap-door, through which the egg, when laid, immediately drops, and the hen, looking round, and perceiving none, immediately goes to work, and lays another!"

This is the *"Patent Self-Acting Back-Action Hen-Persuader,"* invented and patented by our ancient cotemporary, the editor of "The Knickerbocker," and described by "specifications," with drawings representing the "elevation" of the hen and nest, and a "transverse section" of the same. It seems hard, and unjust to the American genius of invention, that a work of such a character as this should not be more distinctly "credited" in foreign countries.

THIS is a fine passage of Paulding's:

"Nothing is more easy than to grow rich. It is only to trust nobody, befriend no one; to heap interest upon interest, cent upon cent; to destroy all the finer feelings of nature, and be rendered mean, miserable, and despised for some twenty or thirty years, and riches will come as sure as disease, disappointment, and a miserable death."

None have less praise than those who hunt after it.

Lectures.

Bro. E. H. PARSLEY, Grand Lecturer, having recovered his health, will fill the following appointments:

Auburn, ...	Sept.	17 & 18
Angola, ...	"	19 & 20
Brockville, ...	"	21
Orland, ...	"	22
Lima, ...	"	23 & 24
Lagrange, ...	"	25
Goshen, ...	"	26 & 27
New Paris, ...	"	28
Benton, ...	"	29
Augusta, ...	"	30
Ligonier, ...	Oct.	1
Wolf Lake, ...	"	2
Leesburgh, ...	"	3
Warsaw and vic'y, ...	"	4 & 5
Manchester, ...	"	6

Bro. Parsley is the authorized Agent for the *Chart*. We hope our brethren will see the necessity of subscribing liberally for this paper.

Further appointments will be published, as arrangements are made, after the election.

We hope the brethren will see that arrangements are made at each place, and that Bro. P.'s travelling expenses are paid.

Temperance Envelopes.

We have just received a beautiful article of *Temperance Envelopes*, which we will dispose of at the following rates:

For 1000, ...	$3 50
" 500	2 00
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Also a splendid Lithograph Likeness of Neal Dow, together with the Maine Law, on a large sheet 19 by 24 inches, the whole surmounted by a beautiful border printed in gold. Price 25 cents. Every temperance man in the State should be supplied with these articles.

Acknowledgments

Bro. E. H. Parsley, sends us subscribers as follows: From Blackford 3; Muncie 5; Marion 1.

Bro. J. B. Maghee, Evansville, sends us $2 for 4 copies.

Bro. H. A. Schoolfield, Dublin, sends us 50 cents for 1 copy.

Bro. T. Montgomery, Bellville, sends us $5 50 for 11 copies. The envelopes are sent by Express.

Bro. P. Boyer, St. Omer, sends us $1 for 2 copies.

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Bro. W. F. Howard, Greencastle, sends us 50 cents for 1 copy.

Bro. E. R. Finch, Mishawaka, sends us $2 for 4 copies.

Bro. J. D. Stewart, Laporte, sends us $1 for 2 copies.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

HAVING contracted for the printing of the Grand Division S. of T., I will keep a form of the Constitution and By-laws of Subordinate Divisions, constantly in type, and when the alterations from the form furnished by the Grand Division is small, will furnish them at the following rates:

100 copies, - - - -	$5 00
200 " - - - - -	8 00
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Under the new law, the postage must be pre-paid which is $1 00 on the 100 copies.

Being a member of the Grand Division, and a practical printer, I devote my whole time and attention to the work, and guaranty that it shall be done in good style and accurately.

All orders, accompanied with the cash, directed either to me, or to C. Woodward, Grand Scribe, will be promptly attended to.

Indianapolis, June, 1852. JOHN H. OHR.

P. S. Constitutions and By-Laws for Temples, Sections, and Unions, will be furnished at reasonable rates. J. H. O.

Divisions who wish Constitutions, or any other kind of printing done with neatness and dispatch, we would recommend them to Bro. Ohr. Bro. O. is a practical printer, and a member of the Grand Division. C. WOODWARD, G. S.

WIT AND SENTIMENT.

"Colored ladies,' says an exchange, may be compared to many roses because they were "born to blush unseen." It is the fragrance rather than the hue that makes the rose; and if colored women were "born to blush unseen," they are not born to blush *unsmelt*. This every one *nose*.

The surest way of governing, both a private family and a kingdom, is for a husband and a prince to yield at certain times something of their prerogative.

There is a young lady up town who says that if a cart wheel has *nine* fellows, it is a pity that a woman like her can't have *one*. Sensible girl, that.

We never yet knew a man disposed to scorn the humble who was not himself a fair object of scorn to the humblest.

It is better to be born with a disposition to see things on the favorable side, than to an estate of ten thousand a year.

TO THE LITERARY.

One Thousand Dollars Premium!

The undersigned, a committee appointed by the National Division of the Sons of Temperance of North America, with full power to adopt and introduce a new Ritual for Subordinate Divisions, hereby offer a preminm of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for a satisfactory Ritual. Our desire is that it shall be presented as a whole, but reserve the right, if none are approved entire, to appropriate such parts as may be so, and to pay proportionately therefor.

For further information, apply by letter, post paid, or personally, to either of the committee.

All manuscripts must be forwarded by the first of November, 1852, or as much earlier as possible.

Members of the Order are requested to disseminate this notice, and all papers friendly to the cause, to publish the same.

S. F. Carey, College Hill, O.
Chas. Eginton, Lexington, Ky.
John W. Oliver, N. York City.

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Agents can clear from $3 to $8 per day at this business. Some of our agents make much more.—Those desirous of an agency, would do well to write us immediately, as this is the best season of the year for canvassing. For further particulars of this and other valuable Books, for which we wish agents, address, post paid, TOOKER & GATCHEL,
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☞ Any Paper within 500 miles of Cleveland or Chicago, publishing the above with this notice three times, and sending us a copy of the paper, shall receive a copy of the work by mail, free of Postage. This offer to remain operative till June 1st, 1853.
sep 1-3w

PROSPECTUS OF THE TEMPERANCE CHART,

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION, S. OF T. OF INDIANA.

VOLUME II.

Several attempts have been made by the Grand Division of this State to establish a permanent temperance paper in this State, which from various causes have heretofore failed. In the spring of 1851, the Grand Division resolved to take the paper under its own patronage, and the plan has succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations. The paper is now permanently established, and will after the commencement of the 2d volume, be published weekly It will continue to advocate the cause of temperance in its broadest sense, embracing all the various organizations having for their object the entire destruction of the liquor traffic.

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This is the *cheapest Temperance paper in the world!* It will be published by Bro. John H. Ohr, with whom the Grand Division has made a contract, and edited as heretofore by the Grand Scribe. A limited number of advertisements will be inserted, at the usual rates.

All letters relating to the paper, and all communications, should be addressed, *post paid*, to C. Woodward, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind.

All D. G. W. P.'s, and W. P.'s are, by a resolution of the Grand Division, authorized agents of the Chart.

Remittances can be sent through the postmasters free of postage.

The postage on the Chart will be as follows:

In Marion County, free. Any distance not exceeding 50 miles 5 cents per quarter, over 50 and under 300 miles, 10 cents per quarter.

CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00. Books, $2 00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. Woodward, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind., free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20 00.

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

J. H. OHR, G. W. R.
Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys of ——, believing the Order of Cadets of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Section of the State of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called the —— Section, No. ——, Cadets of Temperance, of the State of Indiana, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Section, and also those of the acting Head of the Order.

Enclosed is the fee for Charter, R. B.'s and officers' cards, $5 00.

It must also be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not; if they are, of what Section. The application to be directed to the Grand Secretary, free of postage.

It must also be certified by a W. P. or P. W. P., that the W. Patron elect is a Son of Temperance in good standing.

Address (post paid) HENRY OHR, G. S., C. of T., Indianapolis, Indiana.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the —— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00.

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

Address (post paid,) Mrs. Eliza Richmond, G. S. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

The American Life and Health Insurance Company.

Office—No. 7, South Third St., Philadelphia.

Officers.

Leonard Jewell, *President.*
James Peacock, *Treasurer,*
John C. Sims, *Sec'y and Actuary.*
Thos. S. Smith, *Solicitor*
John F. Bird, Fred. A. Fickardt, } *Medical Examiners.*

CHARLES WOODWARD, Indianapolis, Ind., General Agent for the State of Indiana.

THIS Company issues policies at Total Abstinence Rates, Joint stock Rates, and at Mutual Rates, which for $1000 on the life of a person 30 years of age, are as follows:

Age.	*Total Abstinence.*	*Joint Stock.*	*Mutual.*
30	$15.40	$19.60	$23.60

A further table of Rates will be furnished at the Office.

The condition in Total Abstinence rates (believed to be the lowest in the Union,) is *entire forfeiture* upon the departure of the Insured from Total Abstinence in its strictest sense.

Policies at Joint Stock and Mutual rates, contain no condition except as usual in Life Insurance.

HEALTH INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

All Moneys received from the Insured, for Annual Premiums, after deducting expenses, will be divided among the Sick

The Public have for some time been familiar with the subject of Life and Health Insurance, but it is obvious that too little thoughts has been given to the latter. Life Insurance benefits our successors, while Health Insurance directly benefits ourselves. It makes provision for a time of sickness, when the products of a man's industry are cut off, and want unites with Disease to aggravate his distress. It is at this gloomy period, when he is prostrated and helpless, and when despondency would otherwise overwhelm him, that the holder of a *Health Insurance Policy* will realize its benefits.

RATES, under 50 years of age,

$2,00	per year,	for	$2,00	per week.
3,00	"	"	3,00	"
4,00	"	"	4,00	"
5,00	"	"	5,00	"
6,00	"	"	6,00	"

Over fifty and under sixty.

$2,50	per year,	for	$2,50	per week.
3,75	"	"	3,00	"
5,00	"	"	4,00	"
6,25	"	"	5,00	"
7,50	"	"	6,00	"

When the Fund shall amount to Three Dollars and upwards for every person insured and sufficient to warrant an additional distribution, the weekly allowances will be increased in accordance with the Rules of the Policy.

All the members of a Temple or Division insured at greatly reduced rates.

Applications for Agencies in any of the cities or towns in the State, should be made to the undersigned, *post paid*, or in person.

As Agent for the above Company, I am prepared to receive applications for Policies at any of the above rates.

CHARLES WOODWARD, Agent,
At ADAMS & CO.'S Express Office.
J. L. Mothershead, *Medical Examiner.*
june 30 '52-1y

Ohio Life Insurance Company,

Capital $100,000.

JOINT STOCK AND MUTUAL,

CINCINNATI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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Wm. Burnet, President.
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Office in Reeder's Building, Third street, between Almy's and City Bank.

This Company insures Lives at the lowest rates consistent with safety, either upon the Joint Stock or Mutual plan.

In the Joint Stock Department, premium payable quarterly, semi-annually or annually. On the Mutual plan, one-half the premium paid in Cash, the balance by a note bearing six per cent. interest—the interest only payable annually. Persons insuring on the mutual plan, participate in the profits of the Company in that department.

The undersigned having been appointed agent for the above Company, is prepared to fill applications for Life Insurance, on favorable terms.

Any information on the subject and pamphlets explaining the nature and utility of Life Insurance, furnished without charge, at the office of the Agent.

C. WOODWARD, Agent.

Office at Adam's & Co.'s Express Office, Journal Building, Pennsylvania street, Indianapolis, Ind.
june 30, '52-1y.

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COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.—A *Full Course* of studies in this Institution are those necessary for a complete and thorough Mercantile Education, and comprehends four distinct classes of subjects, to wit: Book Keeping by Double Entry; the Laws, Usages, and Customs of Trade and Commerce; Mercantile Arithmetic, and Commercial Law.

Partial Course, embracing the Scientific part of the full course, as illustrated in five different setts of books, together with lectures on Mercantile Arithmetic and Commercial Law, can be taken at any time, leaving it optional with the pupil, after the completion of the partial course, to continue through the entire course of studies.

Price of "Card of Admission," to Commercial Department, Full Course $25; Partial Course, $12 50; which must in *every* instance be pre-paid or secured.

WRITING DEPARTMENT—Under the charge of Mr. Richard M. Hall. The Writing Department of this Institution is now open for the reception of pupils, in which by a series of Exercises, Illustrations, Combinations, and Arrangements, in the true principles of the art, the pupil will in a short time acquire a style characterized for beauty and legibility, as well as ease and rapidity of execution.

Price of "Course in Writing Department.—Business Penmanship $5; Ornamental Penmanship, $20; which must in *every* instance be pre-paid or secured.

For further information apply for catalogue or personally to W. M'K. SCOTT, A. M., Principal.
aug 11-1y

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THE undersigned is prepared to furnish Merchants and others with *three cent pieces* from the United States Mint at Philadelphia, *free of transportation*, in sums of 30, 60, and 90 dollars, upon deposit of Gold or Eastern Exchange. Also cents and half cents, upon payment of frieght on gold to Philadelphia, or on Eastern Exchange free of freight.

C. WOODWARD, Agent,
june 30 Adams & Co.'s Express.

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Surgical Instruments, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Woods, Medical and Window Glass, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.

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june 30 1y INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE,

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

UNDER THE CONTROL OF W. M'K. SCOTT, Attorney & Counsellor at Law, and Notary Public.

ATTENTION is respectfully solicited to the following facts and statements in regard to the above Agency;

Indianapolis being the centre and Capital of the State, accessible from all parts by means of the numerous railroads which concentrate within her borders—filled constantly with strangers from all parts of the country—presents one of the most available cities in the West, for the successful carrying out an Agency, such as below described:

The attention of the Agency will be devoted,

First—To the collection of debts and the payment of Taxes for non-residents in any county in the State. Also, the redemption of Lands sold for Taxes, sale, purchase or lease of Lands, purchase of adverse claims, examination and perfection of Title, &c., &c.

To give efficiency to this most important branch of the Agency, the services of an energetic and responsible Attorney in each county of the State has been secured. This, in connection with the fact that the undersigned is himself a practical Lawyer, and has had several years' experience in this branch of the Agency in Ohio, affords a full guarantee that all business in this department will be attended to with fidelity and dispatch.

Second—To the prosecution of claims against the General Government, procuring Land Warrants, Patent Rights, and Pensions under the various Pension Laws, &c.

To give efficiency to this branch of the Agency, the services of a distinguished and responsible Attorney and Counsellor, resident at Washington, and experienced in this department, has been secured

Third—All other Miscellaneous agencies as may be intrusted to the care of this office.

Fourth—The taking of Depositions and Attestation of all instruments requiring a seal

In all cases requiring an outlay of money for the benefit of individuals, the requisite funds must be transmitted in advance.

Prompt attention to all letters on business that are *pre-paid*. Address W. M'K. SCOTT,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Geo. Taylor, Esq., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, is connected with, and authorized to transact any business of the above agency. Office as above.

REFER TO

Hon. Isaac Blackford, Judge of the Supreme Court for the State of Indiana.
Hon. Samuel E. Perkins, Judge of the Supreme Court for the State of Indiana.
Hon Wm. J. Brown; Editor of State Sentinel.
John D. Defrees, Esq., Editor of State Journal.
Messrs. Ellis & Spann, Editors of Indiana Statesman.
Messrs. Elder & Harkness, Editors of The Locomotive.
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CITY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

Under the direction of AARON H. PALMER, Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the U. States.

The undersigned has been duly appointed sole Agent for Indiana of the above Agency, (the best in the Union,) and will give his prompt and faithful attention to all business confided to his personal management, requiring to be transacted in this State or elsewhere in the United States, or any part of the commercial world, through the principal office at Washington. W. M'K. SCOTT,
Real Estate and General Agent,
aug 11-1y Indianapolis, Ind.

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ALL are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices, as we feel confident we can render satisfaction both as to prices and quality of articles. Great care is taken in the selection of articles, in reference to their purity, as we endeavor at all times to keep such articles as are strictly pure and genuine. Every article will be waranted as represented. Orders from Physicians and others promptly attended to Particular attention given to filling Prescriptions and compounding Medicines, which, in all cases, shall receive the personal attention of one of the firm. june 30

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The Cheapest and Best of its Price yet Published.

A. MORRELL will issue every month, a volume of 150 pages of Choice Reading, useful and entertaining, by the best writers. Can be mailed to any part of the Union at Magazine postage. Single subscribers $1 50 per year; Four Subscribers for $5; *and Ten Copies sent to one address for $10; being only One Dollar per year.* All payments in advance.—Orders and Communications may be addressed to the office of publication, No. 7, Theatre Alley, or to the publisher, ARTHUR MORRELL,
aug 11 25 Park Row, New York.

A REGISTER

HAS been opened at the Real Estate and General Agency Office, Indianapolis, in which all persons can enter property for sale, with full description, price per acre, &c., without charge, (excepting disbursements for advertising,) unless a sale effected. Said Register will be at all times open to public inspection, and the advantage thus offered to owners of real estate for the prompt disposal of their property is far superior to all others.

Also, a Register for renting property has been opened under the same regulations as the above.
aug 11-1y

C. B. DAVIS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Booksellers and Stationers,

No. 12, Washington Street,
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CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

Of all the numerous medicines extant, (and some of them valuable) for the cure of pulmonary complaints, nothing has ever been found which could compare in its effects with this Preparation. Others cure sometimes, but at all times and in all diseases of the lungs and throat where medicine can give relief, this will do it It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in accordance with the directions We do not advertise for the information of those who have tried it but those who have not. Families that have known its value will not be without it, and by its timely use, they are secure from the dangerous consequences of Coughs and Colds which neglected, ripen into fatal consumption.

The Diploma of the Massachusetts Institute was awarded to this preparation by the Board of Judges in September, 1847; also, the Medals of the three great institutes of Art, in this country; also the Diploma of the Ohio Institute at Cincinnati, has been given to the Cherry Pectoral, by their Government in consideration of its extraordinaty excellence and usefulness in curing affections of the Lungs and Throat.

Read the following opinion founded on the long experience of the eminent Physician of the Port and City of

St. Johns, May 8, 1851.

Dr. J. C. Ayer:—Five years trial of your CHERRY PECTORAL in my practice, has proven what I foresaw from its composition, must be true, that it eradicates and cures the colds and coughs to which we, in this section are peculiarly liable.

I think its equal has not yet been discovered, nor do I know how a better remedy can be made for the distempers of the Throat and Lungs.

J. J. BURTON, D., F. R. S.

See what it has done on a wasted constitution, not only in the following cases, but a thousand more:

Sunbury, Jan. 24th, 1851.

Dr. Ayer:—In the month of July, I was attacked by a violent diarrhœa in the mines of California. I returned to San Francisco. My diarrhœa ceased, but was followed by a severe cough—and much soreness I finally started for home, but received no benefit from the voyage. My cough continued to grow worse, and when I arrived in New York, I was at once marked by my acquaintances as a victim of consumption. I must confess that I saw no sufficient reason to doubt what my friends all believed. At this time I commenced taking your truly invaluable medicine with little expectation of deriving any benefit from its use You would not receive these lines did I not regard it my duty to state to the afflicted, through you, that my health, in the space of eight months, is fully restored. I attribute it to the use of your Cherry Pectoral

Yours truly, WILLIAM W. SMITH.

Washington, Pa.. April 12, 1848.

Dear Sir:—Feeling that I have been spared from a premature grave, through your instrumentality by the providence of God, I will take the liberty to express to you my gratitude.

A Cough and the alarming symptons of Consumption had reduced me too low to leave me anything like hope, when my physician brought me a bottle of your "Pectoral." It seemed to afford immediate relief, and now in a few weeks time has restored me to sound health.

If it will do for others what it has for me, you are certainly one of the benefactors of mankind.

Sincerely wishing you every blessing, I am

Very respectfully yours,
JOHN J. CLARK,
Rector of St. Peter's Church.

With such assurance and from such men, no stronger proof can be adduced unless it be from its effects upon trial.

Prepared and sold by JAMES C. AYER, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Indianapolis, Ind by CRAIGHEAD & BROWNING; in Madison by F. E. SUIRE, and sold by the druggists every where throughout the State and country. june30 3m

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WE are now running a daily line East and West, accompanied by special messengers, and with the speed of the mails, running our own cars with the passenger trains.

Packages will be received at the cars up to the time of starting, and at our office until 1 o'clock each day.

We are prepared to transport packages, bank notes and specie, to and from any of the eastern cities, also, Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington, Ky., St. Louis, Mo., or any points on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; and to and from Terre Haute, and all intermediate points, and to forward freight from Terre Haute up and down the Wabash.

In addition to these, we have the most complete arrangements for transporting packages to and from California and Europe.

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Foreign passage tickets; by Grinnell, Minturn & Co.'s line to Liverpool and London, constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.

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Orders for goods to be returned by Express, sent free Our rates of charges have been greatly reduced, and the public will find this a safe and expeditious method of transportation.

Indianapolis, June 30, 1852. ADAMS & CO.

Office in Indianapolis in Journal Building, west side Pennsylvania Street.

Office open during business hours.
june30 1y C. WOODWARD, Agent.

T. M. Nichols. J. F. Johnston.

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june30 6m

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INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

WE are receiving Country Produce of all descriptions, and paying the highest market price. Dealers visiting Indianapolis are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices, both for Produce and Merchandise generally. june30 tf

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY

TEMPERANCE CHART.

A Weekly Journal:---Devoted to Temperance, Morality, Education, Literature, Useful Arts, Science, General Intelligence, &c.

C. WOODWARD, G. S., EDITOR.] ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA. [JOHN H. OHR, PRINTER.

VOL. II. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1852. NO. 13.

THE TEMPERANCE CHART,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE GRAND DIVISION, S. of T. OF INDIANA.

Edited by C. Woodward, G. S.,

To whom all Communications and Subscriptions must be addressed, post paid.

OFFICE—*At Adams & Co.'s Express Office, Journal Building, Pennsylvania Street.*

TERMS:

Single copy, one year,	$0 75
Clubs of ten or more, to one address,	50

Additional subscribers to clubs, will be received at Club rates

☞ In advance in all cases.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—*Circulation 5000 copies.*

One Square (12 lines,) for one week,	$0 50
" " for each subsequent insertion,	25
" " for 3 months,	3 00
" " for 6 months,	5 00
" " for 1 year, without alteration,	8 00
" " for 1 year, with changes,	12 00

A reduction made on larger advertisments.

Cuts double the above rates.

☞ Advertisements must be handed in by Saturday of each week, to insure insertion.

☞ Applications for advertising, or for any kind of Printing for the Order, must be made to J. H. OHR, Indianapolis.

POETRY.

From the Genius of Youth.

Song of the Temperance Band.

BY MISS MARY A REEVES.

Oh! take away your poison drink,
Our souls abhor the name;
From it let all with horror shrink—
'Tis mixed with terror, sin, and shame.

Take, take away your poison drink,
It truth and reason blinds;
Take it away 'tis but the link,
The chain, which man to slav'ry binds.

Oh! look not on the glowing cup—
A purer drink be ours;
A drink which gushes freely up
In plain, and vale, and woodland bowers.

Pure water, clear and unalloyed,
The source of life and health,
The richest gift by man enjoy'd,
The fount of joy, and peace and wealth.

Oh! take away your poison draught
The bev'rage man has made,
For many with it death have quaffed
And in a drunkard's grave been laid.

We'll choose none but that drink, thro' life,
Which God in goodness made;
Which ere man knew of sin and strife
Flowed in fair Eden's fragrant shade.

Which flows for us as pure as when
It bathed fair Eden's sod;
We'll leave the drink that's made by men
For that created by our God.

Gallipolis, O., 1852.

From the National Temperance Magazine.

"Away! Away!"

BY MRS. E. J. EAMES.

Away! away, with the red, red wine!
Though it sparkle so rich and rare;
Though its taste be pleasant, its flavor fine,
Though the gold rimmed goblet in splendor shine,
Yet, yet of the cup beware!

Away! away, with the red red wine!
Though it run so free and fair,
Through the liquid flow of the sunny vine
Around its rosy spells entwine—
Yet, yet of the cup beware!

Away! away, with the red, red wine!
There is danger and darkness there;
Though it comes transformed to a thing divine,
The scales of the serpent in secret shine,
Oh! then of the cup beware!

Away! away, with the red, red wine!
It brings contention and care!
And sorrows around it their fetters entwine;
There is nothing but grief in the juice of the vine—
Oh! then of the cup beware!

Away! away, with the red, red wine!
Though *now* it may drown thy care,
Its siren song is sweet and fine—
But its victim to death it will soon consign—
Oh! then of the cup beware!

The boy that hung himself with a string of suckers, is not expected to recover.—One of our doctors was trying to open a vein with a pick-axe.

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY INDIANAPOLIS

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Arthur's Home Gazette.

How Mrs. Walker happened to have Pumpkin Pies.

BY ALICE CAREY, *Author of "Clovernook."*

Has the childhood of my reader passed in the country? If not, I fear he will not care to read the story I am about to tell, for how can he form any accurate notion of the delights to be found in rural sports, unless he has really ridden the long slender iron weeds for horses, and afterwards leaned them in some convenient fence corner, turning it, by force of a little fancy into the most magnificent stable in the world! How can he appreciate the wonderful zest with which my little rustics partook of their pumpkin pie, plainly and simply made though it was, and without any of the spicy ingredients to which he has been accustomed in similar confections, unless indeed, he has planted the plum seeds in the fragrant May soil, watched the thick oblong leaves as they pushed themselves into the light, and under the influence of shine and shower, straggled out into vines, and gradually unclosed their golden cells, that pleasantly dropt away, leaving the as yet imperfectly formed fruit to grow and ripen into perfection?

And furthermore, I verily think it impossible that he should realize the delicious excellency of the aforementioned pie, unless he gathered the hickory chips, or split into slender strips the oven wood; for the pie, in order to be a pie that was a pie, must have been either baked with glowing hickory coals in his mother's skillet, else in the great bake oven with its arched roof and flat floor of bricks. I am inclined, too, to think the appetite will have been sharpened if he held the long handle of the paddle, while the crust with its nicely crimpt edges was filled, and carefully slipt into some nook between great loaves of bread or pans of pudding.

Then having once or twice removed the lid of the skillet, just to see if the the pie was not burning, will have served as well, perhaps.

To have lived in the city and been sent to the bake-shop with a shilling for the procuring of a pie, is quite another thing.

In the first place it is quite questionable from whence the milk came. Of course I do not mean by this whether the cow were thorough bred, or half, whether she were black or white, or had horns or no horns, for I have seen some very ill looking cows that yielded an excellent quantity of milk—but I mean whether she fed in fresh meadows, and drank of the clear flowing water that bubbled up from the root of some sturdy walnut or slanting thorn, sleeping at night in beds of fresh straw, or fragrant clover, or whether she stood all day in some underground stable, the air of which was pestilence to breathe—fed on steaming mixtures that swine would refuse, till her shaggy hide was tightly stretched over her unnaturally distended body—her limbs stiffened and her udder filled with a sweetish and unwholesome liquid that is not milk.

The reader knows well enough, whether he lives in town or country, that a pie, three parts of which such liquid composed, is not such pie as I am writing about.

Then the eggs require to be fresh, clear and lively—if they were gathered with one's own hands from a nest of a dozen, about which the hens are cackling in exultation or prophecy, so much the better. If they have been carried five hundred, or a hundred, or even fifty miles, till they have become dull and heavy, or perhaps the yoke and white mingled together, they will not or ought not to do.

"O mother, mother, what are you going to do? what are you going to make?—custard, or pudding, or pound cake?"

"Little folks must not ask too many question," said Mrs. Walker, the good woman to whom these questions were addressed, as she scooped a hollow in her bowl of flower that was surrounded with various articles, such as a plate of lard, another of butter, another of eggs—a cup of salt, a bowl of sugar, and a great basin of sweet milk, from which the yellow crust of cream had not been skimmed.

The little folks, thus reproved, stood hard by in silent wonder; they had never seen such an array of good things on the table before—there was a great pot too, steaming over the fire, closely covered so they could not tell what it was, but a delightful fragrance filled the room, that heightened coriosity. The deal table, too, seemed very white—surely they thought it had never been so white before.

"Rock the cradle a minute, Mary dear," said Mrs. Walker, as the baby thrust out its arms with a half cry.

The child hastened to obey, saying as she did so, "O, mother, where did the baby get this pretty dress? Come, Willie and see."

Willie hurried to the cradle, and sure enough, the baby had on the prettiest little slip of pink chintz they had ever seen.—Ebbie never looked so pretty before; his hair had been carefully curled along his white smooth forehead, and the blanket wrapt over his pretty chintz seemed soft and white as a new one, so nicely had it been washed and dried.

But the baby was no sooner quieted than they discovered new marvels—on the bed over which a ragged patched quilt had always been spread, there was a counterpane, snowy white—this article they had sometimes seen before in an old chest in the garret, in which was also kept their mother's wedding gown—a yellow silk, the fashion of which seemed to them very curious, together with an old fashioned bonnet that had been their grandmother's; here, as I said, they had seen the counterpane, but always closely folded, and so yellow and dusty that the white, soft spread they now saw, seemed not the same; but their mother said it was the same, and right well they knew she never told an untruth. The little square windows had been washed that morning, and muslin curtains put up—there had never been any before, only such as the spiders wove.

The floor had been scrubbed and was not quite dry; but the hearth was blue and dry, for the blaze shown brightly over it. In the cupboard, the dishes were arranged in tasteful order, and the spoons and platters so bright that they could see their faces in them.

"And what do you think is in that great roll in the corner," asked the mother, smiling complacently, as she moulded the bread. Eagerly they ran, and unwinding the coarse sack in which it was enveloped, the prettiest carpet they had ever beheld, unrolled itself along the floor—true, it was made of rags which they had helped to cut and sew two years before, but the bright checks of red and yellow made it beautiful; and they had wondered why it had been so long at the weavers.

"Now, Willie, put on your hat and pick up a basket of chips for mother," and taking off the lid of the pot, Mrs. Walker stirred the contents with an iron spoon, vigorously. Willie drew softly near, and saw that a pumpkin was stewing, and putting on his hat was back with the basket of chips in a minute. His mother threw a few under the pot till it steamed again, and tken asked Willie if he could not find her a dozen fresh eggs, telling Mary she had better stay in doors, lest she might hurt her arm; but the child took it from the sling in which it hung, and saying it was almost well, began tying on her bonnet. The mother made no further denial, but telling them to be quick, for she wanted to get her pies baked and her new carpet made before their father should come home, they went out together, in silence and as though they wished their father were not coming home at all, though it was a month since they had seen him. And why should they have felt thus? Let me explain.

They were little children—Mary eight, and Willy ten years old—so they did not precisely understand why, but they knew home was never so pleasant when their father was there, which was usually once a week, though he sometimes staid away for a fortnight, and now he had not been home for a month. To them he was only a severe master, and they dreaded and feared to enter the house when he was at home, as they well might; for he seldom spoke except to reprove, or touched but to thrust them out of the way. Often, too, they saw their mother in tears at such times; but when they asked the reason, she only wept the more. They were not allowed to have their usual sports and pastimes, but the playthings were put by when their father came, and an unnatural restraint imposed upon them during his stay generally from Saturday night till Monday morning. They often saw him drinking from a brown jug which he always brought home with him. Sometimes they saw their mother give him money which she found time to earn, besides doing all the work in the house, tending the cow and garden, and making and mending all their clothes.

Much they wondered why he did not have money, for they often heard their mother say how hard their poor father was at work, and yet he never seemed to have any, nor could they see aught for which he had spent it. He wore old patched clothes, never brought any thing home except the brown jug, and never gave money to the minister as their mother did, for they often heard him swear that he did not.

Nevertheless, they had a sort of love for him, and would have loved them more if they dared.

Why they never had new dresses and shoes, they did not know, except that they were too poor as their mother said.

Mr. Walker was an excellent mechanic and worked in the city near the cabin where his wife and children lived. He obtained good wages, and most of the time worked hard; but the brown jug will suggest to the reader where the earnings went. Not that he drank all he earned, but he was naturally of a generous disposition, and on receiving money, caroused with profligate companions till all was gone, when he returned to his family, cross and empty-handed, save the jug.

The last time he came home, now a month ago, he was fearfully drunk. The children at play in the yard supposed him to be sick, as their mother had sometimes told them, when he walked so unsteadily; they therefore ran to relieve him of the jug, and assist him into the house; but refusing their kind offers with curses, he said he could walk as straight as any body, and striding forward, stumbled against a stone, fell prostrate and broke the jug to atoms. When he arose, which was with difficulty, his terrible rage vented itself on the innocent children in such oaths as I cannot repeat, and in a series of rough kicks and thrusts. Willy was not seriously hurt, but a violent jerk given Mary's arm, pulled it out of joint. A low, broken loss of blood—for he cut his left hand on the broken jug, restored his senses in part, so that he was able to take up the child from the ground; but her face was white as death, and her arm dangled helplessly at her side.

"Great God! I have killed my child!" he exclaimed, as he laid her on the patchwork quilt, and bent over her in an agony of terror and despair: cold drops of sweat standing on his forehead, and his lips blue and trembling.

A frightful picture they presented: the child seemingly dead, and the father with the blood streamiug over his clothes and person, while Willy stood at a little distance wringing his hands and wailing in a frenzy of agony. The neighbors rushed in, the village physician was called, the dislocation adjusted, and the hand of the now really sick man dressed.

Monday morning he was quite restored, except a lame hand, and Mary, with her arm in a sling, was able to sit up. Kindly and gently her father kissed her and the other children, and saying to his wife that he might not come home for a month, set out to walk for the city without asking her for money to ride, as he had previously done.

The weeks went by and little Mary was almost recovered. It was the night before that on which Mr. Walker was expected home—the children were asleep, and the mother sat rocking the cradle and finishing a shirt for her husband, whom she still loved, when there was a rap on the door, and a neighbor on his way from market presented himself, and handing in a basket and throwing a great sack on the floor said—

"Here are things Mr. Walker sent."

The happy surprise would not let the wife sleep; the baby's slip was made that night, and the curtains for the windows, and by noon the next day all the arrangements effected which had so happily surprised the children. At sunset the carpet was on the floor, and the table with its snowy cloth beautifully spread, with fresh bread and butter and pumpkin pies, and I cannot tell what else. With trepidation the mother watched at the window, and at last, when the lamp was alight and the fire aglow, the husband and the father came; there was no jug in his hand, but instead, two or three neat parcels, which he smilingly gave to his wife and children—new dresses and shoes!

"And what did you get for yourself?" asked the happy wife, her eyes full of tears.

"This," he said, putting one arm around her, as he drew a small paper from his pocket.

It was the Temperance Pledge.

A Narrow Escape.

Bayard Taylor, in one of his agreeable letters from the Nile, which appear in the N. Y. Tribune, gives the following account of an incident which came near putting an end to his travels.

"The men were about to pitch my tent near some suspicious looking holes, but I had it moved to a clear, open space, not far distant. In the morning as Achmet was about rolling up my mattrass, he suddenly let it drop and rushed out of the tent, exclaiming, 'O, master come out, come out! There is a great snake in your bed!' I looked, and sure enough, there was an ugly, spotted reptile coiled up in the straw matting. The men heard the alarm, and my servant Ali, immediately came running up with a club. As he was afraid to enter the tent, he threw it to me, and with one blow I put the snake beyond the power of doing harm. It was not more than two feet long, but thick and club-shaped, with a back covered with green, brown, and yellow scales, very hard and bright. The Arabs, who by this time had come to the rescue, said it was a most venomous creature, its bite causing instant death.

'*Allah kereem!*' (God is merciful!) I exclaimed, and they all heartily responded, 'God be praised!' They said that the occurrence denoted long life to me. Although no birds were to be seen at that time, not ten minutes had elapsed before two large crows appeared and alighted near the snake. They walked around it at a distance, occasionally exchanging glances and turning up their heads in a shrewd manner which plainly said, 'No you don't old fellow! want to make us believe you are dead, do you?' They bantered each other to take hold of it first, and at last the boldest seized it suddenly by the tail, jumped backward two or three feet and then let it fall. He looked at the other, as much as sham!' The other made a similar essay, after which they alternately dragged and shook it, and consulted some time, before they agreed that it was actually dead.—One of them then took it by the tail and sailed off through the air, its scales glittering in the sun as it dangled downward."

The Child of Judgment.

I heard a story the other day, (writes a friend and correspondent of the Knickerbocker,) which amused me. An old lady said—

"When my father moved into a new country, one of his children once told a lie. My mother could not ascertain the culprit, but a lie lay between us."

"Well,' said she, 'you may escape now, but you may be sure that it may be known at some day which of you has told me a lie.'"

"Weeks passed on, but nothing more was said on the subject. My father lived in a log house, which contained one room below and one above. The children slept in a chamber. One night a tremendous wind arose, and at midnight blew off the entire roof of the house. My mother, alarmed at the crash, ran up the ladder, and putting her head into the roofless chamber, cried—

"Children, are you all there?"

"'Yes, mother!' piped a small and terrified voice; 'yes mother, we are all here, and if the day of judgment has come, it was me that told that lie.'"

To how many "children of larger growth," does a similar repentance come, and from similar cases; the still small voice" amid the storm!

How a man may change his Name.

A writer in the Boston periodical called "*To-day*," referring to an individual mentioned by Mr. Edward Livingston, in his reply to President Jefferson, who left Scotland by the name of Ferguson, and turned up at New Orleans as *Peter Gun*, gives the true history of the case. The man's real name was *Flint*, and in some of the German districts in the west his name became translated into *Feuerstein*, which caused him to be addressed as *Ferguson;* and afterwards, going to New Orleans among the French, his name was again translated into *Pierre a fusil*, which, on his return home, was translated back into the barbarous English name, *Peter Gun;* so that he left home as *Flint*, and came back as *Gun*.

Who was the first man that swindled the Greek Slave?

Hiram Powers. Cause why—he *chiseled* her out of a block of marble.

TEMPERANCE CHART.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1852.

The Grand Section of Indiana,
Will hold its Fifth Annual Session at Indianapolis, commencing on Monday, the 25th of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in Temperance Hall. It is hoped the Sections generally will be represented.

HENRY OHR, G. S.

September 18th, 1852.

To Correspondents.

J. H.—Battle Ground. We think your poetry will not do.

M. G. C.—Reddington. Your article is so badly written we cannot read it—we must therefore decline it.

Back Numbers.

The back numbers of the Chart for the present volume, and especially No. 1, are nearly exhausted. Persons wishing a full file must subscribe soon.

New subscribers will please say if they wish back numbers.

Bro. M. H. Pease.

This Brother is again in our State, and ready for service wherever our cause calls him. He will make his head quarters in this city, and communications to him should be directed here. He is accompanied by a young lad who is an excellent temperance singer. We hope the brethren will keep Bro. Pease active, as his services are needed in every part of the State, and as he is totally blind we hope their arrange- reception wherever he goes.

Mass Meeting.

The mass meeting advertised to come off in this city Sept. 9th, 10th, and 11th, did not come up to our expectations as to numbers but still was a very interesting meeting. All the distinguished speakers advertised disappointed us except Bro. Littlejohn, but we are satisfied the meeting did good.

Bro. L. is still among us, and is holding meetings nearly every night. We hope he may be instrumental in producing a glorious revival.

Rev. A. H. Myers.

The friends of this Brother in our city, and the friends of Temperance generally, will rejoice to learn of his safe arrival in California.

The first notice we saw of him was at a temperance meeting at Santa Cruz, which he opened by prayer and afterwards addressed in a long and excellent speech, which is reported in the *Pacific*, a newspaper published at San Francisco.

We next find him officiating as Grand Chaplain of the Grand Division of California at its recent session at the same place, July 21st and 22d.

Bro. Myers is always on hand in the temperance enterprise, and he has a large field of usefulness open before him in California, which we doubt not he will improve to its utmost extent.

Postage.

We stated last week that postage on the Chart under the new postage law, would be reduced to *twenty-six* cents a year.

By the law as published it will be reduced to thirteen cents a year for all subscribers in the State, or sixty-three cents for *subscription and postage*, on a weekly paper one year. Who will not now subscribe. Come on, our books are still open.

☞ We have received the two first volumes of Morrell's Miscellany, and are very much pleased with them. For a traveler who cannot read a long tale on a short journey, or for families of children, we can certainly recommend the Miscellany. New York, A. Morrell, 25 Park Row—12½ cts. per volume.

Union of Temperance Men.

Nothing so much contributes to the success of en enterprise as union among its friends. Let the enterprize be ever so laudable, and the cause ever so popular, yet without concert of action, labor is in vain. If one half the temperance men act in one direction, and the other half in another, the effect is to neutralize each others' efforts, and both come back to the starting point without progress.

But if union characterize our efforts, we can conquer all opposition. How important then, that we understand what we are doing, and do it as one man. If an election is to be carried, let us all unite and carry it—if a law is to be enforced, let there be no division as to the way to enforce it—if any point, however trivial, is to be gained, union only will carry it—"in union there is strength." If we were united in our political views, how much power could we wield for the spread of temperance?

Look at the gigantic efforts each great political party is now making to convince the world that their candidate for the Presidency is the most favorable to the Catholics. Why is this? Simply because the Catholics are a unit when candidates favor their peculiar views, and for this and this alone, do we now behold the strife for their votes.

The Whigs believe that if they are successful in convincing the Catholics that Gen. Scott is more favorable to their views than Gen. Pierce, that he will receive their votes, and by that means be elected, and the Democrats believe, if *they* are successful, the success of their candidate is certain.

Now let temperance men take their stand firmly and decidedly, and in concert of action determine to carry their point, and how long will it be before politicians will bow to them as their humble servants, and be the strongest temperance men the world ever beheld?

We are aware that their motives will simply be to obtain office, but still if we obtain their votes for the Maine Law, or any good temperance Law we [illegible] point, and obtain the end we seek.

What party, or what candidate would dare to come out in opposition to Catholicism? and if we were as united as we should be, what candidate would dare oppose us?

If then we are in earnest—if all our actions are not mere child's play, let us maintain our ground in the coming election, voting for no candidate who is not out and out a temperance man.

With Union we are successful—without it we are defeated.

Camp Meeting at Blooming Grove.

A Temperance Camp Meeting was held in Blooming Grove, Franklin County, on Wednesday and Thursday of last week.

Gen. Cary, of Cincinnati, was the principal speaker, and his efforts are highly spoken of. About fifteen hundred people were present. A full Temperance County ticket was nominated, and the following resolutions passed unanimously:

Resolved, That we want a law in Indiana, that will annihilate the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

Resolved, That we will use our personal and political influence to procure such a law.

Resolved, That when the whisky interests adjures the ballot-box and ceases to control our primary and general elections, then and not till then will we listen to the exhortation, "not to mingle temperance with politics."

Resolved, That no desire for partizan triumph, political preferment, or hope of pecuniary emolument, shall induce us, by our suffrage to elevate any man to office, the duties of which concern the enactment and enforcement of laws in whose temperance principles we have not entire confidence; and who has not given reasonable assurance that he will give his personal and official influence, in favor of a law entirely prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

☞ We received the notice published below, too late for insertion in our last.—We publish it now, in the hope it may yet do good:

COLUMBUS, Ind, Sep. 13, 1852.

EDITOR OF CHART:—By request of Columbus Division, No. 87, I address you, to ask the insertion in the Chart, a notice of our celebration here on the 23d inst.

Yours in L. P. & F.,

A. B. CHURCH.

Camp Meetings.

The friends of Temperance in Indiana are holding, in favorable localities, protracted meetings in the woods. Last week we attended one at Blooming-Grove Camp Ground, in Franklin county. Many thousands were there, gathered from the surrounding country. The most perfect quiet and order prevailed throughout the meeting, and the interest seemed to increase to the very last hour. Several gamblers, we understood, were there, who came a long distance, expecting to have a rich harvest. They remained but a short time, and went away *cursing* the whole affair. An excellent band of music and a choir of singers were in attendance, and added much to the interest of the occasion. A large number of clergymen, of different denominations, occupied places on the stand, and some of them gave interesting addresses. We had the pleasure of occupying some six hours, during the two days, in discussing the subject of temperance. We made it a special object of our remarks to enforce the claims of a law of prohibition. There was but one sentiment expressed on this subject. All were convinced that the terrible evils of intemperance never could be arrested, until the distillery fires were put out, the grog shops closed, and the liquor destroyed. The vote of the thousands present was unanimous in favor of a *Maine Law*. All seemed determined to manifest their principles at the ballot-box, and make their whiggery and democracy subordinate to this great principle. The politicians in Indiana, of all parties may rest assured that their parties will be torn in fragments for the time being, unless they yield to the pressure of popular sentiment on this subject.

As an evidence of the popular feeling, we would mention one fact. We happened to be at Laurel on the evening when the competitors for Governor of the State were there to fulfill a previous engagement, to discuss before the people the great issues in national politics, and canvass their respective claims for the office of Governor. We consented to speak on Temperance at the same hour. Notwithstanding the political excitement, and the anxiety to see and hear the standard bearers of the respective parties, they had but a mere corporal's guard," while our meeting was very numerously attended. The bonds of party are growing weaker every day; and the reflecting, sober-minded men of all parties are fusing and melting together, determined to rid the State of the liquor traffic. The day of deliverance is near at hand in Indiana. [illegible] festering sores like Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, and Dayton to corrupt and derange the functions of the body politic.—There is no State in the Union better prepared to enforce the Maine Law, than the Hoosier State. Public sentiment has driven liquor already from nearly all the first class hotels; and the respectable portion of society, both in town and country, are ready for the great measure.

During our absence, we addressed a very large and attentive auditory at Brookville. Here, as elsewhere, we found a hearty response to the strongest appeals we could utter. Rev. Bro. Goodwin, of the National Division, is located at Brookville. He preaches and prints his sermons in tract form, for distribution among the people. Bro. C. F. Clarkson, also of the National Division, is here, and never fails to speak a word in season in his *political paper*. He is not afraid of the liquor fraternity, and does not stop to enquire whether it will add to or diminish from the vote of his favorite political party, to speak out boldly against the traffic. In fact, the political press throughout the Hoosier State is far more independent, in this respect, than Ohio. In conclusion, we would say that, to us, it is a feast of "fat things" to attend meetings and mingle with the brethren of Indiana.—*Organ of Temperance Reform.*

NATIONAL UNION, D. OF T.—At the late session of the National Union, the following officers were elected: Mrs. Eliza Stewart, of Md., W. P. S.; Mrs. Eleanor Cline, of Penn., W. S. A.; Mrs. C. Shurlock, of Penn., W. S. S.; Mrs. M. W. Storrs, of Penn., W. S. T.; Mrs. Mary Hampson, of Md., W. S. Chap.; Mrs. C. S. Jackson, of N. H., W. S. Con.; Mrs. Kent, of R. I., W. S. Sent.

The American Temperance Magazine for this month, is an excellent No. It is illustrated with a steel engraved likeness of James McCaleb Wiley, P. G. W. P. of Alabama. P. T. Sherlock, 86 Nassau St. New York, $2 00 per annum.

Recollect we furnish the Magazine and Chart one year for $2 00. Send up your names.

MAN MISSING.—Mr. T. M. Rhodes, of Lynn, shoe dealer, left his place of business in Boston on Saturday afternoon with a large sum of money in his possession, and fears are entertained that he has met with foul play, as nothing has been heard of him since.—*Post.*

The Arithmetic of War.

It is very difficult to credit or adequately conceive, even, the well attested statistics of war. When such a philosopher as Dick, or such a statesman as Burke, brings before us his estimate of the havoc which this custom has made of human life in all past time, it seems utterly incredible—almost inconceivable; and still more are we staggered by the formidable array of figures employed to denote the sum total of money squandered on human butchery.—Baron Von Reden, perhaps the ablest statician of the age, tells us in a recent work of his, that the continent of Europe alone now has full four millions of men under arms—more than half its population—between the ages of twenty and thirty; and that the support of this immense preparation of war, together with the interest and cost of collection and disbursement on the aggregate of its war debts, amount to more than one thousand millions a year.

Let any man try to form an adequate conception of what is meant by either of these sums, and he will give up the effort in despair. The Baron estimates the war debts now resting on the State of Europe, at 7,418,000,000—how shall we estimate what this enormous sum means? Shall we count? At the rate of sixty dollars a minute ten hours every day, for three hundred days in a year, it would take more than eight hundred years to count the present war debt of Europe alone. Let us look for a moment at what England wasted for war from the revolution in 1688 to the downfall of Napoleon in 1815. The sum total, besides all that she spent upon her war system in the intervals of peace, was $10,150,000,000; and if we add the interest on her war debts contracted in that period, the grand total will reach nearly 17,000,000,000! At sixty dollars a minute for ten hours in a day, or thirty-six thousand dollars a day, and three hundred days in a year, it would require more than one thousand five hundred and seventy-five years to count it all. Add an average of 60,000,000 a year for the current expenses of her war establishment since 1815, an aggregate of 2,800,000,000 in these thirty-five years, and we have a sum total of nearly *twenty thousand millions!*

No wonder the Old World is reeling and staggering under the burden of such an enormous expenditure for war purposes. Twenty thousand millions of dollars! It is nearly thirty times as much as all the coin now supposed to be in the world; and if these twenty thousand millions were all in silver dollars and placed in rows, it would belt the globe more than one hundred and sixty times.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

Millions of Gold, and tons of Gold.

Among the thousands, who read in the newspapers of the *millions* of gold brought by the steamers from California, there are very few who have any definite idea of how much a million is, either in regard to *number* or *weight*. If the amount brought in by the Ohio, the other day, were coined in single dollars, and a person should undertake to count, suppose him to count one dollar per second without intermission for ten hours a day, his laborious job, on the "ten hour system," would last him about three months. Again, as to the weight of gold, it is become familiar to speak of it by the *ton*, and they tell us that, at the rate it is coming in from California, the amount shipped in five months, from the first of August to the first of January, will reach the weight of *seventy tons*.

A TOAST.—At the celebration of the 4th of July at Port Jervis, the following sentiment was given by Joseph Gibson:

Intemperance—The great Railroad from Respectability to Ruin, Mankind the only Freight, the Devil its Superintendent, the Board of Excise its Directors, Rumsellers its Engineers and Conductors, Tippling Shops its Cars, Distilleries its Locomotives, Prisons and Insane Asylums its Depots and Station-houses, its Track built on broken hearts and ruined fortunes. With the help of a just God and the Maine Law, we'll annul the Charter, discharge the Engineers and Conductors, reverse the steam and save the freight.

The fall election is coming on. Free whiskey and cold dinners will soon bless the hungry and thirsty yeomanry. Dirty children will please be washed so that the candidates can kiss 'em. Temperance men who are afraid of a union of temperance and politics, will see that the right men are selected to pay out the *"fund"* for liquor. *Vox Populi, Vox Dei!—Cayuga Chief.*

There is a woman in this county who has drank fifty gallons of liquor since January last. If the Maine Law passes and this market stopped, there will probably be a fall in the price of coarse grains! The woman does right. Carpenter's Distillery must be patronized. Niles licenses the traffic.

"Drink and be mad then, 'tis your country bids!"

[*Cayuga Chief.*]

Robert Ketter, of Glasgow, a devoted friend of Temperance, has recently died.

Items of News.

The citizens of Alexandria held a Temperance meeting a few days ago, and adopted resolutions approving of the Maine Liquor Law.

It is stated in some of our western exchanges that the grave of the late President Harrison is covered with weeds, and the fences surrounding it are broken down.

A Pittston rumseller, named Cookson, was convicted before Judge Palmer of this city, on Monday, and fined $10 and costs, which he paid.

Edward A. Bradford, of New Orleans, has been nominated by the President to fill the vacancy in the Supreme Court occasioned by the death of Judge McKinley.

Mr. Spencer, a baggage-master on the Maine Railroad, while on top of a car of an outward train from Boston, was struck on the head by a bridge, between South Reading and Reading, and instantly killed.

A Correspondent of the Tribune announces the death, at Kensington, of one Catharine *Shorter*, by intemperance. Better to have died "Shorter" than to have lived longer, under such circumstances.

Some farmers in the vicinity of Chicago have lost twenty or thirty head of cattle by a strange and fatal disease, which kills them in a few hours. The nature of the scourge is not known; the lungs and heart are found to be in a diseased condition.

A little son of Asa Hatch, of Stratford, N. H., was suddenly killed a few days since, in the haying field. He was playing round a loaded cart, and accidentally falling, one of the wheels passed over his head.

A hat formerly worn by the Emperor Napoleon, was recently sold by auction, at the Chateau Thierry, and brought the sum of eight hundred dollars. It belonged to a person the name of Evered, one of his valets de chambre.

A man named Ordway, broke into the house of Dr. Adams, in Oakham, Mass., and stole a jug of paragoric, supposing it to be rum. The next morning he was found in the doctors barn, and died in a few minutes after his removal. His fidelity was rewarded by—his death!

In Boston, last week, an affectionate father was found by the night watch, staggering home armed with a heavy Butcher's cleaver, with which he said he "intended to *smash* his son, who had staid out late at night!" He was taken in charge.

Professor Kingsley, a member of the faculty of Yale College, died on Tuesday, the 31st ult., at his residence in New Haven, Conn. He graduated from the above institution in 1799, and has been connected with it, in the department of classical literature, for the last half a century.

A man named Gibson has undertaken to walk 1200 miles in 1100 hours, at Hoboken, N. Y. He has been walking a week, evidently without much fatigue, and is confident of completing his task, and winning the six thousand dollars said to be pending the result.

One hundred and fifty persons died in New York within the past year, of delirium tremens. There were nine murders caused by rum, and nearly ten thousand five-day commitments for drunkenness during the same time. These are powerful arguments in favor of Legal suasion.

John Davis, 35 years old, temporary conductor on the Fitchburg cattle train, was found dead on the track at Cambridge, on Tuesday, with both legs cut off, and his head mangled. It is supposed that he was struck by a bridge. He resided in Charlestown, and leaves a wife and five children.

ALTERED BILLS.—One dollar bills of the Bank of the State of Maine, altered to tens, have made their appearance. The ones have the bust of a female in the centre, with a female figure at each end; the genuine tens have the portrait of Zackary Taylor in the centre, with a ship under sail on the left end of the bill.

The Exchanges bring us the following choice package of horror: "The wife of James Mole, of Alleghany County, Maryland, was tried last week, for the murder of her husband, the jury bringing in a verdict of 'justifiable homicide.' It appeared that the deceased was pursuing his children with a loaded gun, and his wife interfering for their protection, he levelled the gun at her. Seizing an axe, in self-defence, she knocked him down, and with a second blow upon his throat killed him."

On Saturday last, in Boston, a man ordered his wife to go out and purchase some rum at a groggery near by. She refused to go, and he then went himself. Having drank pretty freely, he returned for the avowed purpose of beating his wife, but she having fled to a place of safety, he went into a neighbor's house, threw a little boy out of the window, and was committing other depredations when the watch took him under their fostering care.

Correspondence.

For the Temperance Chart.

Another Victory Won!

VEVAY, SWITZ'D CO., Sept. 10.

Hail! readers of the Chart, and listen to the news from Vevay. We once had here a man who carried on a sort of bakery, and sold, as he said, nothing but port wine. Last week he was brought before a justice, charged with retailing *something stronger* than wine, without license, and was fined pretty heavily—not less than $100. It also appeared that he went to Bennington, a few miles from here, to a political gathering, and sold some of the same article, which proved to be whisky, and the citizens of that place took it to heart, and got some indictments against him, which would have struck him heavier than the other, but somehow or other he got wind of their movements, and having but little left except his precious person, and not liking to risk that in the hands of justice, he thought it best to betake himself to flight, which he did forthwith.—Thus you see that by one bad adventure of his, we got rid of one doggery, and also struck terror into the ranks of the others, who are still violating the law in a clandestine manner. I hope ere long to have the pleasure of saying that Temperance has finally triumphed over Intemperance, and that the cause of all mankind is in a prospering condition.

Yours fraternally, J. H.

For the Temperance Chart.

MACKSVILLE, Sept. 13, 1852.

MR. EDITOR: * * * The temperance cause is beginning to look up somewhat in this vicinity; the old friends of the cause are waking up, and are beginning to *act*. Yesterday we had a meeting preparatory to organizing, in order that we might go into the field better prepared for united and energetic *action*. We had a good number out, all things considered, and all seemed determined to rally into the ranks. I cannot refrain from giving you a copy of the preamble and resolutions which were passed, and of which you can dispose as you see proper:

WHEREAS, Past observation has proved that moral suasion *alone* is not sufficient to stop the ravages of intemperance, so long as the *shield of the law* is thrown around the traffic in intoxicating drinks;

And whereas, Past legislation has proved that it is a traffic whose baneful influence not to be assuaged by palliative or restrictive laws, except those laws amount to *entire prohibition;* therefore

Resolved, That in future we will vote for no man for any responsible office, who is not *publicly pledged* to support *all* the important features of the Maine law.

Resolved, That while we take this decided and important stand, we do it not in passion, nor in a spirit of ill-will for our opponents, but from a firm conviction of Christian duty; and that in all our efforts to advance the temperance cause, we hope to be governed by feelings of kindness and good-will to all.

Only give us enough such resolutions as these, *practically carried out* at the *ballot box*, and Indiana shall have the Maine law, and no mistake.

By the way, it was well thought of in our last Legislature to pass that law against watering whisky, brandy, &c., as I suppose a great many of them were fond of "the critter," and they wanted the pure stuff—none of their milk-and-water cider, but their true *tea*, right from the mint! Who blames them? I don't. But I must close.

Yours, as ever, T. ADDINGTON.

For the Temperance Chart.

CARROLLTON, KY., Sept. 9, 1852.

BRO. WOODWARD:—I hope you will pardon an humble individual for seeking to intrude himself into the columns of your excellent paper; but as I have not seen any notice of our loved Kentucky in your paper, I feel disposed to give you some account of how we are getting along in our town and vicinity. Carrollton is indeed a beautiful site, and the citizens are as urbane, kind, and hospitable, as can be found anywhere. We have some good churches, and have just closed a very interesting meeting, seventy-seven having been added to the Methodist Church. We have one Division of the Sons of Temperance, which is in excellent condition, and is exercising a healthy influence in our town and vicinity; seventeen were initiated during the last quarter. The members are sterling men—just such as would mount a breach, command a forlorn hope, or stand with Leonidas at Thermopylæ.

Allow me to give you an incident, in which one of our number was an actor; it should have been recorded long ago. Before the brother alluded to joined the Sons, he was as low as drunkards get to be; he followed fishing in the Ohio and Kentucky rivers for a living—a pretty hard living at that. A few weeks after he became a Son, he was out on the Ohio river, at the time of the great flood of 1847, and caught a full barrel of whisky adrift—the real stuff itself. Here was a temptation that but few men could have the nerve to withstand; he had but recently been reclaimed, and was poor at that. As a good Son, he could not use it, neither sell it, nor give it away. He brought it to the shore, made a fair investigation as to its dangerous qualities, condemned and executed the monster according to the most rigorous interpretation of the Maine law. Many of the friends of the culprit begged for the life of the victim, and when it was saying *good, good,* as it escaped from the bung into the river, they begged for some of the "*cratur*," but not a drop would he give them. He knew that "it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder." That man stands firm to this day, and is now the W. P. of Carrollton Division, No. 60, and for the last five years has not been absent from a meeting, when he was at home and well.

Yours, in Love, Purity, and Fidelity,
WILLIAM FLYNN.

For the Temperance Chart.

NORTHFIELD, IND., Sept. 14.

BRO. WOODWARD: It may be interesting to the friends of temperance to know something from this quarter on that subject.—I can say that the temperance ball is rolling triumphant over all opposition. We organized a Division in our town on the 17th of August, numbering twelve charter members. Since that time we have had one addition, and have a prospect of many more. We intend to have a mass meeting on the 16th of October, which we have no doubt will do much good. We have one doggery in our place, but it looks very pale, and will doubtless "peg out" before a great while.

Yours, in Love, Purity, and Fidelity,
W. A. TIPTON.

For the Temperance Chart.

Spiceland Temperance Meeting.

The meeting convened agreeably to previous notice on the third of ninth month, (September,) 1852, and was organized by appointing Dr. E. P. AUSTIN President, James P. Antrim, Vice President, and Jeremiah Griffin and M. C. Gordon, Secretaries. The object of the meeting was stated by the President.

On motion of E. Griffin, a committee of three, S. W. Pearson, E. Pleas, and S. Poarch, was appointed to draft resolutions.

Jason W. Macy addressed the meeting, and was followed by Elihu Griffin, of Wayne county, who demonstrated clearly that it is the imperative duty of every temperance man to vote for such men only in the coming election, for all offices in which their official action will bear upon the law, as are pledged to advocate the Maine law.

The following preamble and resolutions were then presented by the committee:

WHEREAS, The use of spirituous liquors has had and still has a greater influence upon the human family than all other vices, as it poisons the mind, diseases the brain, sows the seed of disease in our constitutions, and does not withdraw its infernal influence until its subject is worn out by sickness and pain, and sinks into a dishonorable and untimely grave; and as it perverts the order of nature, and the intention of a wise Creator, by deadening the moral feeling, destroying the inner man, and exciting the animal passions to low scenes of rioting, bloodshed, and murder, with all their horrid abominations, making widows and orphans objects of scorn and contempt in the eyes of a cold and unfriendly world; therefore

Resolved, That we hail with pleasure the agitation that is springing up among temperance reformers, and that we cordially unite with such everywhere, in waging a bold and exterminating warfare against the traffic in intoxicating drinks as a beverage, and in considering the dealers not worthy the fellowship of Christians or the patronage of men, and that they should be held in contempt and derision until they abandon their wicked practice.

Resolved, That the friends of temperance can place no degree of confidence in the pleas of the rumseller for continuing his infernal practice.

Resolved, That we, as citizens of the State of Indiana, are decidedly in favor of the Legislature enacting a law similar to the Maine liquor law.

On motion of J. Macy, the foregoing preamble and resolutions were taken up, separately discussed, and unanimously adopted.

On motion of J. Griffin, the following resolutions were read and adopted:

Resolved, As expressive of the sense of this meeting, that the inhabitants of this town uniformly disapprove of the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and regret that we have not the authority by law wholly to exclude it from our town, except for medical and mechanical purposes.

On motion of Wm. Edmundson, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we will not support any man for office who is not a thorough-going temperance man, and who will not knowingly advocate the same on all proper occasions.

On motion of M. C. Gordon,

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the editors of our county papers, to the True Democrat, and to the Temperance Chart, and that they be requested to publish the same.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

E. P. AUSTIN, Pres't.

J. GRIFFIN, M. C. GORDON, } Secretaries.

For the Temperance Chart.

BOONVILLE, Ind., Sept. 10th, 1852.

BRO. WOODWARD:—You would no doubt be pleased to hear how the good cause is going on away down in this portion of Southern Indiana. There has been as much or perhaps more opposition to the temperance cause in general, and to the Sons in particular, in this county, as in any other community, while the first total pledge existed either in the form of the Warrick County Temperance Society, or as the Washingtonian Society, the charge against us was you are "running the thing into the ground—there is no use for so much ado about the evils of intemperance, what do you want with ladies and children in your societies, they are not drunkards, it will do very well for men, especially for those who are addicted to intoxication, but let sober men, women, and children alone." But lo and behold, how soon the tune is changed, just as soon as the "Sons" were organized then the hue and cry was raised against us that we were entirely too exclusive, why don't you admit ladies and children into your divisions, &c. Such in part has been the objections from the first temperance movement to the present time, but we have moved on the even tenor of our way despite the objections, taunts, and sneers of all those who may oppose; prejudice is fast giving away, and our divisions have almost continual accessions, the cry is still they come, last night we had four propositions for membership, and what is very gratifying to all friends of temperance, a large proportion are from the ranks of those who were intemperate, and young men, many of them not of lawful age.—With present prospects it will not be long until dram drinking in this community will be among the things that were.

We will have a Temperance Camp-Meeting on the 22d and 23d of this month. Brother Pease has been written to for to attend the meeting, if you should know his whereabouts please send him down, he is very popular here as a temperance lecturer, and will be joyfully received. I will endeavor to inform you of the proceedings of the meeting in due time, you can make what use you think proper with this communication, be assured it will give no offence whether you do or do not publish it, as my object in writing is to keep you posted up with regard to the great cause of temperance in this region.

Yours in Love, Purity, and Fidelity,
V. K. PHAR.

WHAT BARNUM AND JENNY LIND MADE.—The following note, from a reliable source, gives us the sum total (in round numbers) that the two distinguished personages, whose names head this article, cleared over all expenses during their connection. It seems that they averaged a trifle over $3000 a piece on each concert:—*Musical World and Times.*

EDITORS MUSICAL WORLD: Not long since, Mr. Barnum exhibited to me the account current between himself and Jenny Lind, and a truly marvelous document it is. He ought to publish it entire, for the astonishment and edification of the world generally and singers particularly. According to the footings-up and balances, the parties received the following handsome dividends, after all expenses were paid:

Jenny Lind - - -	$302,000
P. T. Barnum, - -	308,000
Total, - - - -	$610,000

I give the even thousands; not remembering the units, tens, and hundreds.—They are of little consequence.

Truly yours, ——.

AN ORDINATION OF THE OLDEN TIME.—Half a century ago, there was more religion than there is now, but an "ordination" was much more of a jollification in those days than it is at present. The Providence Journal publishes the following bill of supplies furnished to the ordaining council at the ordination of the Rev. James Wilson, over the Congregational Church, Providence, in 1793:—

1793. Congregational Sociey to——Dr.
Oct. 15 to 17.

To 1 gallon J. Rum, for wormen near the parsonage house,	£0 5 6
*To 17 bottles Cherry Wine	1 13 9
*To 3 quarts Do.	6 9
*To 18 Jugs Old Cider,	4 6
*To 5 bottles old Jamaica Sirits,	9 5
To 8 decanters Wine for the Council at my house,	18
To 3 decanters Jamaica Spirs,	5 7
To 2 bottles Durham Mustar,	2
	£4 4 6

*These were for the Ordination Diner.

☞ That Son of Temperance who never can get time to attend the Division meeting, is engaged in drumming on dry goods boxes with his heel during the evening.—*Cayuga Chief.*

A Clock that is a Clock.

The great clock in the Cathedral at Strasburg (Europe) has been described, by one who particularly examined it; as follows: The letter was written by a traveller who was in that country during their political difficulties a few years since.

"The priests and military have retired, and I am now sitting in a chair facing the gigantic clock—from the bottom to the top not less than 100 feet, and about 30 feet wide and 15 deep. Around me are many strangers, waiting to see the working of this clock when it strikes the hour of noon. Every eye is upon the clock.—It now wants five minutes to twelve. The clock has struck, and the people are gone, except a few whom the sexton, or head man with a wand and sword, is conducting around the building. The clock is struck in this way: the dial is some twenty feet from the floor, on each side of which is a cherub, or little boy with a mallet, and over the dial there is a small bell. The cherub on the left strikes the first quarter, and on the right the second quarter. Some fifty feet over the dial, in a large niche, is a huge figure of Time, a bell in his left, a scythe in his right hand. In front stands a figure of a young man with a mallet, who strikes the third quarter on the bell in the hand of Time, and then glides, with a slow step, round behind Time; out comes an old man, with a mallet, and places himself in front of him. As the hour of 12 comes, the old man raises his mallet and deliberately strikes twelve times on the bell, that echoes through the building, and is heard round the region of the church. Then the old man glides slowly behind father Time, and the young man comes on readily to perform his part as time comes round again. Soon as the old man has struck 12 and disappeared, another set of machinery is put in motion, some twenty feet higher still. It is thus: there is a high cross with an image of Christ on it. The instant twelve has struck, one of the apostles walks out from behind, comes in front, turns, facing the cross, bows, and walks round to his place. As he does so, another comes out in front, turns, bows, and passes in; so twelve apostles, figures large as life, walk round, bow, and pass on. As the last appears, an enormous cock, perched on the pinnacle of the clock, slowly flaps its wings, stretches forth its neck, and crows three times, so loud as to be heard outside the church to some distance, and so naturally as to be mistaken for a real cock. Then all is as silent as death. No wonder this clock is the admiration of Europe. It was made in 1500, and has performed these mechanical wonders ever since, except about fifty years, when it was out of repair.—*Watchtowes.*

When a young prince, Cyrus, of Persia, visited his uncle, Cyaxares, and to show that there was no merit in being a good cup-bearer, took the cup from Sacas, who attended in that capacity. Astyages admitted his skill, but laughingly observed, "That the young waiter has forgotten one thing."

"What have I forgotten?" asked Cyrus.

"To taste the wine before you handed it to me and your mother."

"I did not forget that, but I did not wish to *swallow poison.*"

"Poison!" exclaimed the king.

"Yes, there *must* be poison in the cup, for they who drink of it sometimes grow giddy and sick, and fall down."

"Then you never drink in your country?" inquired Astyages.

"Yes, but we only drink to satisfy thirst, and then *a little water suffices.*"

A drunken man, named Cyrus Gorton, was run over by the cars, on the Western Railroad, on Saturday of last week, and instantly killed. A bottle of liquor in one of his pockets showed that he was one of rum's victims. It was not known that any one was run over, till the brakeman, alarmed at seeing small stones flying upon the platform, signaled the engineer to stop, when the poor fellow was found, caught under the tender. The back part of his head was gone—his brains torn away—and his entrails drawn out, by being dragged three-fourths of a mile. He had been coon-hunting, and was returning with a companion about 11 o'clock at night, when he laid down on the track in a drunken stupor, and could not be forced to leave.

On Thursday of last week, as the evening express train from New York, was approaching Bellows Falls, a man was seen staggering along on the track. The engineer reversed his engine, whistled, and did all he could to arouse him or stop the train, but without success, and the engine struck him in the back, throwing him off the track and killing him instantly. In his pocket, unbroken, was found a bottle of brandy, accursed cause of his death, and an eternity of misery in another world! Does not this speak loudly in favor of the Maine Law?

☞ A correspondent says, that when the law says he can't marry his grandmother, or his aunt, or his wife's mother, it makes an ass of itself, for when a man marries now a days he marries the whole family.

An Efficacious Chastisement.

A most exemplary wife had the misfortune to wed a husband who, shortly after their marriage, became almost a sot. He, not a hard hearted, nor an unjust man, but like numerous others, could not resist temptations, and whenever asked to drink, had not the moral courage to say "no." His wife, whom he really loved, expostulated and reasoned, until he promised never to taste liquor again; but as soon as thrown into company, his resolutions were forgotten, and he fell into his old and degrading habit. She wept bitter, bitter tears, and began to despair of ever weaning him from his monstrous vice, especially as she had implored one of his false friends in vain, not to lead her husband into evil company. Regularly, however, the corrupting associate called, and called, and despite of her tears, solicited her husband to visit such and such a place. The infatuated man could not resist, and went and came in a beastly state of intoxication.

The wretched woman, wrought to frenzy by the seeming ruin that awaited her, determined upon some plan to free her leige-lord from the importunities of his deceitful companion. One night, while her husband was asleep, she heard the well-known foot step, a knock at the door, and, opening it carefully, with a stout whip in her hand, seized the unwelcome visitant by the hair of the head, and inflicted upon his body a chastisement of the most severe character. As soon as she released him he ran off, and has never since returned to sow thorns in the domestic *patarre* of her once peaceful home. Her husband was so impressed with her strength of mind and courage, that he resolved to be as much of a man as she, and has since been abstemious and happy.

This is a fact, and happened in our city not a month past. The parties, however, are not generally known.—*Cin. Com.*

Acknowledgments

Bro. J. A. Pinkston, Oakland, sends $1 for 2 copies.

Bro. T. D. Brown, Crawfordsville, sends $1 for 2 copies.

Bro. W. P. Robinson, Jeffersonville, sends 50 cents for 1 copy.

Bro. W. F. Brooks, Wabash, sends 50 cents for 1 copy.

Bro. J. S. N. Jones, Leesville, sends $5 for 10 copies.

Bro. J. R. Case, Everton, sends $5 for 10 copies.

Bro. Marshall W. Diggs, Winchester, sends $5 for 10 copies.

Bro. T. Addington, Macksville, sends us $2 for 4 copies.

Bro. E. H. Parsely sends us 18 subscribers from Decatur.

Bro. I W. Fugit, Clifty, sends us $1 for 2 copies.

Bro. T. Robinson, Utica, sends us $2 for 4 copies.

Bro. B. F. Duncan, Greenfield, sends us 50 cents for 1 copy.

Lectures.

Bro. E. H. PARSLEY, Grand Lecturer, having recovered his health, will fill the following appointments:

Lima,	Sept.	23 & 24
Lagrange,	"	25
Goshen,	"	26 & 27
New Paris,	"	28
Benton,	"	29
Augusta,	"	30
Ligonier,	Oct.	1
Wolf Lake,	"	2
Leesburgh,	"	3
Warsaw and vic'y,	"	4 & 5
Manchester,	"	6

Bro. Parsley is the authorized Agent for the *Chart*. We hope our brethren will see the necessity of subscribing liberally for this paper.

Further appointments will be published, as arrangements are made, after the election.

We hope the brethren will see that arrangements are made at each place, and that Bro. P.'s travelling expenses are paid.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

HAVING contracted for the printing of the Grand Division S. of T., I will keep a form of the Constitution and By-laws of Subordinate Divisions, constantly in type, and when the alterations from the form furnished by the Grand Division is small, will furnish them at the following rates:

100 copies, - - - -	$5 00
200 " - - - -	8 00
300 " - - - -	10 00

Under the new law, the postage must be pre-paid which is $1 00 on the 100 copies.

Being a member of the Grand Division, and a practical printer, I devote my whole time and attention to the work, and guaranty that it shall be done in good style and accurately.

All orders, accompanied with the cash, directed either to me, or to C. Woodward, Grand Scribe, will be promptly attended to.

Indianapolis, June, 1852. JOHN H. OHR.

P. S. Constitutions and By-Laws for Temples, Sections, and Unions, will be furnished at reasonable rates. J. H. O.

Divisions who wish Constitutions, or any other kind of printing done with neatness and dispatch, we would recommend them to Bro. Ohr. Bro. O is a practical printer, and a member of the Grand Division. C. WOODWARD, G. S.

WIT AND SENTIMENT.

☞ A member, in alluding to the bill for the benefit of married women before the Missouri Legislature, asked if it would not be better for the members to do something for the benefit of *single ladies*, and not trouble themselves with *other men's wives*.

An elderly maiden lady writes to a friend: "A widower with ten children has proposed, and I have accepted him. This is about the number I should have been entitled to, if I had been married at the proper time, instead of being cheated into a nonentity."

A gallant wag was lately sitting beside his beloved, and being unable to think of anything else to say, asked her why she was like a tailor.

"I don't know," said she, with a pouting lip, "unless it's because I'm sitting beside a goose."

TO THE LITERARY.

One Thousand Dollars Premium!

The undersigned, a committee appointed by the National Division of the Sons of Temperance of North America, with full power to adopt and introduce a new Ritual for Subordinate Divisions, hereby offer a preminm of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for a satisfactory Ritual. Our desire is that it shall be presented as a whole, but reserve the right, if none are approved entire, to appropriate such parts as may be so, and to pay proportionately therefor.

For further information, apply by letter, post paid, or personally, to either of the committee.

All manuscripts must be forwarded by the first of November, 1852, or as much earlier as possible.

Members of the Order are requested to disseminate this notice, and all papers friendly to the cause, to publish the same.

S. F. Carey, College Hill, O.
Chas. Eginton, Lexington, Ky.
John W. Oliver, N. York City.

MECHANICS, MANUFACTURERS, AND INVENTORS.

THE Eighth Volume of the Scientific American commences on the 18th of September. It is principally devoted to the diffusion of useful practicable knowledge, and is eminently calculated to advance the great interests of industry *Mechanical, Manufacturing, and Agricultural*—the genius and master-spirit of the nation.

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ROBERT SEARS, Publisher,
sep 1 3m 181 *William Street, New York.*

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Agents can clear from $3 to $8 per day at this business. Some of our agents make much more.—Those desirous of an agency, would do well to write us immediately, as this is the best season of the year for canvassing. For further particulars of this and other valuable Books, for which we wish agents, address, post paid, TOOKER & GATCHEL,
Publishers, Cleveland, Ohio.

☞ Any Paper within 500 miles of Cleveland or Chicago, publishing the above with this notice three times, and sending us a copy of the paper, shall receive a copy of the work by mail, free of Postage. This offer to remain operative till June 1st, 1853.
sep 1-3w

PROSPECTUS OF THE TEMPERANCE CHART,

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION, S. OF T. OF INDIANA.

VOLUME II.

Several attempts have been made by the Grand Division of this State to establish a permanent temperance paper in this State, which from various causes have heretofore failed. In the spring of 1851, the Grand Division resolved to take the paper under its own patronage, and the plan has succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations. The paper is now permanently established, and will after the commencement of the 2d volume, be published weekly. It will continue to advocate the cause of temperance in its broadest sense, embracing all the various organizations having for their object the entire destruction of the liquor traffic.

TERMS:

The Chart will be published weekly, on good paper, and new type, on the following terms:

Single subscribers, 75 cents per year.

Clubs of ten or more to one post office, 50 cents per year.

Payable in all cases in advance.

This is the *cheapest Temperance paper in the world!* It will be published by Bro. John H. Ohr, with whom the Grand Division has made a contract, and edited as heretofore by the Grand Scribe. A limited number of advertisements will be inserted, at the usual rates.

All letters relating to the paper, and all communications, should be addressed, *post paid*, to C. Woodward, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind.

All D. G. W. P.'s, and W. P.'s are, by a resolution of the Grand Division, authorized agents of the Chart.

Remittances can be sent through the postmasters free of postage.

The postage on the Chart will be as follows:

In Marion County, free. Any distance not exceeding 50 miles 5 cents per quarter, over 50 and under 300 miles, 10 cents per quarter.

CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00. Books, $2 00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. Woodward, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind., free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20 00.

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

J. H. OHR, G. W. R.

Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys of ——, believing the Order of Cadets of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Section of the State of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called the —— Section, No. ——, Cadets of Temperance, of the State of Indiana, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Section, and also those of the acting Head of the Order.

Enclosed is the fee for Charter, R. B.'s and officers' cards, $5 00.

It must also be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not; if they are, of what Section. The application to be directed to the Grand Secretary, free of postage.

It must also be certified by a W. P. or P. W. P., that the W. Patron elect is a Son of Temperance in good standing.

Address (post paid) HENRY OHR, G. S., C. of T., Indianapolis, Indiana.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the —— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00.

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

Address (post paid,) Mrs. Eliza Richmond, G. S. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

The American Life and Health Insurance Company.

Office—No. 7, South Third St., Philadelphia.

Officers.

Leonard Jewell, *President.*
James Peacock, *Treasurer,*
John C. Sims, *Sec'y and Actuary.*
Thos. S. Smith, *Solicitor*

John F. Bird, Fred. A. Fickardt, } *Medical Examiners.*

CHARLES WOODWARD, Indianapolis, Ind., General Agent for the State of Indiana.

THIS Company issues policies at Total Abstinence Rates, Joint stock Rates, and at Mutual Rates, which for $1000 on the life of a person 30 years of age, are as follows:

Age.	*Total Abstinence.*	*Joint Stock.*	*Mutual*
30	$15.40	$19.60	$23.60

A further table of Rates will be furnished at the Office.

The condition in Total Abstinence rates (believed to be the lowest in the Union,) is *entire forfeiture* upon the departure of the Insured from Total Abstinence in its strictest sense.

Policies at Joint Stock and Mutual rates, contain no condition except as usual in Life Insurance.

HEALTH INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

All Moneys received from the Insured, for Annual Premiums, after deducting expenses, will be divided among the Sick

The Public have for some time been familiar with the subject of Life and Health Insurance, but it is obvious that too little thoughts has been given to the latter. Life Insurance benefits our successors, while Health Insurance directly benefits ourselves. It makes provision for a time of sickness, when the products of a man's industry are cut off, and want unites with Disease to aggravate his distress. It is at this gloomy period, when he is prostrated and helpless, and when despondency would otherwise overwhelm him, that the holder of a *Health Insurance Policy* will realize its benefits.

RATES, under 50 years of age,

$2,00	per year,	for	$2,00	per week.
3,00	"	"	3,00	"
4,00	"	"	4,00	"
5,00	"	"	5,00	"
6,00	"	"	6,00	"

Over fifty and under sixty.

$2.50	per year,	for	$2.50	per week.
3.75	"	"	3,00	"
5,00	"	"	4,00	"
6,25	"	"	5,00	"
7.50	"	"	6,00	"

When the Fund shall amount to Three Dollars and upwards for every person insured and sufficient to warrant an additional distribution, the weekly allowances will be increased in accordance with the Rules of the Policy.

All the members of a Temple or Division insured at greatly reduced rates.

Applications for Agencies in any of the cities or towns in the State, should be made to the undersigned, *post paid*, or in person.

As Agent for the above Company, I am prepared to receive applications for Policies at any of the above rates.

CHARLES WOODWARD, Agent,
At ADAMS & CO.'S Express Office.
J. L. Mothershead, *Medical Examiner.*
june 30 '52-1y

Ohio Life Insurance Company,

Capital $100,000.

JOINT STOCK AND MUTUAL,

CINCINNATI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Wm. Burnet, Jno. N. Ridgway, Chas. Goodman, S. Robert, E. S. Haines, Jno. M. Blair, J. W. Donohue, Eden B. Reeder, Wm. Person.

Wm. Burnet, President.
S. W. Reeder, Sec'y J. W. Donohue, Vice Pres't.

Office in Reeder's Building, Third street, between Almy's and City Bank.

This Company insures Lives at the lowest rates consistent with safety, either upon the Joint Stock or Mutual plan.

In the Joint Stock Department, premium payable quarterly, semi-annually or annually. On the Mutual plan, one-half the premium paid in Cash, the balance by a note bearing six per cent. interest—the interest only payable annually. Persons insuring on the mutual plan, participate in the profits of the Company in that department.

The undersigned having been appointed agent for the above Company, is prepared to fill applications for Life Insurance, on favorable terms.

Any information on the subject and pamphlets explaining the nature and utility of Life Insurance, furnished without charge, at the office of the Agent.

C. WOODWARD, Agent.

Office at Adam's & Co.'s Express Office, Journal Building, Pennsylvania street, Indianapolis, Ind.
june 30, '52-1y.

COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, Of Indianapolis.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.—A *Full Course* of studies in this Institution are those necessary for a complete and thorough Mercantile Education, and comprehends four distinct classes of subjects, to wit: Book Keeping by Double Entry; the Laws, Usages, and Customs of Trade and Commerce; Mercantile Arithmetic, and Commercial Law.

Partial Course, embracing the Scientific part of the full course, as illustrated in five different setts of books, together with lectures on Mercantile Arithmetic and Commercial Law, can be taken at any time, leaving it optional with the pupil, after the completion of the partial course, to continue through the entire course of studies.

Price of "Card of Admission," to Commercial Department, Full Course $25; Partial Course, $12 50; which must in *every* instance be *pre-paid or secured.*

WRITING DEPARTMENT—Under the charge of Mr. Richard M. Hall. The Writing Department of this Institution is now open for the reception of pupils, in which by a series of Exercises, Illustrations, Combinations, and Arrangements, in the true principle of the art, the pupil will in a short time acquire a style characterized for beauty and legibility, as well as ease and rapidity of execution.

Price of "Course in Writing Department.—Business Penmanship $5; Ornamental Penmanship, $20; which must in *every* instance be pre-paid or secured.

For further information apply for catalogue or personally to W. M'K. SCOTT, A. M., Principal.
aug 11-1y

SMALL CHANGE.

THE undersigned is prepared to furnish Merchants and others with *three cent pieces* from the United States Mint at Philadelphia, *free of transportation*, in sums of 30, 60, and 90 dollars, upon deposit of Gold or Eastern Exchange. Also cents and half cents upon payment of frieght on gold to Philadelphia, or on Eastern Exchange free of freight.

C. WOODWARD, Agent,
june 30 Adams & Co.'s Express.

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june 30 1y INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE,

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

UNDER THE CONTROL OF W. M'K. SCOTT, Attorney & Counsellor at Law, and Notary Public.

ATTENTION is respectfully solicited to the following facts and statements in regard to the above Agency;

Indianapolis being the centre and Capital of the State, accessible from all parts by means of the numerous railroads which concentrate within her borders—filled constantly with strangers from all parts of the country—presents one of the most available cities in the West, for the successful carrying out an Agency, such as below described:

The attention of the Agency will be devoted,

First—To the collection of debts and the payment of Taxes for non-residents in any county in the State. Also, the redemption of Lands sold for Taxes, sale, purchase or lease of Lands, purchase of adverse claims, examination and perfection of Title, &c., &c.

To give efficiency to this most important branch of the Agency, the services of an energetic and responsible Attorney in each county of the State has been secured. This, in connection with the fact that the undersigned is himself a practical Lawyer, and has had several years' experience in this branch of the Agency in Ohio, affords a full guarantee that all business in this department will be attended to with fidelity and dispatch.

Second—To the prosecution of claims against the General Government, procuring Land Warrants, Patent Rights, and Pensions under the various Pension Laws, &c.

To give efficiency to this branch of the Agency, the services of a distinguished and responsible Attorney and Counsellor, resident at Washington, and experienced in this department, has been secured.

Third—All other Miscellaneous agencies as may be intrusted to the care of this office.

Fourth—The taking of Depositions and Attestation of all instruments requiring a seal.

In all cases requiring an outlay of money for the benefit of individuals, the requisite funds must be transmitted in advance.

Prompt attention to all letters on business that are *pre-paid.* Address W. M'K. SCOTT,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Geo. Taylor, Esq., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, is connected with, and authorized to transact any business of the above agency. Office as above.

REFER TO

Hon. Isaac Blackford, Judge of the Supreme Court for the State of Indiana.

Hon. Samuel E. Perkins, Judge of the Supreme Court for the State of Indiana.

Hon. Wm. J. Brown, Editor of State Sentinel.

John D. Defrees, Esq., Editor of State Journal.

Messrs. Ellis & Spann, Editors of Indiana Statesman.

Messrs. Elder & Harkness, Editors of The Locomotive.

R. R. Underhill, Esq.

Wm. Sheets, Esq.

C. B. Davis, Esq.

American and Foreign Agency,

CITY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

Under the direction of AARON H. PALMER, Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the U. States.

The undersigned has been duly appointed sole Agent for Indiana of the above Agency, (the best in the Union,) and will give his prompt and faithful attention to all business confided to his personal management, requiring to be transacted in this State or elsewhere in the United States, or any part of the commercial world, through the principal office at Washington. W. M'K. SCOTT,
Real Estate and General Agent,
aug 11-1y Indianapolis, Ind.

D. CRAIGHEAD. R. BROWNING.

CRAIGHEAD & BROWNING,

Dealers in all kinds of

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ALL are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices, as we feel confident we can render satisfaction both as to prices and quality of articles. Great care is taken in the selection of articles, in reference to their purity, as we endeavor at all times to keep such articles as are strictly pure and genuine. Every article will be warranted as represented. Orders from Physicians and others promptly attended to. Particular attention given to filling Prescriptions and compounding Medicines, which, in all cases, shall receive the personal attention of one of the firm. june 30

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The Cheapest and Best of its Price yet Published.

A. MORRELL will issue every month, a volume of 150 pages of Choice Reading, useful and entertaining, by the best writers. Can be mailed to any part of the Union at Magazine postage. Single subscribers $1 50 per year; Four Subscribers for $5; *and Ten Copies sent to one address for $10; being only One Dollar per year.* All payments in advance.—Orders and Communications may be addressed to the office of publication, No. 7, Theatre Alley, or to the publisher, ARTHUR MORRELL,
aug 11 25 Park Row, New York.

A REGISTER

HAS been opened at the Real Estate and General Agency Office, Indianapolis, in which all persons can enter property for sale, with full description, price per acre, &c., without charge, (excepting disbursements for advertising,) unless a sale effected. Said Register will be at all times open to public inspection, and the advantage thus offered to owners of real estate for the prompt disposal of their property is far superior to all others.

Also, a Register for renting property has been opened under the same regulations as the above.
aug 11-1y

C. B. DAVIS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Booksellers and Stationers,

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CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

Of all the numerous medicines extant, (and some of them valuable) for the cure of pulmonary complaints, nothing has ever been found which could compare in its effects with this Preparation. Others cure sometimes; but at all times and in all diseases of the lungs and throat where medicine can give relief, this will do it. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in accordance with the directions. We do not advertise for the information of those who have tried it but those who have not. Families that have known its value will not be without it, and by its timely use, they are secure from the dangerous consequences of Coughs and Colds which neglected, ripen into fatal consumption.

The Diploma of the Massachusetts Institute was awarded to this preparation by the Board of Judges in September, 1847; also, the Medals of the three great institutes of Art, in this country; also the Diploma of the Ohio Institute at Cincinnati, has been given to the Cherry Pectoral, by their Government in consideration of its extraordinaty excellence and usefulness in curing affections of the Lungs and Throat.

Read the following opinion founded on the long experience of the eminent Physician of the Port and City of

St. Johns, May 8, 1851.

Dr. J. C. Ayer:—Five years trial of your CHERRY PECTORAL in my practice, has proven what I foresaw from its composition, must be true, that it eradicates and cures the colds and coughs to which we, in this section are peculiarly liable.

I think its equal has not yet been discovered, nor do I know how a better remedy can be made for the distempers of the Throat and Lungs.

J. J. BURTON, D., F. R. S.

See what it has done on a wasted constitution, not only in the following cases, but a thousand more:

Sunbury, Jan. 24th, 1851.

Dr. Ayer:—In the month of July, I was attacked by a violent diarrhœa in the mines of California. I returned to San Francisco. My diarrhœa ceased, but was followed by a severe cough—and much soreness. I finally started for home, but received no benefit from the voyage. My cough continued to grow worse, and when I arrived in New York, I was at once marked by my acquaintances as a victim of consumption. I must confess that I saw no sufficient reason to doubt what my friends all believed. At this time I commenced taking your truly invaluable medicine with little expectation of deriving any benefit from its use. You would not receive these lines did I not regard it my duty to state to the afflicted, through you, that my health, in the space of eight months, is fully restored. I attribute it to the use of your Cherry Pectoral.

Yours truly, WILLIAM W. SMITH.

Washington, Pa., April 12, 1848.

Dear Sir:—Feeling that I have been spared from a premature grave, through your instrumentality by the providence of God, I will take the liberty to express to you my gratitude.

A Cough and the alarming symptons of Consumption had reduced me too low to leave me anything like hope, when my physician brought me a bottle of your "Pectoral." It seemed to afford immediate relief, and now in a few weeks time has restored me to sound health.

If it will do for others what it has for me, you are certainly one of the benefactors of mankind.

Sincerely wishing you every blessing, I am

Very respectfully yours,
JOHN J. CLARK,
Rector of St. Peter's Church.

With such assurance and from such men, no stronger proof can be adduced unless it be from its effects upon trial.

Prepared and sold by JAMES C. AYER, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

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WE are now running a daily line East and West, accompanied by special messengers, and with the speed of the mails, running our own cars with the passenger trains.

Packages will be received at the cars up to the time of starting, and at our office until 1 o'clock each day.

We are prepared to transport packages, bank notes and specie, to and from any of the eastern cities, also, Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington, Ky., St. Louis, Mo., or any points on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; and to and from Terre Haute, and all intermediate points, and to forward freight from Terre Haute up and down the Wabash.

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Exchange on England, Ireland, and Scotland, for sale, payable at any bank in the kingdom.

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Indianapolis, June 30, 1852. ADAMS & CO.

Office in Indianapolis in Journal Building, west side Pennsylvania Street.

Office open during business hours.
june30 1y C. WOODWARD, Agent.

T. M. Nichols. J. F. Johnston.

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Orders by mail or otherwise, accompanied with the Cash, carefully and promptly attended to.
june30 6m

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Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Stationery, Notions, Trimmings, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and Glassware,

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WE are receiving Country Produce of all descriptions, and paying the highest market price. Dealers visiting Indianapolis are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices, both for Produce and Merchandise generally. june30 tf

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY

TEMPERANCE CHART.

A Weekly Journal:---Devoted to Temperance, Morality, Education, Literature, Useful Arts, Science, General Intelligence, &c.

C. WOODWARD, G. S., EDITOR.] ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA. [JOHN H. OHR, PRINTER.

VOL. II. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1852. NO. 15.

THE TEMPERANCE CHART,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE GRAND DIVISION, S. of T. OF INDIANA.

Edited by C. Woodward, G. S.,

To whom all Communications and Subscriptions must be addressed, post paid.

OFFICE—*At Adams & Co.'s Express Office, Journal Building, Pennsylvania Street.*

TERMS:

Single copy, one year,	$0 75
Clubs of ten or more, to one address,	50

Additional subscribers to clubs, will be received at Club rates.

☞ In advance in all cases.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—*Circulation 5000 copies.*

One Square (12 lines,) for one week,	$0 50
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" " for 3 months,	3 00
" " for 6 months,	5 00
" " for 1 year, without alteration,	8 00
" " for 1 year, with changes,	12 00

A reduction made on larger advertisments.

Cuts double the above rates.

☞ Advertisements must be handed in by Saturday of each week, to insure insertion.

☞ Applications for advertising, or for any kind of Printing for the Order, must be made to

J. H. OHR, Indianapolis.

POETRY.

From the Maine Temperance Watchman.

Temperance Harrow.

Jo'—yoke the team, said neighbor Snug,
And chain them to the harrow:
And yonder in the granite field,
Go scratch and make it mellow.

Away drives Jo—"gee up old star."
And you, "old buck, good fellow;"
Among the rocks and stumps he drove,
To scratch and make it mellow.

But soon the rocks and stumps resist,
And overturn the harrow;
Teeth sometimes up and sometimes down
Would never make it mellow.

So neighbor Snug, to gain his point—
A shrewd contriving fellow,
Like neighbor Smith, said he, can make
Improvements on the harrow.

Then Smith forged teeth, which stood erect,
Straight up upon the harrow;
No matter then which side was up
To scratch the ground so fallow.

So former temperance laws of Maine,
Were like Snug's simple harrow;
Which clods and rocks and stumps upset,
And left the ground still fallow.

The present law has double teeth,
Just like Snug's double harrow;
And if applied through all the States,
Would do the work most thorough.

The thousand rockish stumplike shops
And stores, for vending sorrow;
Forthwith would sure be overturned,
By this great temperance harrow,

Then seeds of temperance springing up,
Would grow quite rank to-morrow;
And neighbor Smith would surely have
Rich premiums for his harrow.

What Maine has now so well begun,
Followed by Minnesota,
May all our sister States adopt,
Nor fail in one iota.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Fate of a Drunkard.

BY DICKENS.

When the dim and misty light of a winter's morning penetrated into the narrow court, and struggled through the begrimed window of the wretched room, Warden awoke from his heavy sleep, and found himself alone. He rose and looked around him, the old flock mattrass on the floor was undisturbed; everything was just as he remembered to have seen it last, and there was no sign of any one save himself, having occupied the room during the night. He had enquired of the other lodgers and of the neighbors; but his daughter had not been seen or heard of. He rambled through the streets, and scrutinized each wretched face, among the crowds that thronged them, with anxious eyes. But his search was fruitless, and he returned to the garret when night came on, desolate and weary.

For many days he occupied himself in the same manner, but no traces of his daughter did he meet with, and no word of her reached his ears. At last he gave up the pursuit as hopeless, and long thought of the probability of her leaving him, and endeavoring to gain her bread in quiet elsewhere. She had left him at last to starve alone. He ground his teeth and cursed her.

He begged his bread from door to door. Every half-penny he could wring from the pity or credulity of those to whom he addressed himself was spent in the old way. A year passed over his head; the roof of a jail was the only one that had sheltered him for many months. He slept under arches and in brick fields, anywhere where there was some warmth or shelter from the cold and rain. But in the last stage of poverty, disease, and houseless want he was a drunkard still.

At last, one bitter night, he sunk down on a door step faint and ill. The premature decay of vice and profligacy had worn him to the bone. His cheeks were hollow and livid; his eyes were sunken, and their sight was dim. His legs trembled beneath his weight, and a cold shiver ran through every limb.

And now the long forgotten scenes of a misspent life crowded thick and fast upon him. He thought of the time he had a home, a happy cheerful home—and of those who peopled it, and flocked about him then, until the forms of his elder children seemed to rise up from the grave, and stand about him—so plain, so clear, and so distinct they were, that he could touch and feel them. Looks that he had long forgotten, were fixed upon him once more; voices long hushed in death, sounded in his ears like the music of village bells.—But it was only for an instant.

The rain beat heavily upon him, and cold and hunger were knawing at his heart again.

He rose and dragged his feeble limbs a few paces further. The street was silent and empty—the few passers by, at that late hour, hurried quickly on, and his tremulous voice was lost in the violence of the storm. The heavy chill again struck through his frame, and his blood seemed to stagnate beneath it. He coiled himself up in a projecting doorway and tried to sleep.

But sleep had fled from his dull and glazed eyes. His mind wandered strangely, but he was awake and conscious. The well known shout of drunken mirth sounded in his ear—the glass was at his lips—the board was covered with rich food—they were before him, he could see them all—he had but to reach his hand and take them—and though the illusion was reality itself, he knew that he was sitting alone in the deserted street, watching the rain drops as they pattered on the stones, and that there were none to care for or help him.

Suddenly he started up in the extremity of terror. He had heard his own voice shouting in the night air; he knew not what or why. Hark! a groan! Another! His senses were leaving him—half-formed and incoherent words burst from his lips; and his hands sought to tear and lacerate his flesh. He was going mad, and he shrieked for help till his voice failed him.

He raised his head and looked up the long dismal street. He recollected that out-casts like himself, condemned to wander day and night in those dreadful streets, had sometimes gone distracted with their loneliness. He remembered to have heard many years before, that a homeless wretch had once been found in a solitary corner, sharpening a rusty knife to plunge into his own heart, preferring death to that endless, weary wandering to and fro. In an instant his resolve was taken; his limbs received new life; he ran quickly from the spot, and paused not for breath until he reached the river side.

He crept softly down the steep stone stairs that led from the commencement of Waterloo bridge, down to the water's level. He crouched into a corner, and held his breath as the patrol passed. Never did a prisoner's heart throb with the hope of liberty and life half so eagerly as did that of the wretched man at the prospect of death. The watch passed close to him, but he remained unobserved; and after waiting until the sound of footsteps had died away in the distance, he cautiously descended and stood beneath the gloomy arch that forms the landing place from the river.

The tide was in, and the water flowed at his feet. The rain had ceased, the wind was lulled and all was for the moment, still and quiet—so quiet that the rippling of the water against the barges that were moored there was distinctly audible to his ears. The stream stole languidly and sluggishly on. Strange and fantastic forms rose to its surface, and beckoned him to approach; dark gleaming eyes peered from the water, and seemed to mock his hesitation, while hollow murmurs from behind urged him onward. He retreated a few paces, took a short run, a desperate leap and plunged into the river.

Not five minutes had passed when he rose to the water's surface, but what a change had taken place in that short time in all his thoughts and feelings! Life, life, in any form; poverty, misery, starvation, anything but death. He fought and struggled with the water that closed over his head, and screamed in agonies of terror. The curse of his own son rang in his ears. The shore—but one foot of dry ground—he could almost touch the step. One hand's breadth nearer, and he was saved—but the tide bore him onward, under the dark arches of the bridge and he sank to the bottom.

Again he rose, and struggled for life.—For one instant—for one brief instant—the buildings on the river's bank, the lights on the bridge under which the current had borne him, the black water and the fast flying clouds, were distinctly visible—once more he sunk and again he rose—bright flames of fire shot up from earth to heaven, and reeled before his eyes, whilst the water thundered in his ears, and stunned him with the furious roar.

A week afterwards the body was washed ashore some miles down the river, a swollen and disfigured mass. Unrecognized and unpitied, it was borne to the grave—there it has long since mouldered away.

Safety of Railroads versus Steamboats.

The conclusion cannot be shut out from the mind of any man, that steamboat travelling, in comparison with railroads, is triply dangerous, and wherever the railroad can be chosen in place of the steamboat, it is recklessly criminal not to choose such a means of conveyance. We defy any person to refute the statement, that more lives have been lost on steamboats, in these United States, during the past three months, than have been lost on all the railroads in our country since the first rail was laid, and that is more than twenty years ago. Many people here profoundly calculated on the certain safety of our North River boats; "they were all low pressure," they said (a mistake, however, many supposing that all condensing engines have low pressure boilers,) "consequently there was nothing to fear," but by the burning of one steamboat, and the explosion of the boiler of another, no less than one hundred and ten of our fellow creatures have lost their lives between the cities of New-York and Albany in three weeks. The late accident was that of the steamboat Reindeer, which burst a plate of her boiler, by which thirty persons came to an untimely end. There was no carelessness nor defective construction in any part of the boat, so far as human eye could judge; of this we are fully convinced by the testimony of witnesses. The cause of the accident was a bad plate of boiler iron—it had a flaw in its heart. The boiler was made of what is called the best Pennsylvania iron; who was the maker of the iron, we cannot tell, but this we do know, that it is the second explosion from the the same cause, a bad boiler plate—which has taken place on New York steamboats this summer. Let us have the names of the makers by all means, so that the public may be made aware of those who make bad work for the endangering of precious lives. In view of the great distruction of life, by steamboat traveling, and even taking into consideration the new Law recently passed by Congress, for the better protection of life, we cannot but advise all who can, to choose the railroad as the safest means of travel, in preference to the steamboat. Of course there have been and will be railroad accidents, but surely, if the past is of any use at all—if we can place any reliance on past eventsfor future guidance—the railroad is assuredly by far the safest medium of modern travel.—*Scientific American.*

In a town in Connecticut, a loafer was brought before a justice for being drunk in the street—the fine being one dollar for each offence. He paid the fine, and was arraigned again the next day.

"No you don't judge!" said he, "I knows the law—one dollar for each offence and this the same old drunk."

Four members of the Mississippi Legislature have died since the election.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

From the Crusader.

Curtailing Expenses.

Mr. Perkins had laid the "Continent" down, that he had been engaged in reading to his charming young wife, as she sat repairing and sewing buttons on a small garment. Mr. P. had been unusually thoughtful during the past few days, and now he sat with his chin in rest, apparently in deep abstraction, looking at, without seeing, the delicate little hands of Mrs. P. as she plied her needle. His wife, observing his manner, desired, as all good wives do, to know his thoughts.

"Well, my dear," said he at length "I have been endeavoring to devise a plan whereby we might in some degree lessen our annual expenses for house-keeping.—The fact is, my dear," continued Mr. P. "every article we require is wretchedly high at present, and it is with extreme difficulty that I manage to get along. I have thought, therefore, that if it met your approbation, we would adopt certain measures of reform, as they say in government matters, which would bring our expenses more within the compass of our finances."

"Most assuredly my dear William," replied Mrs. P., "I will do all that lies in my power to add to your comfort and happiness. Do tell me now, in what manner I can aid you, and my part shall be most cheerfully performed."

"Well, then, my dear, I have thought that we could manage, without much inconvenience, to do the washing and ironing at home. I have to pay seventy-five cents every week for that alone, which, if saved, would at the end of the year, amount to thirty-nine dollars."

"Thirty-nine dollars!" Why, who would have thought? But trifles when put together are perfectly astounding. If you had thought of it sooner, we might have saved considerable—but it is not too late yet, and although I have to attend to, the sewing, and cooking &c., yet I will try to do the washing and ironing too. I shall only have to set up a little later at night to get through with the sewing—and then you know the idea that it is for your sake, will sweeten the toil."

"That's a dear, sweet wife," said the delighted Mr. P. "Then there is butter. But to do without butter would be asking too much of you; for I know you have been accustomed to it, and cannot make a meal unless it is on the table. And then the children are perfect butter balls—and not much wonder, for they will not touch bread unless it is buttered on both sides. I cannot imagine how they get such a taste for it, as I never eat it. Nothing short of five pounds a week will serve us. And really it appears to me that the cows have entered into a combination against the consumers, for here in the middle of May, we cannot get it for less than twenty cents per pound, and during the year it has averaged that price. If we could save that, there would be a curtailment in that item alone of fifty-two dollars."

"Yes, butter is high, and yet I do not know how I can get along without it, having been accustomed to it from my childhood—and then the dear little ones. But, my dear husband I could be happy with bread and water alone. Your love would make a rich repast."

"Thanks, dearest, thanks! And now, can you think of any other article that we might curtail?" inquired the satisfied husband.

"Can I? really," said Mrs. P., I have not been thinking of anything but how to meet your wishes. But I will think. Yes, there is cream! If we could manage to do without it? I never use it unless for tea, and the children will not touch anything that has cream in it. However, it costs but six cents a day, and you can't do without it."

"Oh that's a trifle, my dear, and I would sooner drink lye than coffee without cream. There, there—that will do! You can't think of anything else I know."

"Now, don't be in such a hurry, my dear William. I will recollect something else. Yes, now I have. I think we might have something at the end of the year, if we would quit smoking cigars and chewing tobacco. Yes, let me see—we smoke five or six cigars per day, at three cents each, and chew twenty-five cents worth of tobacco a week."

"No, no my dear you are wrong there. I never smoke except after meals, and a cigar now and then occasionally."

"Well, that is three a day, and one now and then occasionally, which at four cents each, would amount to——."

"Why my dear Sue, you do nothing but make mistakes," interrupted Mr. P. "I purchase cigars by the thousand, and never pay over three cents a piece for them. And besides—such things as these do not belong to house-keeping, and I see no reason for your being so very particular in regard to them."

"Particular! Oh no, not all. You requested my views as to anything we might curtail, in order to perfect your scheme of retrenchment and reform, and I am only suggesting such things as we could do without. Cream was one item—cigars and tobacco another. One more, my dear William, and I will promise to be quiet.—If we could only manage to do without drinking at the tavern. Oh! how glad I should be and happy—oh! how happily would I strive and toil, and if necessary, sit up the long, long, wearisome night to labor, if thereby I might add to your comfort. Then," said she, a tear glistening in her dark bright eye—"then indeed would my toil be rest. I fear you never thought of this expense. Say, for this, three drinks a day: and now, for my satisfaction, add it all up, and see how much it would save. There, take the pen and paper, and make the calculation."

"Very well! Yes! certainly I will oblige you," stammered Mr. P. "But I can do it without a pen. I will calculate that by the rule of Mnemotechnics. Let see—*se, te, ne, me dee.* Cream at six cents a day, would be, say five dollars. Cigars at three cents each, would *fee, dee*—three times three is nine. Twelve months in a year would be *se, de.* Nine twelves is one hundred and eighty cents. Tobacco, twenty-five cents per week, barring Sundays, *ne me,* thirty-six weeks—twenty-five times thirty-six would make nine dollars. I really did not imagine it was so much, and will certainly curtail that item. Drinks, three a day—why I know some men who worth while to say anything about three poor fippeny bits. Put all this together, and you will find a remarkable difference between them and the articles I have specified.

"Most remarkable, I admit," replied Mrs. P., "but no more so the difference between Mnemotechnics and Jessie's Arithmetic. If you will look over the sums as I go along, I will go over it as I was taught according to Jessie."

"You cypher? I was not aware of that—nor is it necessary that you should go over the calculation, for I feel confident that it is correct. The fact is my dear Sue, Jessie's system is now obsolete, and so many innovations have been made on the old system of education since you were a school girl, that it is always impossible for me to tell anything without recourse to that system."

"Cypher! Yes, a little. There have been many changes, I admit, but figures remain as they ever were. But let me see—Cream, at 6 1-4 cents a day, is $22 81 per year."

"It is impossible," exclaimed Mr. P.

"Cigars, at three cents each—three per day, and one now and then, occasionally—is $39 94 3-4 per year."—

"The mischief?"

"And tobacco and drinks, including Sundays, $150 per year."

"A hundred and fifty dollars! in the name of common sense, how did you get at that?"

"That item is Mnemotechnized," archly replied Sue. "It is the shortest rule, and I will call in Johnson to examine if I be correct or not."

"We will not trouble Mr. Johnson," thoughtfully remarked Mr. Perkens. "But dear Susan, I will tell you what we will do. We will have the washing and ironing done out, and will have the cream as usual—I will smoke my cigars now and then occasionally—but *we will quit drinking brandy!*"

"Then indeed am I happy, and your annual, if not your house-keeping expenditures will be curtailed." A TRUE BILL.

One half of mankind pass their lives in thinking how they shall get a dinner, and the other in thinking what dinner they shall get: and the first are more injured by occasional fasts than are the latter by constant feasts.

Mrs. Stowe, authoress of Uncle Tom's Cabin, has engaged to write a tale on the effect of the Maine Liquor Law.

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY INDIANAPOLIS

TEMPERANCE CHART.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 6, 1852.

Lectures.

Bro. E. H. Parsley, Grand Lecturer, will fill the following appointments:

Wabash, ...	Oct.	7 & 8
Somerset, ...	"	9
Marion, ...	"	10 & 11
Alexandria, ...	"	12
Chesterfield, ...	"	13
Pendleton, ...	"	14
Eden, ...	"	15
Greenfield, ...	"	16 & 17
Cumberland, ...	"	18

Bro. Parsley is the authorized Agent for the *Chart*. We hope our brethren will see the necessity of subscribing liberally for this paper.

Further appointments will be published, as arrangements are made.

We hope the brethren will see that arrangements are made at each place, and that Bro. P.'s travelling expenses are paid.

To Correspondents.

J. O. McC.—Yours is good but not suited to our columns. It is at your disposal.

L. B. H.—Manhattan. We approve of your communication and endorse its views, but think its publication would do harm at present.

We continue to receive communications from correspondents in various parts of the State without their names. Such we never read and their time and postage is wasted.

We cannot publish the communications of T. W. and E. H. J., for the reason that not one hundredth part of our readers are candidates of the various counties. They should ask their county papers to publish them:

Good Postage Arrangement.

The Washington correspondent of the *Commercial* writes:

"The cheap postage system has been much prejudiced by the difficulty of prepaying postage on letters; one cannot always go in person or send another to prepay his letters. It would be a hundred-fold increase of the postage tax to do this. Stamps were, therefore, prepared and sold by the post-offices. But these proved useless, because they were untrustworthy;—many have been deterred from using them by the fact that some of them will slip off as fast as put on.

I have myself noticed many instances wherein a messenger taking a bag of letters to the city post office, finds, there, that the stamps have disappeared from the letters.

Congress has provided an excellent remedy for this evil. Some one moved an amendment to the post route bill that meets this case, and in spite of the committee, it prevailed, and is now a law. The Post Office Department is to cause envelopes to be made, with suitable water marks on the paper, identifying them as official, and with a *printed* stamp, for single or double postage, with a suitable device.

These envelopes are to be sold at all the post offices, at the price of the stamps now sold,—with the very small adition of the actual cost of the envelops.

We hope this is true. Stamps are at best a great trouble, and the imperfect manner in which many of them are made subjects all to loss.

Temperance Mass Metting.

There will be a Temperance Mass Meeting at Jonesville, Bartholomew county, on Saturday, Oct. 9, to which all are invited. We have received an invitation to address the meeting, but our engagements are such that we cannot attend.

Wabash County.

Our friends in this county, failing to induce either of the great political papers to nominate temperance candidates for the House of Representatives met last week, and nominated Col. Benjamin Sayre as the temperance candidate. We hope he may be elected.

The Election.

On Tuesday next, (October 12th), will be held the most important election ever held in the State of Indiana. On that day a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary, Treasurer, and Auditor of State, four Judges of the Supreme Court, a Reporter, and a Clerk of the Supreme Court, a Superintendent of Public Instruction, ten Circuit Judges, and ten Prosecuting Circuit Attorneys, some sixty Judges and Prosecutors of Courts of Common Pleas, one hundred Representatives and fifty Senators, eleven Members of Congress, and nearly one thousand county officers, are to be elected by the free voters of this State.

Are the temperance voters of this State fully prepared for the responsibility of that election. Much, very much depends upon it. Never will there be so many candidates before the people at any one election.

The whole Senate is new, and here is a chance to secure your temperance man for four years, as one half of those elected will hold on the full term.

We have published letters from the three candidates for Governor, on the question of the Maine Law, and you have probably read them all. Now we say without fear or favor from any political party, vote for the man regardless of every other consideration, who comes nearest to your standard on this question. So with each and all the candidates, and especially for the Legislature—vote for no man who will not vote for a full blooded *Temperance Law.*

It is all important also, that the Judges of the Supreme, Circiut, and Common Pleas' Courts, should be strictly temperance men. As you value the purity of the Judicial Bench vote for no others. It is not our purpose to call names, but we say, beware how you follow party in this matter. Some of our most unflinching opposers, are candidates for the highest Judicial offices. Select from both parties if you wish a pure Judiciary.

In many counties our friends have nominated full temperance tickets—this we would not advise, where candidates are selected by the great parties who are temperance men, but if no other course is left, then put up your men and give them all

To make ourselves and our course respected by political parties, we must make them feel our strength. If they find that in order to succeed they must nominate temperance men, they certainly will nominate no others, for success with a political party is the end sought, *the means* are anything that *will succeed.*

Every remedy to put down intemperance that has been tried has proved ineffectual. Moral suasion has had its day, and the great army of distillers and venders can never be reached by it. The Law is the only thing they regard, and that we must give them. Virtue, Justice, and Temperance "cry aloud" for our assistance, "they utter their voice in the streets crying aloud and sparing not," and shall we turn a deaf ear? We have petitioned and remonstrated but all in vain.

All our laws are against us, and will be so until we march up in our might and hurl from power, those who can mock the petitions of one hundred and fifty thousand of the inhabitants of our State, setting up themselves to rule over *those* whose servants *they* are.

Then as one man, let us march to the ballot box, and taking for our standard Virtue, Truth, Love, Purity, and Fidelity, wage an exterminating war against intemperance in every form, from the genteel wine party to the grossest debauch, and high upon our banner inscribe in letters of living light, A Temperance Law. Let every voter do his duty.

The Maine Law.

There never was a law printed in the Statute book plainer, or easier to be understood than the Maine Liquor Law, and yet there never was one subject to so much misrepresentation. We have never seen an argument framed against the law, that did not grossly misrepresent it in its most essential points, and attack provisions which are not in the law.

The Editor of the Boone County Pioneer, in an article on the subject of this Law, says:

"Not only this, we do not believe in abridging the personal rights of any one. The idea of imposing legal restraints, or circumscribing by legal enactments what a man shall eat, drink or wear, is in the highest degree repugnant to our feelings and sentiments, and to an innate sense of individual rights. And such restraints seldom accomplish their end. They often develope and stimulate a desire, which otherwise would remain dormant."

Who ever saw any Law that "circumscribed what a man should eat, drink, or wear?" The idea is ridiculous. Does the Maine Law do it? No man can find such an idea in it. Every man in Maine is as free to drink Liquor as he was before the passage of the Liquor Law. The law aims its penalties against him who *makes and sells* Liquor, and not against him who *drinks* it. Now Mr. Pioneer, what is your objection to the Law? You have objected to what it does not contain—let us hear your objections to what it does contain.

But says the Editor:

"No one can question but that the eternal well-being of man is his highest concern. In importance it is one that rises infinitely beyond all others. Yet with all its high considerations, the Great Teacher of Christianity nowhere inculcates the employment of force to make men christians."

True—neither does any temperance man wish to employ force to make men temperate; but does not the Bible employ force to make men keep holy the Sabbath day?

Were not those who desecrated it stoned? Did not the law use force to make men obey its precepts and do temperance men ask any *force* but what is reasonable?

We *force* men not to sell tainted meat, and is it more unreasonable to *force* them not to sell *bald face whisky?* We *force* men not to kill with arsenic, and is it more unreasonable to *force* them not to kill with a decoction of nux vomica, coculus indicus, and sugar of lead, called liquor?

"All his arguments and appeals are addressed to the judgment and conscience."

Ah! were they? Did he appeal to the money changers in the temple? If he did it was with "a scourge of small cords," when he *drove* them out. Was this *moral suasion* or *force?*

He who was wisdom itself knew that [illegible] and liquor-sellers could not be influenced by moral suasion, and on such he never used it. We believe in moral suasion for the poor drunkard and nothing else, and we believe in the Maine Law for the Liquor seller, and nothing short of it.

Temperance Mass Meeting.

There will be a Temperance Mass Meeting held in Northfield, Boone County, Ind., on Saturday, the 16th day of October next. Many distinguished speakers are expected. All persons, of every party and denomination, irrespective of either Political or Religious sentiments, are earnestly, and respectfully invited to attend the meeting. If the day should be favorable, the procession, under the direction of a suitable number of Marshals, will form at 8 o'clock A. M., and march to the grove; but if the weather is inclemant, a large new Church is provided, which will shelter "in the sunshine or in the storm." A free Temperance repast will be provided, and we trust that ample provision will be made for the accommodation of all who may participate on the occasion.

In conclusion, permit us to say the committee and the cause "say come," "and whosoever will, let him come;" and participate "and partake of the waters" of Temperance freely, and push forward the glorious cause of Temperance, the cause of humanity.

James H. Ross,
Andrew C. Trouble,
J. H. Rose,
Committee of Invitation.

Cincinnati Whisky.

The exports of whisky from Cincinnati during the year ending Aug. 31, have fallen off from 231,324 bbls; the amount exported last year—to 3,404 bbls.

A reduction in one year of nearly *Two hundred and twenty-eight* thousand barrels.

Is not this something to encourage the friends of Temperance. We think so.—Cincinnati is the great whisky mart of the West, and if the fountains are drying up, what will become of the streams. Let us push on and not be discouraged—darker times have often hung over us, but yet the day has always dawned brightly, and hope looks forward to a glorious consummation of our brightest hopes. Be up then and active.

There is not a richer salt region on the face of the earth than the one in Minnesota.

North Indiana Conferance and Temperance.

The following Report and Resolutions adopted by the North Indiana Conference at Fort Wayne, are to the point. When all religious bodies take as high ground on the subject we shall look for progress. We hope the Church will act fully up to the spirit of the resolutions:

The committee to whom was referred the subject of Temperance, respectfully present the following as their report, to-wit:

1. *Resolved*, That the use of intoxicating liquor to any extent, as a beverage, is to be deeply deplored and deprecated, as tending to the forming and maturing of pernicious habits, and leading by natural consequence to diversified crime, wide-spread misery, and the final ruin of many souls for whom Christ died.

2. *Resolved*, That the high moral and religious principles embraced in the cause of temperance, are far above the interest of merely party politics in importance.

3. *Resolved*, That we greatly rejoice in the manifestations of public sentiment on this subject, and that we will never cease to agitate it until the strong arm of the law shall save us from the ill-boding manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks.

4. *Resolved*, That we affectionately but earnestly advise all concerned, to lay aside all merely party alliances, and to promote to office only such as will be true to the principles of the temperance reformation.

5. *Resolved*, That we will heartily cooperate with the friends of temperance every where, in any prudent effort for the advancement of this good cause.

6. *Resolved*, That as ministers of Christ, we will not fail to preach, once at least, in all our appointments, against this great and crying sin of our land.

7. *Resolved*, That each minister and preacher in charge, in the bounds of this Conference, be requested to read a copy of these resolutions to those with whom they shall be sent to labor.

8. *Resolved*, That we forward a copy of these resolutions to the Western Christian Advocate and to the Temperance Chart, and that friendly papers throughout this State be requested to copy.

Adopted unanimously.

The following resolutions offered by W. H. Goode, and seconded by W. Wilson, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It is well known that there are established on the Steam-boats of our Western Lakes and Rivers, saloons for the retailing of intoxicating liquors; Therefore,

Resolved, That the interest and safety of the traveling public demand the immediate abandonment of the practice.

Resolved, That from our extensive acquaintance with the condition of the country, and with public sentiment on the subject, we are led to the conviction that the public good does *now* demand, and that public sentiment will *now* sustain strong legislative enactment, prohibitory of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks.

Maine Election.

This election turned wholly on the celebrated Liquor Law, and to show how popular that law is at home, we publish full returns as far as received.

No danger of Maine—she has tried the Law faithfully, and in a direct issue upon it, not more than 20,000 votes in the whole State can be found against it.

Although Gov. Hubbard has received a very large vote, there is no choice by the people. It is a point deserving of notice, that where the law has been enforced most generally, Gov. Hubbard's vote is largely increased.

The Legislature elected is *strong for the Law,*—of this *there is no doubt.* The Law is safe,—safe now, and safe forever! This may be set down as a "fixed fact."

Notwithstanding the gold of Boston distillers and rumsellers, (or of this *genus* in New England, perhaps we should say, for we hear of one Connecticut man's paying $300,)—notwithstanding this gold has been poured into the State as freely as water,—notwithstanding the threat of these gentry, that they (we give *their* language) "would smother the brat in its birth place,"—notwithstanding all the bribery and corruption of the whole unrighteous league of rum and Mammon,—The Law is Safe!

Returns from 269 towns, give Hubbard 33,080; Crosby, 24,778; Chandler, rum candidate, 18,210; and Holmes, 1,112.

Every member elected to the Senate so far as heard from, except three, are for the Law.

In the House of Representatives so far as heard from, 61 Law and 7 anti-Law members are elected.

Three Whigs and three Democrats elected to Congress.

A prominent friend, writing from Portland under date of the 15th inst., says:

"Our election was most glorious. EVERY SENATOR *elected* is pledged to the Maine Law, and more *than three-fourths* of the Representatives are Maine law men. The law stands stronger to-day than ever before."

Better and Better.

Progress of the Maine Law.

There is to us no more delightful theme upon which to think and write at the present time, than on the progressive movement of this new lever for civilizing and evangelizing the world. The Maine Law is now doing more in our estimation to aid the progress of morality and true religion, than all other human laws combined, and for this reason we hail it as a harbinger of the millenial glory, for who in his senses can think that the millenium is to dawn on the earth while Rum reigns and rules the nations. For this reason we take particular pains to keep our readers posted up on the triumphs of the Law. The following shows some of its progress:

Maine.—The two days Convention held at Bangor, the past week, is reported to have been another large and enthusiastic affair. The utmost confidence that the Law will be sustained, prevails. Another subscription was taken up in behalf of the cause, swelling the amount subscribed at the three Conventions, to about $4,000.—The result will soon be known.

Rhode Island.—The law is doing its work, very generally, to the entire satisfaction of its friends, and receiving the usual amount of censure and falsehoods of its enemies. At Newport the cases of prosecution that caused such an *up-rising* and *down-falling* of spirits, *chivalric and ardent*, were to be tried last Tuesday, after being laid over half a dozen or less times. The Newport rummies "die hard," but there is no escape,

The *Newport Mercury*, a paper not over favorable to the law, in speaking of the attempts to resist the execution of the law in that city, very truly and justly remarks:

"Do those who thus resist the law, and roughly handle its agents, (let them be who or what they may) think that such measures will free them from surveillance? if so, they have been poorly schooled. No! men who do not wholly approve of the Maine Law as a law, (and we are among the number,) are ready to sustain and uphold it, so long as it is on the statute, nor will they countenance any illegal attempts to overthrow it. Let those who are its bitterest enemies fight against it, let them appeal to the worst passions and inflame the minds of bodies already inflamed, they will find in the end that they have strengthened the arm that holds them in check, and that their miserable attempts to gag the law have ended in their own overthrow and the disgrace of a town that until now was looked upon as the pattern of propriety and respectability."

Massachusetts.—Aside from Boston, is every where experiencing the good effects of the law. We quote the results in two or three cities, which may be taken as a fair index of others throughout the State. The whole number of commitments to the watch house in *Lowell*, for the month ending July 22d, was for drunkenness 81, reported drunk, but not arrested, 160; total, 244. For the month ending August 22d, commitments for drunkenness, 20; reported but not arrested, 40; total, 60. Decrease, 75 per cent. The report of the Mayor of Lowell is, "that the Law is respected and generally observed," and that "the open sale of liquor has been suspended."

The Essex County *Freeman*, published at Salem, says of that city:

"The operations of the law in Salem, has been very satisfactory. Thus far, since the law went into operation, there has been but one arrest for drunkenness, and in that case the person arrested said he obtained his liquor in Boston. Before the law went into operation, the arrests for drunkenness and petty crimes of which drunkenness is the cause, averaged *one a day*, besides three or four commitments to the almshouse per week. The police themselves are surprised at the sudden and beneficial change."

In Taunton, the change is said to be still more perceptable. Taunton contains 11,000 inhabitants and has been as badly rum cursed, as any town in the State. "Rum hollow," says the *Life Boat*, "of State-wide notoriety, a place where four roads meet, was literally filled with grog shops, and by which ladies have feared to pass (although in the very heart of the city,) has been actually purged of the vile traffic. Not a rum shop now exists. The change in this place is so perceptable, that the remark, 'what a difference,' is in every body's mouth."

A large number of the most influential citizens of Boston, have petitioned the Mayor and Alderman to take immediate measures to enforce the law. The exit of

Mayor Seaver, and rum associates, will be as inglorious as his administration is now despised. *His* reign is short!

We perceive by the Commonwealth, that Mr. Drew, of the Nahant Hotel, has been "outraged;" and we give the facts as clipped from that paper:

"A warrant was issued on Saturday against Mr. Drew of Nahant Hotel, and placed in the hands of Marshal Thurston, who repaired at once with a posse, consisting of constables Holt, Stone, Johnson, Dow, and Jeffreys, to execute it. Mr. Drew stated that he had no liquor on the premises, when the officers proceeded to test the truth of his statement. On arriving at the bar room, they were told by the keeper that all the liquor was under attachment, and being keeper, forbid them taking it. He was politely informed by the Marshal that "he should assume the responsibility." Thirteen demijohns and six decanters, of various kinds of liquor, were seized, all of which were deposited in a wagon and started for Lynn. The wagon had proceeded but a short distance, when the horse was 'seized' by the head, and some thirty or forty waiters and hostlers made an attempt to seize the liquor. The officers came to the rescue, when a general melee ensued. Some few hard blows were given and of course taken, but no claret was spilled except what came from the demijohns. Two of them were broken."

A hogshead of N. E. Rum was seized at Oxford, Mass., last week. It had no direction, but the authorities supposing it was intended for unlawful sale, took possession till it should be called for.

First Seizure of Liquors in Taunton.—Twelve casks containing various kinds of liquors, valued at $350 were taken yesterday from a cellar in Crandell's Block, by officers Babbitt and Carrier, and deposited to await investigation to-day. They belonged to Joshua Dean, who keeps a victualing saloon. The seizure attracted a crowd of one or two hundred persons, but no "intervention" was offered.—*Taunton (Mass.) Gazette, 25th.*

The Bostonians are executing the liquor law without trouble. Several seizures have been made, and the liquor poured into the old Revolutionary *tea-pot*,—Boston harbor. Several dodges have been resorted to in different parts of the State, but they are of no use. They cannot dodge Neal Dow's gun.

On Monday, a petition was presented to the Mayor and Alderman, signed by some of the most respectable merchants and others of that city praying that board 'to take such immediate measures as will fully carry out and enforce the provisions of the law recently enacted by the Legislature of this State.'

'We do this,' they continue, 'in the full assurance that vigorous action on your part will result in incalculable good, while the pecuniary benefit will be apparrent to every mind.' Among the signers to this petition, are Amos A. Lawrence, Samuel Appleton, Amos Lawrence, Daniel Denney, George P. Bangs, John C. Warren, Stephen Fairbanks, William R. Lovejoy, Samuel Hall, and Henry Plympton.

On Wednesday, the second trial under the new law took place in Milford, which excited great interest, from the fact that the person complained of, Mr. E. M. Hillard, a druggist, has kept a fashionable drinking place. He was found guilty, and fined by Mr. Justice Holbrook, of Upton, and appealed his case.

Woonsocket, R. I.—On Tuesday, Sept. 7th, Mr. Causiel and Mrs. Gattler, visited by the officer, on warrants drawn by L. Barnold, Esq., for selling liquors contrary to the law, were found guilty on three counts each, and in default of payment, committed to jail.

New Bedford.—Last week the police entered the store of Eleazar Philips, and seized thirteen barrels of liquors and all the apparatus for selling. The liquors were declared forfeited and Philips fined $20 and costs. He appealed and filed bonds as required by law.

South Deerfield.—The Spy of Monday says:

"No less than 12 different liquor suits have grown out of the sale of spirits at the late muster ground at South Deerfield. Nine of the cases have been tried, and the defendants—seven in number—convicted and fined. One of them, H. S. Robbins, of Greenfield, appealed, and the rest paid up, save one, who will probably have to go to jail. Three cases remain to be tried."

Lowell.—The city Marshal searched the grocery of Patrick Berrian, on Friday last. They found some thirty gallons of liquors which they seized. A like visit was paid to Thomas Riley, and 15 or 20 gallons of the same sort was taken, lest Thomas should make a bad use of it.

So wealthy is the city of New Bedford, that were its property divided between every man, woman, and child in the city, each would have upwards of $1,000. We doubt if there is another like place in the country. There are 18,000 inhabitants.

Correspondence.

For the Temperance Chart.

Intemperance.

Of all the passions that agitate the human breast, there is none probably more destructive to happiness than intemperance. It is as cruel as the grave and as uncompromising as death. Those who have not fortitude enough to keep from the intoxicating bowl, are characteristic of a low and groveling mind; destitute of ennobling qualities which promote their own happiness and also the happiness of those around them.

There is a great contrast between a temperate and an intemperate man. Go to the house where there is no variety of strong drink placed in the corner of the cupboard or room, and see what happiness there is in that home circle. The wife goes cheerfully about her house-hold singing some low melody; and when the loved husband and father is on his way home he hears the sweet cadence of her silvery voice, reverberating through the air as the wings of zephyr gently sweeps it onward; as he approaches still nearer he can see his laughing children playing upon the green—the moment they see his tall and erect form they leave their toys and all running "to see who will get the first kiss from Papa." * * * * *

Now dear reader, with your permission we will take a hasty leave of this happy family and draw an imperfect picture of the drunkard's home. There is the deserted wife and starving children crying for bread. What can that poor suffering wife do? Must she be punished for the misconduct of her husband? *Husband*, no he is not worthy of that name. He, who does not possess the feelings and susceptibilities of humanity no more than to take the small pittance, which his wife had toiled for, while he was in some gambling saloon, does not deserve that title. Is it not so reader? Is there not many a woman who toils weekly, and the moment she receives her reward, does not her drunken husband come swaggering into the room, commanding her to give him what money she had? Does not that woman on her bended knee, implore him to leave her her weekly support? Does not he, like some tyrant, roughly dash her from his path, grasps her money with a monster's delight as he rolls his red eyes over it, and leaves the room, only to renew his tyranny when he has that spent? Alas it is too true.

Her former friends respect her no more than they do her husband. Why? because she is a drunkard's wife. When I think how my sex *have* suffered and *will* suffer, it makes me feel an involuntary conviction that I have the strength of Sampson. Would that I had! I would set fire to every house that contains any kind of intoxicating drinks, and like the mighty Goliah, I would look scornfully upon the surrounding multitude who might try to oppose me.

Oh! what would we not do to keep our fellow men from so great a violation of the laws of God. Think young man. Rush not on your mad career without a second thought. Think of the destiny that awaits you. Think what you *will* come to, and what you *might* come to. Think how the clouds of adversity are lowering around your mother's once bright path, and how she has knelt by your bedside at the holy midnight hour, praying for a supernatural Power to stop you before you plunge deeper into the dark shades of oblivion, or the great abyss which is ever ready to shut the glories of God from you. While you, yes *you* are killing that blessed Parent inch by inch. For all the endearing epithets and caresses which she has bestowed upon you, and now in her old age, when she most deserves your help and sympathy, you madly rush on and grasp the poison cup, never returning her one kind word or one kind look, but broken hearted you will carry her to the grave.

Once again I beseech you, to stop and think, and let your name be echoed loudly by the clarion of fame, and you will receive your reward, both on earth and in heaven. Ella Gray.

For the Temperance Chart.

Mt. Sterling, Sept. 3, 1852.

Bro. Woodward:—Through the columns of your excellent periodical, I wish to say a few things in regard to the temperance cause. Although but a boy, I feel it my duty as a philanthropist, and as a person that regards the interests of his country, to say one word, and should it not edify your readers, it will relieve my own mind.

The cry of the aristocratic part of our community has been "*moral suasion*," and to *license* demons to deal out the fire-waters of hell to erring men. Now Mr. Editor, we go in heart and hand for moral suasion, so far as it can be effective of good; but it will never entirely assuage the waters of dissipation, nor dry up the tears of forlorn and stricken families, nor banish the dreadful curse of intemperance from our (*might be*) happy country, as long as we allow liquor aspirants to have the despotic rule.

To the candid mind we would say, how long—Oh! how long—shall we stop our ears to reason, and to the cries and shrieks of broken-hearted mothers, as they reflect that their bosom friend fills a drunkard's grave, and in all probability the little darling prattler will be allured into the same vice? How long shall our legislative body, who have the power to enact such laws as will be for the amelioration and bettering of the condition of mankind, look with sarcastic grins on the thousands of names sent up in memorial form for the enactment of laws to restrict the liquor traffic? We appeal unto you, ye many friends of temperance! Let us be up and at our posts, and don't talk to us of moral suasion for the man who will knowingly and with a stern countenance take the life of his fellow-man, by dealing out to him accursed poison. Let us have *legal suasion*, and that of the severest kind. This is the only way we can save our country from misery's flood—the only way we can aid the suffering petitioner—the way we can stop crime of every sort, and make the homes of miserable families homes of peace and plenty. In order that this be done, there must be a concert of action; we must come up to the polls, and elect men, regardless of party, who will advocate temperance principles—who have the interest of the people at heart, and not their pockets. Let us try it. The result will be charming, and may God smile on our efforts, that we may keep the liquor aspirants at their homes until they become temperance advocates.

And now a word from our Division—Mt. Sterling, No. 120. We are coming bravely and manfully to the work. With the friends of temperance in Ohio and Switzerland counties, we purpose holding a mass meeting at Enterprise, on the 8th inst., in order to discuss the subject, and concert measures to crush the hydra-headed monster. With our sister Divisions and friends of temperance, we will have a grand rallying and shaking of the dry bones before we leave, for we purpose staying two or three days, or anyhow until we see the slain breathe.

The ladies—may Heaven protect them!—are our advocates. We still have a few of the '*Devil's Express Offices*' in our community, and we understand from correct authority that some ladies living near one of them intend to tar and feather the front side of it. We say, success to them, and if this will not do, let them copy the example of a lady living in Wayne county: that is, make a total smash of bottles and windows. Yes, "they have a right so to do. If the freemen of America will not protect the homes of families, and the interests confided to their keeping, the women themselves will rise indignantly, and strike at the enemy of their homes. The cheek should burn with shame, when woman is driven to seek that protection which Government and recreant men deny her."

Yours, in Love, Purity. and Fidelity,

James W. Harbin, R. S.

From the White River Standard.

Temperance Convention.

At a recent meeting of the numerous friends of temperance, assembled at Dover Hill, Martin county, Ind., D. R. Donahue was nominated to represent them in the next Legislature; and the follawing preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The great cause of temperance in this State has an earnest demand upon all lovers of sobriety and good morals, and the cause generally has heretofore received the neglect of all classes of society, from a want of due consideration of its importance, while others, from interested motives or careless indifference to the destructive influences of the liquor traffic, have combined all their energies and exerted all their influence to extend the evils of intoxication by voting for intemperate men, (or those favorable to the traffic,) and by refusing to legislate against the same, or even respectfully to respond to the ardent wishes of over one hundred thousand petitioners sent up to our last Representative and Senatorial bodies; therefore

Resolved, That as honest men—who desire the happiness and welfare of all—we do earnestly believe it to be our duty to do all we honorably can, to suppress and dry up the gushing streams of intemperance, which are deluging and destroying our neighbors and children—by turning our influence and support against the evil in every form.

Resolved, That we believe "moral suasion" alone entirely incompetent to the task of putting down the traffic in alcoholic drinks, as past experience has proved, and that it can only be suppressed by bringing the strong arm of the *law* to bear *stringently* upon it.

Resolved, That it is as reasonable to legislate against this evil as against any other, for none equals it in magnitude.

Resolved, That we have at heart the great cause of temperance, and cherish the intention of zealously promoting its interests, by supporting temperance men and temperance measures alone—so far as in our judgment may seem practicable.

Resolved, That we disclaim all connection with any political or Free Soil party, and that we support our men upon the great principles of temperance, sobriety, and intelligence.

Resolved, That we will not encourage by our votes any man for office, who is opposed to stringent legislation upon this subject, or who will connive at or engage in the liquor traffic, by treating for votes, or otherwise striving to make our voters drunk to influence their election.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be furnished for publication in the "White River Standard."

Items of News.

Hay is selling in many places in New York and New England at $20 per ton.

John H. W. Hawkins is laboring in Rhode Island.

The total length of the Mississippi river, with all its tributaries, is 51,100 miles.

Solomon D. Hubbard, of Connecticut, has been appointed Post Master General.

The tobacco crop in Virginia this year is better than it has been for some years.

The receipts of gold at the Philadelphia mint, from the 1st to the 4th of September inclusive, have been about $2,255,000.

Col. Sherwood, of Auburn, recently sold a bull calf, and a two year old bull, for $600. They were taken to Indiana.

The amount of U. S. Treasury notes outstanding on the first inst., was $127,-661 94.

The female Collegiate institute, at Griffin, South Carolina, was destroyed by fire on the 6th inst.

The shipments of lead from Potosi, Wisconsin, since March, 1852, amount to 2,-083,550 lbs.

The anniversary of the death of Gen. Lopez, was duly observed by the friends of Cuba, in Savannah, Ga.

A farmer near Bangor, Me., had a yield of 100 bushels of wheat per acre, on a large lot.

Ten thousand men are advertised for by the Illinois Central Railroad Co., to work in the cnnstruction of the road.

Milwaukie has contributed $396 in money and $432 in clothing, for the relief of the destitute Emigrants in that city from the ill-fated Atlantic.

A Scamp in Philadelphia has been made to pay a fine of $4 50 for cutting a poor wash-woman's clothes line, thus interrupting her business.

A great eruption of Mount Etna took place on the 20th of August. It is feared several villages will be destroyed by the lava.

A drunken fellow in Cincinnati, the othnight attempted to whip his wife, but she tied him and marched him to the watch house.

During the present year, there have passed through Iowa City, about 40,000 emigrants for California, and 10,600 for Oregon.

Since the 23d of April last, the Mayor of Pittsburgh has had before him 683 persons, for drunkenness, vagrancy, and disorderly conduct alone.

The number of shoes made in Lynn last year, was 4,571,400 pairs—or 14,000 pairs per day—or 1,200 pairs per hour—or 20 pairs per minute—or one pair every three seconds.

The Washington Telegraph says that a patent right has been recently granted to a citizen of Ohio, for the preservation of fresh butter, by a chemical process, to stand any climate for any time.

The New Orleans papers describe the procession and celebration which took place in that city on the anniversary of the death of Lopez as exceedingly large and imposing.

There are in Virginia 550 Baptist churches, 90,000 members, and 413 ministers. The Rev. John Clay, the father of Henry Clay, was a Baptist preacher, and resided in Hanover county.

Gen. Waddy Thompson in a three week's visit to the Cherokee Indians, did not see a ragged, dirty, or *drunken* Indian. The laws against the traffic in rum are very stringent.

A woman under the influence of delirium tremens got upon the roof of a house in Lehigh street, Boston, on Monday night. She was rescued by the watch, not without considerable trouble however.

Contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art.—The fact that *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral* is a chemical discovery, may explain why the distinguished Professors of that Science, (Silliman, Hitchcock, Webster, and Cleveland,) have given their certificates in its favor. None could better judge of its merits than these eminent men, and their names would be a sufficient guarantee of its value, if experience had not already proven to the public that it is one of the most effectual remedies for affections of the throat and lungs ever before them. *Scientific Review.*

Definition of a Husband.—The English language is a copiousone. If we had not been previously aware of the fact, it would have been made evident to our understanding by reading the following paragraph in a Scotch paper:

What is a husband? Hear a lady's definition: "He is," said she, "a snarling, crusty, sullen, testy, froward, cross, gruffy, moody, crabbed, snappish, tart, splenetic, surly, dry, brutish, fierce, morose, waspish, currish, boorish, fretful, peevish, huffish, sulky, touchy, fractious, rugged, blustering, captious, ill-natured, rusty, churlish, growling, maundering, uppish, stern, grating, fumpish, ill-humorsome, envious dog in a manger, who neither eats himself, nor lets others eat."

Purity of Elections.—Henry B. Belt, the defeated candidate for Sheriff, in St. Louis county, Mo., has given notice that he will contest the election of John M. Wimer, on the ground that four hundred and fourteen persons, whose names he gives, voted, who were not citizens of the United States; that one hundred and sixty-four voted twice; thirty voted three times; and nine voted four times, and eight voted five times; and gives the name of each individual. The elections in Missouri must be conducted curiously.

A Negro's idea of love, as given by one of the Ethiopian Serenaders—"Ah, nigger! feel as if he was up in de clouds, between two hot buckwheat cakes, and all de angels was pourin' down 'lasses on me!'

Three Cent Pieces.–1,436,600 of these little useful fellows, were coined in last month. The coinage also includes 1100 silver dollars, and 15,500 half dollars, besides $10,000 worth of dimes and half dimes.

During July 1949 cases were brought before the sitting magistrate at the Toombs in New York city.

☞ Col. Alexander W. Russell, postmaster of this city, died at his residence here on Friday morning, Oct. 1st. He was an old citizen, and universally respected.

Acknowledgments

Bro. J. W. Fugit, Clifty, sends $1 for 2 copies of the Chart.

Bro. G. W. Glover, Evansville, sends $10 for 20 copies.

Bro. Parsley sends subscribers as follows: Auburn 5, Spencerville 1, Orland 12, Angola 14, Lima 5.

Bro. R. M. McGrath, Lafayette, sends $1 50, and 3 names.

Bro. J. E. Clarke, New Harmony, sends $2 for 4 copies.

Bro. W. Worthington, Attica, sends 50 cents for 1 copy.

Bro. D. Wiley, Richmond, sends $8, and 16 names.

Notice.

The Seventh Annual Session of the Grand Division S. of T. of Indiana, will be held at Temperance Hall, in the city of Indianapolis, commencing on Monday, October 25th, 1852, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

New members are particularly requested to be present at the first session.

C. WOODWARD, *Grand Scribe.*

September, 1852.

Notice.

The Annual Session of the Grand Union of the Daughters of Temperance, will convene in ———, in this City, on Wednesday the 27th of October, 1852, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All Subordinate Unions are earnestly solicited to send up their delegates, and also to forward their quarterly returns immediately after the election of officers.

By order of the Grand Presiding Sister.

ELIZA RICHMOND, G. S. S.

The Grand Section of Indiana, Will hold its Fifth Annual Session at Indianapolis, commencing on Monday, the 25th of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in Temperance Hall. It is hoped the Sections generally will be represented.

HENRY OHR, G. S.

September 18th, 1852.

DEATHS.

Died—In New Castle, Ind., Sept. 25, Bro. Jefferson Rader, a member of New Castle Division, No. 80, S. of T.

In Plymouth, Ind., Sep. 24. Bro. Joseph Clever, a member of Plymouth Division, No. 107, S. of T.

The Divisions passed the usual resolutions.

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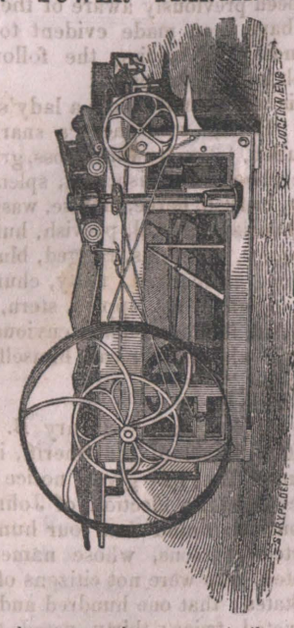

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HAVING contracted for the printing of the Grand Division S. of T., I will keep a form of the Constitution and By-laws of Subordinate Divisions, constantly in type, and when the alterations from the form furnished by the Grand Division is small, will furnish them at the following rates:

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Indianapolis, June, 1852. JOHN H. OHR.

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A draught that mantles high,
And seems to lift this earthly frame,
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From its agreeable effect in these cases, many find themselves unwilling to forego its use when the necessity for it has ceased.

From two eminent Physicians in

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FOR CROUP. Give an emetic of antimony, to be followed by large and frequent doses of the Cherry Pectoral, until it subdues the disease. If taken in season, it will not fail to cure.

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Our clergyman of the Baptist Church says that during the run of Influenza here this season, he has seen cures from your medicine, he could scarcely have believed without seeing.

Yours respectfully, J. D. SINCLAIR,
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From the distinguished Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica, Bowdoin College.

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VOL. II. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1852. NO. 16.

THE TEMPERANCE CHART,

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Edited by C. Woodward, G. S.,

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POETRY.

The Prairie on Fire.

BY GEORGE P. MORRIS.

The following ballad is founded, in part, upon a thrilling story of the West, related by Mr. Cooper, the novelist.

The shades of evening closed around
The boundless prairies of the West,
As, grouped in sadness on the ground,
A band of pilgrims leaned to rest;
Upon the tangled weeds were laid
The mother and her eldest born,
Who slept while others watched and pray'd
And thus the weary night went on.

Thick darkness shrouded earth and sky,
When, on the morning winds there came
The Teton's shrill and thrilling cry,
And heaven was pierced with shafts of flame.
The sun seemed rising through the haze,
But with an aspect dread and dire!
The very air appeared to blaze!
Oh, God! the prairie was on fire!

Around the centre of the plain
A belt of flame retreat denied,
And like a furnace glowed the train
That walled them in on every side;
And onward rolled the torrent wild—
Wreaths of dense smoke obscured the sky!
Down knelt the mother and her child,
And all, save one, shrieked out—"We die!"

"Not so!" he cried; "help, clear the sedge!
"Strip bare a circle to the land!"
That done, he hastened to its edge
And grasped a rifle in his hand;
Dried weeds he held beside the pan,
Which kindled at a flash, the mass!
Now "fire fight fire!" he said, as ran
The forked flames among the grass.

On three sides soon the torrents flew,
But on the fourth no more it raved!
Then large and broad the circle grew,
And thus the pilgrim band was saved!
The flames receded far and wide,
The mother had not prayed in vain!
God had the Teton's arts defied!
His scythe of fire had swept the plain.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Selling Chickens to the Legislature.

While the Legislature of Missouri was in session, a few years ago, a green fellow from the country came to Jefferson to sell some chickens. He had about two dozen, all of which he had tied by the legs with a string, and this being divided equally, and thrown across his horse, or his shoulder, formed his mode of conveyance, leaving the fowls with their heads hanging down, with little else of them visible except their naked legs, and a promiscuous pile of outstretched wings and ruffled feathers.

After several ineffectual efforts to dispose of his load, a wag, to whom he made an offer of sale told him that he did not want chickens himself, but that perhaps he could sell them at that large stone house over there, (the Capitol,) that there was a man over there buying, on speculation, for the St. Louis market, and no doubt he could find a ready sale.

The delighted countryman, started, when his informer stopped him.

"Look here," says he, "when you get over there, go up stairs, and then turn to the left. The man stops in that large room. You will find him sitting up at the other end of the room, and is now engaged, with a number of fellows buying chickens. If a man at the door should stop you, don't mind him but go right ahead.

Following the directions, our friend soon found himself at the door of the House of Representatives. To open it and enter was but the work of a moment. Taking from his shoulder the string of chickens, and giving them a shake to freshen them, he commenced his journey towards the Speaker's chair, the fowls in the meantime, loudly expressing from the half formed *crow* to the harsh *quack*, their bodily pain.

"I say, sir,"—— Here he advanced about half way down the aisle, when he was seized by Major Jackson, the doorkeeper, who happened to be returning from the Clerk's desk.

"What the devil are you doing with these chickens; get out, sir, get out," whispered the doorkeeper.

"No you don't, though, you can't come that game over me. You've got chickens yourself for sale; get out yourself, and let me sell mine. I say, sir (in a louder tone to the Speaker) are you buying chickens here to-day? I've got some prime ones here."

And he held up his string and shook his fowls until their music made the walls echo.

"Let me go, sir," (to the doorkeeper) "let me go, I say. Fine large chickens, (to the Speaker) only six bits a dozen."

"Where's the Sergeant-at-arms," roared the Speaker—"take that man out."

"Now don't will you, I ain't hard to trade with. You let me go (to the doorkeeper,) you've sold your chickens, now let me have a chance. I say sir, (to the Speaker in a louder tone,) are you buying chickens to"—

"Go ahead! At him again. That's right!" whispered some of the opposition members, who could command gravity enough to speak—"at him again! He'll buy them! He only wants you to take less—at him again."

"I say sir, (in a louder tone to the Speaker)—cuss your pictures, let me go—fair play—two to one ain't fair (to the Doorkeeper and Sergeant-at-arms,) let me go; I say, sir, you up there (to the Speaker,) you can have 'em for six bits! won't take a cent less. Take 'em home and eat 'em myself before I'll take—— Drat your hides, don't shove so hard, will you! you'll hurt them chickens, and they have had a travel of it to day, anyhow. I say, you sir, up there."

Here the voice was lost by the closing of the door. An adjournment was moved and carried, and the members almost frantic with mirth, rushed out to find our friend in high altercation with the doorkeeper about the meanness of selling his chickens and letting nobody sell theirs, adding that "if he could jest see that man up there by himself, he'd be bound they could make a trade, and that no man could afford to raise chickens for less than six bits."

The members bought his fowls by a pony purse, and our friend left the Capitol, saying as he went down stairs.

"Well, this is the darndest, roughest place for selling chickens that I ever come across, sure."—*Spirit of the Times.*

Effect of Railroads on Commercial Cities.

Mr. Poor, of the *American Railroad Journal*, in a brief editorial, gives a most striking as well as correct illustration of the effect of railroads in enlarging the circle of business of cities, as follows:

"The city of New York is now accessible from every part of New England (with the exception of the eastern part of Maine,) and the State of New York by one day's journey on railroads. A traveler may leave Waterville, (Me.,) which is 430 miles distant from New York; Montreal, Canada, which is 400; and Dunkirk and Buffalo, which are about 470, in the morning, and reach the city the same evening by continuous lines of railroad, at an average charge of two cents per mile. Light articles of freight, newspapers, &c., are forwarded to, and received from the same points with equal dispatch—so that the six millions of people residing within the States named, are within one day's time of this city.—And in the evening, the most remote parts of it are, in the ordinary course of the mail, put into the possession of our morning news; and, on the other hand, our shops and the stands in our markets display the delicacies and dainties which the morning light shone upon some 400 miles distant. The whole country within this distance, by means of railroads, is made the market garden of the city, and every inhabitant is brought into as intimate relation to it, as was the person who lived within 30 miles a few years since. A trip of a day is now sufficient to bring nearly every inhabitant of New York and New England to this city, and who may, if they choose, return home the next.

"These facts will serve to show the influence that railroads are exerting, in the facilities they give in the movement of persons and property. To a city they increase the area of country tributary to it in a much greater ratio than the length of their lines. To give a clearer idea we will briefly illustrate this proposition. We will assume that the speed of the ordinary loaded team on common roads is two and a half miles per hour, for 12 hours, which will give 30 miles as the extent of a day's travel, and 60 miles as the diameter of the circle from which a city without railroads could draw its daily supplies of food, &c. This would give an area of country of not far from 2,700 square miles.

"The freight train on a railroad moves at an average rate of 12 miles an hour, or 288 miles in 24 hours. The circle within daily reach of a city by freight trains on railroads would be 576 miles, embracing an area of 12,476 square miles, or more than 46 times greater than the circle within reach of the same point by the ordinary wagon! By the use of railroads, therefore, a city increases its capacity for business, as well as its supplies of food, and all the articles used in the economy of life, 4,600 per cent!

"It will be found upon calculation that the difference in cost of the two modes of carriage supposed, is in about the same ratio as the above distances.

"The above statements are a most striking, as well as correct illustration, of the value of railroads, and demonstrative most clearly of their importance in increasing the business of commercial or trading points, and prove how necessary they are to farming communities, in creating a value for their products, in opening a market for them. They explain the rapid growth of cities that are the termini of a large number of railroads, and the rapid appreciation in the value of the country they traverse. With an ordinary road, a farmer living sixty miles from a city may be without a market for many of his most important articles of produce from cost of transportation, while another living upon a railroad but 400 miles from the same point, finds a ready sale for all he can raise at remunerating rates."

Cloves.

Cloves are the unopened flowers of a small ever green tree that resembles in appearance the laurel or the bay. It is a native of Molucca, or Spice Islands, but has been carried to all the warmer parts of the world, and is largely cultivated in the tropical regions of America. The flowers are small in size, and grow in large numbers in clusters at the very ends of the branches. The cloves we use, are the flowers gathered before they have opened, and are yet green. After being gathered they are smoked by a wood fire, and then dried in the sun. Each clove consists of two parts, a round head, which is the four petals or leaves of the flower rolled up, enclosing a number of small stocks or filaments; the other part of the clove is terminated with four points; and is, in fact, the flower cup, and the unripe seed vessel.—All these parts may be distinctly shown if a few leaves are soaked for a short time in hot water when the leaves of the flowers soften and readily unroll. The smell of the cloves is very strong and aromantic, but unpleasant. Their taste is pungent, acrid and lasting. Both the taste and the smell depend on the quantity of oil they contain. Sometimes the oil is separated from the cloves before they are sold and the odor and taste in consequence is much weakened by this proceeding.

"My lad," said a traveler to a little fellow, whom he met clothed in "pants" and roundabout, but without a very necessary article of apparel; "my lad, where's your shirt?"

"Mammy's washing it."

"Have you no other?"

"No other!" exclaimed the urchin, with indignant scorn; "would you want a body to have a *thousand* shirts?"

Demand for Machinery.

Never, we believe, was such demand for machinery known among us. This is attributed to various causes. One is the tariff, the rates of which being in favor of articles made in foreign countries, and against our own manufactures, our engineers and machinists have been obliged to exert their ingenuity to the utmost, and incessant labor, toil, and experiments, to devise new and cheaper machines, and ways for the prosecution of their various arts and trades, in order to compete in their productions with those imported into this country from abroad. Another is the growing liberality of our capitalists, and the better disposition evinced by them in bringing out and establishing new invention apparatus, and manufacture.

On these and other accounts all the machine and work shops are full of orders and industrious and skillful workmen who readily command good wages, and who, as well as the proprietors, are doing a prosperous business. So numerous and pressing are the wants of the people of New England, in respect to articles of machinery and almost every description of work; and so numerous and largely increasing do the orders upon our artizans and engineers promise to be from all sections of the country, that we should not be in the slightest degree be surprised if the various work shops and machine establishments in Boston and the several towns bordering upon it, should be more than double in number and in the amount of hands employed, materials used, and work done, within less than three years from this time.—*Boston Transcript.*

Poverty and Debt.

Poverty, says Douglas Jerrold, is a bitter draught, but may, even sometimes with advantage, be gulped down. Though the drinker makes wry faces, there may, after all, be wholesome goodness in the cup. But debt, however courteously it be offered, is the cup of a siren, and the wine, spiced and delicious though it be, a subtle poison. The man out of debt, though with a flaw in his jerkin, a crack in his shoe-leather, and a hole in his hat, is still the son of liberty, free as the singing lark above him; but the debtor, though clothed in the utmost bravery, what is he but a serf upon a holiday—a slave to be reclaimed at any instant by his owner, the creditor? My son, if poor, see wine in the running spring; let thy mouth water at the last week's roll; think none the less of a coat because it is threadbare; and acknowledge a white-washed garret the fittest housing place for a gentleman. Do this, and shun debt. So shall thy heart be at peace, and the sheriff be confounded.

Canine Sagacity.

An English officer, who had occasion, when in Paris, to pass one of the bridges on the Seine, had his boots, which had been previously well polished, dirtied by a poodle dog rubbing against them. The same circumstance having occurred more than once, his curiosity was excited, and he watched the dog. He saw him roll himself in the mud of the river, and then watch for a person with well polished boots, against which he contrived to rub himself. Finding that a shoe-black was the owner of the dog, he taxed him with the artifice; and, after a little hesitation, he confessed that he had taught the dog the trick, in order to procure customers for himself.—The officer being much struck with the dog's sagacity, purchased him at a high price, and took him to England. He kept him tied up some time in London, and then released him. The dog remained with him a day or two, and then made his escape. A fortnight afterwards he was found with his former master, pursuing his old trade of dirtying gentlemen's boots on the bridge.

CARELESS.—Tom bought a gallon of Otard at Brady's to take home, and by way of a label, wrote his name upon a card, which happened to be the seven of clubs. and tied it to the handle. Alderman C. coming along, observed the jug, and remarked, "That's an awful careless way to leave that liquor."

"Why so?" said Tom.

"Why? Because somebody might come along with the eight spot and take it!"—Tom froze to the handle and put out with it.—*Det. Advertiser.*

The Duke of Wellington, of Waterloo memory, died on the 14th ult.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

A Rum Shop Closed by the Ladies.

A correspondent writing from Michigan to the Mome Missionary, says:

Certain efforts put forth by our ladies in furtherance of the temperance cause deserve mention:

In a section of the village, there has always been a strong public sentiment in favor of temperance, by the force of which, appropriately applied, an end has been speedily put to sundry enterprises in the way of liquor selling. But some time ago, a grocery was opened by a German, who persisted in retailing strong drink in spite of various attempts to dislodge him. He had complied with the provisions of the statute, which allows any one to sell on giving bonds to a certain amount, on the principle of the Wisconsin law.

A few weeks ago the ladies determined to take the matter in hand. Thirty-one or more of them organized themselves into companies of six each, and commenced a course of systematic visitation, one company going together each day. At first, though the man was somewhat disconcerted at the unexpected honor of a visit from six ladies, he was disposed to treat the matter as a very good joke, and facetiously recommended his liquors to his visitors. The next day, when another company called, he became angry and scolded and threatened. The day after, the visiting committee found the front door of the establishment closed against them, but speedily made their way in through the back door. By the middle of the week, the man became thoroughly alarmed, and about the hour he expected a visit, he locked his store and went away. The ladies called as usual, but, of course, without gaining admittance. About sundown, however, the man returned, and had hardly got the shop opened, and everything ready to supply his writing customers, when in filed the platoon of visitors, with their tongues unloosed, and their zeal raised to a higher pressure from having been so long repressed. On Friday, the man was gone, and his store closed the most of the day. He returned towards evening, and not daring quite yet to open his store, had stopped in at the blacksmith's shop, and was there condoling himself in fancied security, when his unwelcome visitors were again upon him with their faithful reproofs. On Saturday, not a single detachment, but the whole regiment of ladies waited upon him in a body, and labored with him sufficiently, as they thought, to last over Sabbath. Meanwhile they circulated a paper, to which they procured the signatures of most of the families in that part of the town, pledging themselves to purchase nothing at the store so long as liquor was sold there. The next week, one of the man's bondsmen left the place, and being unable to get new bail, in consequence of the movement of the ladies, he discontinued the open sale of liquor. More recently they have suspected him of selling illegally, and have appointed a committee to prosecute him.

A GO-AHEAD WOMAN.—The Lexington Sentinel says that there is now living in Holmes County, Miss., a woman who married her fifth husband September, 1823. She subsequently parted with him; and from time to time married three others, with all of whom she separated. On the day twenty-five years from her first marriage, she parted with her fourth husband, attended the funeral of her second, was re-married to her first, and the marriage ceremony was performed by her third husband. She is now living with her fifth, or rather her first husband, and doing well; and is *some woman yet.*

☞ There was great delicacy in the manner in which a foreigner, having a friend hung in this country, broke the intelligence to his relations on the other side of the water. He wrote as follows: "Your brother had been addressing a large meeting of citizens, who had manifested the deepest interest in him, when the platform upon which he stood, being, as was subsequently ascertained, very insecure, gave way, owing to which, he fell and broke his neck."

Mrs. Huntington, of Salem, Mass., rescued a youth from drowning, a few days ago. She saw him struggling in a pond, and, rushing into the water, drew him out insensible.

STATE LIBRARY INDIANAPOLIS

TEMPERANCE CHART.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 13, 1852.

☞ For the purpose of replying to the slanders of the Indiana State Sentinel before the election, we issue this number of our paper before the usual time.

Returns.

Our friends will oblige us by sending us the complexion of their Senators and Representatives elect, on the temperance question, as we wish to publish returns on that question only.

Temperance Candidates.

Sternes Fisher, Esq., is the temperance candidate for the Legislature in Wabash County, and Thomas J. Brackenridge, Esq., in Warrick County.

Death of Gov. Whitcomb.

Hon. James Whitcomb, formerly Governor of this State, and at the time of his death U. S. Senator, died in New York City, on Monday evening, October 4th.—His remains will be brought to this city for interment.

Death of G. W. P.s Mills and St. John.

Lloyd Mills, G. W. P. of the Grand Division of Western New York, died on the 12th ult., and Dr. E. St. John, G. W. P. of the Grand Division of Eastern New York, died at his residence at Ballston Spa, on the 20th.

Thus in a few short days have the Grand Divisions of our sister State, each lost an honored head.

Bro. Mills was an editor, and died of consumption at an early age, and was buried with the ceremonies of the Order he so much loved. He was an eloquent speaker and a chaste and beautiful writer. His death was that of a christian, and he rests with "the Great Patriarch above."

Bro. St. John was a physician, of whose history we know nothing, except his election one year since to the responsible office of G. W. P. of the Grand Division of Eastern New York. The N. Y. Organ promises an extended notice of each, which we may hereafter copy.

State Fair.

On the 20th inst., the State Fair commences in this city. It will be a great gathering of the masses, and a show of curiosities.

The farmer will bring his pumpkins, his corn and his potatoes—his stock and his implements of husbandry. Mechanics of various kinds will bring specimens of their manufactured articles for exhibition. Even the ladies will bring their needle-work, their quilts, and the products of their dairies, for exhibition. For all these the committee has offered large premiums. But they are evidently a partial committee.

We have looked through the whole list of premiums and find none offered for the productions of one very large class of our fellow citizens, and a class too, who of all others now need encouragement. We would therefore suggest to the committee, as perhaps it may not yet be too late, that they immediately publish a list of premiums for the best specimens of the manufactured article of the whisky-seller, that all trades may be fairly represented.

We hope the committee will bear this in mind, for this city can turn out some of the best manufacturers in this line, and as perfectly finished specimens of their work as any in the State.

Let our friends have a fair chance, and see what they can do.

Ben. Harding, a distinguished lawyer and politician of Kentucky, died, at his residence, on the 24th inst., at an advanced age.

Yeas and Nays on Temperance Bills.

Our article on this subject, published two weeks since, seems to have given great offence to a little hairy-faced cub, (not the editor,) who does up the dirty work for the Indiana State Sentinel.

He, however, managed to bottle up his wrath for a week after the paper was issued, and until he had sent an ex-member of the Indiana Legislature to ascertain the fact that the last number of the Chart to be issued before the election was on the press, so that we should have no opportunity to reply, and then he lets loose his billingsgate for the purpose of creating a false impression upon the temperance Democrats, to get them to swallow the whisky nominations of Marion county—Whig as well as Democratic, for we make no distinction when we designate them by this appellation.

To do this, he writes an article of thirty-four lines, which contains *eight deliberate falsehoods*, known to be such when written by the cub aforesaid.

First, he says we made a violent assault on Levi L. Todd. This is false. Here is all we said about Mr. Todd: "Passed 31 to 12, most of the temperance men voting against it—Mr. TODD, of this county, voting *for it*." A violent attack, surely, to tell the people how Mr. Todd voted on a temperance bill!

He says: "This article is full of gross misrepresentations and perversions, done designedly to aid the Whig candidate."—Falsehood No. 2.

Again: "The editor of the Temperance Chart is an out and out consistent Whig," (about the only truth he tells—but not *consistent* enough to swallow whisky Whig candidates,) "who cares more for the success of the Whig party than the triumph of the temperance cause." Falsehood No. 3.

"An auxiliary to the Indiana Journal." No. 4.

"The editor is supporting the whole Whig ticket, Charles Bonge and all."—Falsehood No. 5. No man ever heard us say that we would vote for Bonge, but on the contrary we have publicly declared that we should not support him.

"He can swallow the most violent anti-temperance liquor man without making a wry face, if he is a Whig, but never can vote for a Democrat, although he may be a 'grand patriarch.'" Falsehood No. 6. We expect to vote for seven Democrats at the next election, and not one of them that we know of is a "grand patriarch."

"It is not because Captain Todd is objectionable to any voter on account of his temperance views and habits; it is because he is a Democrat." No. 7.

"Democrats, be not deceived by the advice of this Whig, who would have you vote against Captain Todd for Mr. Taylor, the Whig candidate, whilst he swallows the whole Whig ticket, liquor and all."—This is No. 8. The writer knows that we do not swallow the whole Whig ticket.—We avowed in the Chart immediately after the nomination, that of ten names presented by the Whig party for county officers, we could under no circumstances vote for more than five, and some of them were hard to swallow. This the writer of the article in the Sentinel well knew.

Not satisfied, however, with this attack upon temperance and the temperance paper and its editor, he again comes out on the day of our last publication, and says many hard things, and tells more falsehoods than in the preceding article, calling the Chart a Whig paper, &c., &c.

The Sentinel says in this article that Mr. Owen's bill did not pass the House, because the bill was *amended* before it passed! We affirm that Mr. Owen's bill, although amended, did pass, and that in its main features it was the same bill still.

The Sentinel says the yeas and nays were never taken on this bill; all we say in reply to that is, we got the yeas and nays from the Sentinel itself.

The Sentinel then undertakes to prove that we gave a false face to the bill that passed the Senate. We did not pretend to publish the full bill, but stated truly what were some of its provisions, and said that Mr: Todd voted for it, and this is the *violent assault*, (although the Sentinel says it is true,) complained of as having been made by the Chart on Capt. Todd.

The Sentinel then concludes by saying that "this was a better bill than was ever before passed in either house of the Legislature of this State." Does any man believe that Holloway and Saffer, and all the leading temperance men in the Senate, and a majority of the House, who had shown a willingness to pass temperance bills, would have voted, time and again, against "the best temperance bill that ever passed either branch of the Legislature of this State, and that nine-tenths of the people would have been satisfied with?"

This story may do for the Sentinel, which is the most uncompromising enemy of temperance of any paper in Indiana, but it will not do to try and crowd such nonsense down the necks of honest temperance men, whether Democrats or Whigs.

This article was not written with any view to operate on Mr. Todd's election.—Before Mr. Todd was nominated—before he thought of being a candidate—we promised the people a list of the yeas and nays on the temperance bills; we gave them all our limited time and small space would allow, and neither the favor of the Whig party or its presses, or the fear of the Democratic party and its presses, shall swerve us one inch, from doing what we believe to be our duty.

Temperance, and temperance alone, shall be our standard of voting for the future, and we will vote for temperance men, whether they be Whigs or Democrats, Free Soilers or Independents.

If two candidates are presented us, both temperance men, we shall always vote for the Whig, and expect Democrats to vote for the Democrat, and we say *that is right*, but when one is a temperance man and the other opposes it, we vote for the temperance man if a Democrat, and ask Democrats to vote for him if a Whig.

So far we are in favor of mixing temperance with politics.

For the success of the Whig party or the defeat of the Democratic party, in the State elections, we care not a straw, only so far as that success or defeat elects true temperance men, and for this we shall vote and labor as long as Indiana needs a good temperance law.

Maine Election.

The latest returns from this State, give the following complexion to the returns.

The vote for Governor stands as follows:

For Hubbard,	37,654
Crosby,	25,969
Chandler,	19,791
Holmes,	1,093

Hubbard, Crosby, and Holmes were *Maine Law* men and Chandler *Anti-Maine Law*.

The Senate stands as follows:

	Law.	*Anti-law.*
Kennebec County,	3	
Lincoln "	4	
Penobscot "	3	
Somerset "	2	
Washington "	1	1
Franklin "	1	
Hancock "	1	
Aroostook "		1
York, "	3	
11 vacancies.	18	2
HOUSE.		
Kennebec County,	13	3
Lincoln "	9	
Cumberland "	17	4
Penobscot "	14	4
Waldo "	9	3
Franklin "	5	
York "	6	10
Oxford "	7	3
Washington "	4	2
Somerset "	7	
Hancock "	2	
Piscatequis "	4	
	97	29

What will the Jacksonian and other kindred papers now say about the probability of the repeal of the Maine Law at home, in a Legislature so far as heard from, standing 115 to 31 for the Law.

In the city of Portland, over which our opponents crowd so lustily last Spring because of the defeat of Neal Dow, the vote stood—

For Chase, (highest Law,) 1632
For Barnes, (highest Anti-Law,) 960

Every power on earth was used by the rummies to defeat the Law.

Dr. Luke Hill, of Biddeford, has published a certificate, stating that a Mr. Smith, of the firm of Smith & Lougee, large liquor dealers in Boston, took a thousand dollars with him to Biddeford, Me., to distribute in York County, for the purpose of influencing the elections in favor of the repeal of the liquor law. He happened to call upon Dr. Hill, supposing him to be one of the craft, and let the cat out of the bag. Dr. H., who is a thorough-going temperance man, and highly respected, exposed the whole plot by sending handbills through the county. An immense amount of money has been sent to Maine from Boston.

And yet notwithstanding all, the Law is fully sustained—yea overwhelmingly.—Three cheers for MAINE and the MAINE LAW!

Maine Law in California.

The editor of the Pacific, Rev. Mr. Douglass, who had been on a tour among the miners and Indians, says:

"Rum is a great *devilizer*. It is a devil to all men, but upon the poor savage, with nothing to restrain his appetite and passions, its effects are speedy and most terrible. Under its influence, an influence which his *Christian* brother has brought to bear upon him, he will soon melt away, and his race become extinct. How cruel is avarice! It has no compassion—not one feeling of commiseration for human suffering. It stops at no law human or divine. To get gold it will trade in tears, groans, and blood. It is doing it every day in this State. Every day it is coining into gold the heart's blood of some new victim.—Now talk about a man under the sway of passion—talk about genuine liquor sellers being brought by 'moral suasion'—being induced for dear humanity's sake to give up his traffic! Go talk to the North-west wind, and beseech it not to blow! Go to the granite rock, and try to melt it into tears! No, nothing short of the Maine Law will save the Indian race or myriads of our own race in California from destruction. Make liquor a contraband article, and the traffic in it a penitentiary offence, and it will soon disappear from the State, and drunkenness cease to be known."

The following resolution was passed by the National Division, Sons of Temperance of North America, at its recent session.

Our Order may get rid of many difficulties by following it strictly.

Resolved, That the simple fact of making, buying, selling, or using Spirituous or Malt Liquors, Wine or Cider, by a Son of Temperance, shall be prima facie evidence against such Brother upon a trial therefor of a violation of his pledge to the Order, so as to devolve upon him the necessity of proving his innocence of having made or bought or sold, or used such Spirituous or Malt Liquors, Wine or Cider as a beverage."

Burglary.

The dwelling of Gen. Carey, at College Hill, was entered by burglars week before last, and despoiled of about one hundred dollars worth of property; among other things taken, was a beautiful silver cup that had been presented to him by the citizens of Richmond, Ia. His name and the circumstances of presentation, was engraven on it.

The General closes a notice of the loss in the following emphatic terms:

"*If our Temperance Goblet should be prostituted to the base purposes of the grog shop, we pray that the hand that fills it may be palsied forever.*"

☞ The Cayuga Universalist Association at its late meeting at Kelloggsville, passed the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That we regard Intemperance as one of the giant evils of our country and age, and that we feel imperatively called upon to give our active and hearty endeavors to check its blighting progress, and banish it from the world.

Resolved, That we approve the essential features of the so-called "Maine Law," and we recommend all friends of temperance to use their influence for the enactment of a similar law in the Empire State.

CALIFORNIA.—B. S. Hodgson, R. S., Excelsior Division, No. 6, San Francisco, writes the Organ: "The total abstinence cause is progressing in San Francisco, and in California generally. Two Divisions of the Order of the Sons are at present in successful operation in the city; and on Friday evening next a new Division, to be called the Golden Gate, No. 12, is to be instituted. During the last two months, many of our leading citizens have joined the Order, including several of the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, and a number of the legal profession. We hope yet to render California as famous in the temperance world as she is now in the commercial and civil world."

Webster's dictionary contains 70,000 words.

Items of News.

Pearls to the value of about $100,000 per annum are obtained at Panama.

Louisiana has received under various laws, 10,210,122 acres of the public land.

The city marshal of Lowell, on Monday, seized about fifty gallons of liquor, the property of one of the *Smith* family.

The steamer Arctic left New York for Liverpool, on the 18th, and took out $232,500 in specie.

The number of committals for drunkenness has fallen off in Lowell about 70 per cent. since the new law went into operation.

At Reading, Pa., four young men, while walking upon the track, were run over.—Two of them were instantly killed, and the other two were severely injured.

A frightful accident occurred on the New York and Erie Railroad, near Dunkirk, by which nine persons were killed, and twenty wounded.

An Irishman named Patrick Murphy, was lately fined twenty shillings in Liverpool, for keeping four pigs in his front parlor.

The safe of the treasurer of Huntington county, was blown open last week and about $3,000, deposited by various citizens of the town for safekeeping, stolen.

Dry Times in Maine—for farmers and topers—from precisely opposite reasons.—The farmers want water and the topers want rum. Short allowance of both.

A young hen will lay the first year about 150 eggs, the second about 120, the third 100—diminishing every year as she grows older; and should "go to pot" after the fourth.

In Perry county, Miss., a few days since, an old man named Pearce, whipped his son, a young lad of fourteen. The boy went to a neighbor, borrowed a gun, and shot his father dead.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION IN MAINE. A letter from Neal Dow, Esq., states that every one of the newly elected Senators in Maine is pledged to support the temperance law, and three-fourths of the House of Representatives.

THE LAW AT NEWPORT.—The Court of Magistrates at Newport, (R. I.,) last week, sustained the new liquor law, and inflicted the fine of $20 each and costs, upon Messrs. Copeland and Anthony, for violating the law.

LIQUOR LAW ITEMS.—Six coffins are said by the Lowell News, to have come down in one train over the Lowell and Nashau Railroad, variously directed, and appearances, smell, &c., strongly indicated that the *spirits* still remained within them.

LIQUOR SEIZURES.—250 gallons "*white eye*" were seized yesterday by officer Clark, on Brown's wharf. The bbls. which contained it were marked *Pure Cider Vinegar*, One half bbl. "*same sort*" was seized by officer Hall at Longley & Co.'s office.—*Portland Argus.*

VIRGINIA.—A brother writes from Fredericksburg: "It affords me pleasure to say that the friends of temperance in this section are laboring zealously for a prohibitory law, and it is the opinion of many that three years will not have elapsed before it will be accomplished. The Order is steadily on the increase on our city."

DROWNED.—A passenger on the steamer Express, named Leroy, from Columbus, Ind., fell overboard about 1 o'clock on Saturday, near Kirtley's Landing in East Bend and was drowned. Capt. David immediately stopped the boat and sent out the yawl but could not save him. He was intoxicated when he came on board. He left a bundle of clothing with Mr. A. Frazer in the saloon.

FORTY-FOUR NAMES.—In Rensselaer Co., New York, a tavern keeper had abandoned the traffic in alcohol, after having been for several years engaged in it. Whenever the subject of his selling liquor was referred to, he was observed to manifest a feeling of deep regret and sorrow. A friend once inquired the cause. "I will tell you," said he; and opening his account-book, said, "here are 44 names of men who have all been customers, most of them for years—32 of these, to my knowledge, now lie in the drunkard's grave; 10 of the 12 remaining are now confirmed sots! These are the fruits of this dreadful and degrading business."

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF LIQUOR.—Last evening, about 8 o'clock, the cry of fire resounded through our streets, and the cause of the alarm was found to proceed from a freight car upon the track of the Western Railroad, near the engine house, containing about thirty barrels of New York gin, and five or six of ale, which, by some means or other, had got on fire.—Five barrels of the gin were saved, and two or three barrels of ale, the latter in a damaged condition, but the balance of the cargo was totally consumed. It is said that the liquor came from the West, yesterday afternoon, and was on its way to Boston, but we cannot vouch for the fact. *Worcester Spy, 16th.*

Correspondence.

For the Temperance Chart.

NEW HARMONY, Sep. 24, 1852.

BRO. WOODWARD:—I was at Paris, or rather Stewartsville as it is now called, last night, and had the pleasure of attending Stewartsville Division, No. 380, which was organized on the 2d inst. with 20 members. I should think from all appearances, that they will go ahead. It was a wet and disagreeable evening, yet there was a tolerable good attendance, and they have now five propositions in for next Thursday evening.

Although some few *Humites* are awfully disturbed at the spread of the *unholy* and *Government undermining scheme*, yet it meets with much more favor in and about that place, than I who am well acquainted there could have possibly supposed.

As every one of the members are new hands at the bellows, (say Pump,) some one or two from Poseyville, or Posey Division, have attended with them each evening, and they are now in good spirits.—May they "PUSH ALONG KEEP MOVING."

I have the pleasure of sending you four more names, together with the proper amount of *"the root of all evil,"* which please send from the commencement of Vol. 2d.

I must not conclude without saying that old Posey is wide awake, and determined to merit the appellation given her abroad—that is STAR Divison A. No. 1.

Yours, in Love, Purity, and Fidelity,
J. EDWARD CLARKE.

For the Temperance Chart.

RAYSVILLE, Sep. 20, 1852.

BRO. WOODWARD:—You have undoubtedly heard, (indeed who has not,) of the abominable *sink-hole* of drunkenness, kept in this town by that *Queen* of apostates—old Catharine Stappf. Her house had been declared a *public nuisance* by the Court.—She had often been fined at Court, and by our Justice of the Peace for selling Liquor, as the Law prohibits the sale in this township. The Court failed to remove the nuisance, and would remit much of the fines imposed here, would suffer her to plead guilty to one-eighth of the indictments found against her, impose a light fine thereon, and suffer the remaining seven-eighths to be non-prossed, thereby virtually saying she might go on in her nefarious *traffic*, and make a young Hell of our town, by keeping a drunken, quarreling mob about her house, and through the streets day and night; and almost every Sabbath we must be shocked to see the bloody fights, and hear the horrid oaths and blasphemies eminating from that sink of pollution.—Notwithstanding we had from her a written pledge, that she would neither keep Liquor nor drunkards about her, but would keep a quiet and reputable house—still she persisted in her liquor traffic—and *this*, to her, not seeming bad enough to corrupt the morals of *all*, she had commenced harboring base women also, to draw still more into her net of abominations.

We, as law-abiding and peaceable citizens, had petitioned the Court for redress of our grievances, had expostulated with her and requested her to desist from her unlawful course, and keep a reputable house—and warned her of the consequences if she still persisted in her abominations—all, all in vain. She would curse like an arab, and say—"She would do as she 'tam please, she would sell visky till hell freezed over." We had borne till forbearance was actually criminal. What could we do? What must we do? Must we forever bear with her *murder mill*, and let her go on making drunkards, destroying the peace, and corrupting the morals of our town, and keep at defiance all Law, Justice and Morality? She ensconced herself behind the Legal advice of that pink of morality, Hon. T. D. Walpole, who she said "would see her *safely through her* LABOR." The day of *trouble came*, and a singular Cate-astrophe occurred.

Last Monday morning, about 9 o'clock, the Ladies of our town having concluded they would try what *virtue* there was in *their kind of moral suasion*, convened at her door, and sought admission, she (apprised of their intent) had congregated in her house, towards a dozen loafers and whisky guzzlers, armed with axes, pistols, clubs, &c., to defend the castle. The door being fast, and they denied admittance; when suddenly the door was thrown wide open, and the old queen, hyena-like, pounced upon the Ladies with her axe, trying to hew them down, her valiants filling up the door-way, and with horrid imprecations telling how smart they were, that they could whip ——— a whisky barrel I suppose. But they could not whip the Ladies in this case—who being prohibited egress where the carpenters left an opening, concluded in their wisdom to make one for themselves, therefore, they soon demolished windows and doors sufficient for a free passage, through which they entered, and caused the *old amiable hag* to empty all her liquor on the cellar floor, making a puddle some four inches deep; cut down her sign-post, and split her sign into oven-wood.

Although they were opposed by some young gallants, yet when Ladies use edge tools they cut, they do. They were not awed by threats, nor intimidated by brandishing weapons, neither did they *surrender* nor *faint*, each performed all her part, they seemed to vie with each other, who could do most in so glorious cause.

The young Gents. that stood sentinels in the whisky castle, have gained an enviable reputation, and will be awarded by all young Ladies, if opportunity offers, with a sack.

We are now in hopes of better times.—We have had trouble enough from that Hell-hole, to justly raise the holy indignation of every well-wisher of good order in society. We commenced holding Temperance meetings on Monday evenings in this town, last December, and have kept them up regularly ever since. Much good has been effected—yet with all our efforts, we could not succeed in stopping this murder mill.

There appears by the Ladies' action, a change to have come over her spirits, which we trust will render her a better citizen—improve the morals of our town—warn her and all others against violating the peace, or outraging the feelings of a law-abiding community, lest a similar Cate-astrophe befall them.

The Ladies have WILLED that the traffic shall be dried up, and *what* they *will*, you know they *will*.

Respectfully yours, in L. P. & F.,
W. A.

For the Temperance Chart.

FREDRICKSBURGH, Sep. 19, 1852.

BRO. WOODWARD:—Having never heard anything from Fredricksburgh Division, No. 362, I venture to offer a few items, in order to let you know that we are not asleep in the cause of temperance, but wide awake and ever on the alert watching for a favorable opportunity, to strike an effective blow into the ranks of King Alcohol. We consider that we compose but one small Division of the great Temperance army, that is engaged in defending their country against an invading army, under the command of King Alcohol, and we now report our success. We have had several engagements and thus far we have come off victorious, the proud flag of Temperance still waves triumphant over the head of every opposition, and there it will wave till Intemperance will hide its deformed head, and its advocates will be ashamed to acknowledge him as their leader. What will then become of those worthys that cast their votes against the temperance law? They will then no doubt all be good temperance men. But mark them that you be not deceived by them again, but let them stay at home where they belong, and fill their seats with honest men that are not afraid to declare their principles publicly and independently of party favor, for such men will we cast our votes, or not cast them at all We have had some Arnold's in our camp, but thank God we have got rid of them, and what is left, is as tried gold.

I will close my remarks by wishing the temperance cause success in every undertaking, and God speed the day when our country shall be delivered from this awful curse.

Yours, in L. P. & F.,
J. S. FINLEY.

For the Temperance Chart.

TORONTO, Sep. 10th, 1852.

BRO. WOODWARD:—I have been looking in the Chart for some time, to see if I could see anything from Social Division, No. 328, and as yet have found nothing. I suppose the reason is, no one has given you an accout of our proceedings. I don't know that I am the proper person to give you the particulars of our Division, as I live somewhat remote from it, so that I am not posted up in the affairs of it. But I can say we have a strong Division, and can be safe in saying, that we are right side up with care on the Temperance question. Our Division has been very prosperous, and is at this time. We have erected a large and commodious Temperance Hall; the opposition is going down very fast within our limits, but there are some enemies yet, and those enemies are among the members of the different churches, but I intend to fight as long as there is a fight to be fought in the cause of Temperance. The worst that I can see of our enemies, they wont meet us in the field of battle; they are afraid of excitement, and well they might be—well they may be afraid, their cause wont stand the test, well they know it to, hence they avoid discussion.

Yours, in L. P. & F.,
A SON OF TEMPERANCE.

For the Temperance Chart.

MR. EDITOR:—May I be permitted to ask, through your columns, which is really the worst man to his fellow—the GROCERY KEEPER, who is by nature and his advantages, coarse, ignorant, and wicked, whose sympathies are dried up, whose conscience is seared, and whose hardened soul can neither be wooed by tears of injured innocence, nor driven by the threatenings of future punishment, from his hellishly selfish traffic, or the refined, Christian GENTLEMAN, who, by his vote, allows, authorizes, and encourages the sale of ardent spirits to be carried on in his State, county or town?

"Take one example to our purpose quite:" The parent who condemns the practice of gambling as immoral and anti-Christian, and yet furnishes his children with the means and protection necessary to fit them for this unholy calling, provided they will pay back a small portion, say $15, of their income, toward defraying the expenses of their dear *Christian* father's family.

ERAD.

For the Temperance Chart.

NEW COLUMBUS, Sept. 28, 1852.

BRO. WOODWARD:—On examination we notice a number of articles written for the Chart, setting forth in colors that never fade, the glorious prospects that await the finally faithful, and in connection with these reports, as well as our own conviction of the good influence it has, we have deemed it incumbent on us as a duty we owe to our brethren, to inform them, through the medium of your valuable paper, (if you should see fit to publish it,) of the condition of our Division.

In December, 1851, the G. D. of the S. of T. of the State of Indiana, granted us a charter, under which we have been working; and, alike in all other good causes, the Great Patriarch above has crowned our efforts with success, until the grim monster Alcohol, with its companion (the doggery keeper), has been compelled to leave the peaceable shores of modern civilization, and seek a hiding place where he may once more be permitted to open his doors to perjury, manslaughter, and bloodshed. Thus we are left to enjoy the rights of a peaceable home, a sober community, and a thankful people.

To which we would add, that for once we are able to appreciate the meaning of Temperance, Purity, Fidelity, and Love. It is now that Temperance waves its banner unfurled, and by its Purity has saved a lost and ruined world, together with Fidelity and Love, that we may true to each other prove.

Yours in Love, Purity and Fidelity,
N. BRAY,
J. R. DAILY,
F. CROMER.

For the Temperance Chart,

CRAIG, SWITZ'D CO., October 4.

BRO. WOODWARD:—Please allow me to give the readers of the Chart an account of our temperance mass meeting, held at Enterprise, in this county, not long since. We were favored with the company of some noble temperance men, among whom were Rev. Messrs. Atkinson, (president of the meeting,) Stewart, Bonham, Crawford, and John Dumont, the great apostle of temperance of Vevay—all of this county; also Mr. Kyle, P. G. W. P. of Kentucky, and Bro. Edwards, of Cincinnati; all of whom added much to the cause of temperance, by their matchless powers in displaying the beauties of temperance in all its glowing colors.

Bro. Edwards is a whole team—a full-blooded Son of Temperance, dyed in the wool—one of the first men initiated west of the Alleghany mountains; he understands handling the whisky seller to a demonstration—he gives no quarter, cries aloud, and spares not. He spends all his time in advocating the cause. He can entertain an audience for four hours at a stretch, and keep them convulsed with laughter almost incessantly, or he can reverse the matter into seriousness. He gave six temperance lectures, one of which was a Scriptural temperance lecture—the best ever heard in this county.

Notwithstanding the rain fell in torrents for two days, we had a good time; it was cheering, indeed, to see all parties and classes of the human family mingling together, and aiming at one grand object.—The citizens of Enterprise and vicinity extended their generosity to a degree almost unknown before; their hearts and houses were open, so that all met with a warm reception. There were a number of candidates for the various offices of this county present, all of whom were called upon to express their views on temperance legislation and the resolutions passed by the meeting. Some of them are good temperance men, and will be well sustained by the temperance voters; but it was amusing to hear some of them declare themselves *strong temperance men*, and it is well known they are identified with the whisky party, some of them whisky drinkers and sellers.

Long will this meeting be remembered, and no doubt much good has resulted from it to temperance. Although I am sorry to say we have some few vampyres and bloodsuckers, hot-headed would-be politicians, regardless of truth, and a correspondent of the Vevay Gazette signed "A True Son," (God help him! I pray,) and the editor not far behind, all hurling their poor futile darts at us, without any effect. But enough.

Forever yours,
NICHOLAS VINEYARD.

A bill has been introduced in the Canadian Legislature, by Hon. Malcolm Cameron, prohibiting the manufacturing, importation, or sale of intoxicating liquors, in the provinces of Canada.

A Last Resort.

At a late trial for liquor-selling in Providence, R. I., the principal witness was called to the door by two of the friends of the accused party, and then taken by force out of the reach of the court. When the witness was called to the stand, he was not to be found, and the facts of his disappearance being made known, the writ was continued two days, and the officer who summoned the witness was furnished with authority to recover him. He proceeded to the propeller, which was soon to start for New York, and had been there but a few moments when a hack drove up with the kidnapped witness. He was taken in charge by the officer, and conveyed to a safe retreat till the trial. This is one of the resorts of the rummies to prevent the execution of the law, and create riot and disturbance.

At the first liquor trial in Newport, R. I., the rummies got up a row about some of the witnesses, but not succeeding in their efforts to mob them, they telegraphed to some miscreants of the same stamp in Providence that the witnesses would return there by land, and advised that they be met and robbed on their arrival. The telegraph company are amendable to the laws for thus assisting an incendiary movement, and the case is to be investigated.—Their disregard of the laws show how desperate are our opposers, and now closely they are pushed by the law. It is a good evidence of its efficacy to diminish crime—for who would expect the Devil to yield without a severe struggle?

The Beacon is There!

As the storm lulls, the mariner looks for the beacon light, and rejoices as it beams come across the waters.

The star shines out, on the Eastern shore. The Maine Law stands firm as the shore beaten by the surge. The election has been held in Maine, and the Legislature is *Maine Law without a doubt*. Rejoice and send back a huzza for our friends in Maine.

We feared the result. The rum interest of all New England, of Boston more especially, entered the field. Money has been freely used, and corruption made the order of the day. Every defeat hastens the doom of the traffic. The law stands. The longer it stands the firmer it will stand. The people will sustain it, for all the interests of society are blessed where it has sway.

One hundred guns for Maine!—*Cayuga Chief.*

WISCONSIN.—A State Temperance Convention was held at Watertown on the 25th ult., and a State Temperance League formed for the purpose of securing the enactment of the Maine Law. The resolutions are right to the point. They say:

"*Resolved*, That we hold it to be the duty of all temperance men to attend the town and county primary meetings and caucuses, and to use their best endeavors to secure the nomination of firm and reliable temperance men as candidates of the several parties for all such offices as may bear upon the passage and enforcement of a prohibitory law.

"*Resolved*, That in our action in regard to the above named law, we will consider what is *needed*, and not stop to consider what is *possible*."

In Southern Wisconsin, also, an enthusiastic convention was held at Troy on the same day, and adopted similar resolutions.

TERRIBLE FACTS.—At a temperance mass meeting held in New Jersey, last week, Wm. Edmonds, Esq., keeper of the N. Y. city prison, who was one of the speakers, stated, *that during the last two years forty-three thousand human beings had been confined at the tombs*, and of this large number (sufficient to make a city twice the size of Hartford,) not over one hundred had been confined in the prison, in that time, without the *immediate* or first *cause* of their imprisonment could be ascribed to the *intoxicating* bowl—more horrible yet to relate, among this number were several ministers of the gospel, who, by sipping at King Alcohol's cup, had forgotten their Omniscient, Omnipotent, and ever merciful King, who had called them to a more lofty and honorable purpose, than by their example to instruct men to swim in beastly drunkenness to ruin.

☞ A gentleman on whom we can rely, informs us that he has now in his employ five men, who, for the year preceding the nineteenth of July, were known as drunkards, and had not in the time performed a single week of unbroken labor, but who since that time have been steadily at work, and have carried to their families, every Saturday night, the wages of their week's toil. Let the rum organs put that in their pipes, and then see if they can't hunt up a case of drunkenness somewhere, brought about by the liberality of some of the rum-selling gentry.—*Providence Advocate.*

On Sunday last three men, says the Boston *Post*, called at the "Prospect House," in Needham, and demanded Liquor, which was refused, when one of them drew a pistol and snapped it at the landlord. The piece missed fire, and the three reprobates found themselves in a "jug" without liquor in it.

STERN-WHEEL BOATS AND TEMPERANCE.—Charley Worrel was a young man who had got into the way of drinking brandy quite *insensibly*, and it had more than once rendered him quite *insensible*. His mother expostulated, his male progenitor rebuked. Almira Brown, his affianced, cut him out of her affections as she did his autograph out of her album—in fact Charley was going to the dogs with infinite vivacity.

He was a clerk in Doenutt's wholesale house, was Charley, and Doenutt sent him to St. Louis on business. Charley got a good boat down, and as he had nothing particular to engage his attention, drank brandy the whole length of the river.—Coming back he was compelled, much against his wishes, to take a stern-wheeler, and it so happened there was no Bar on the boat. The drought was horrid for the first two days. The next two it became endurable. The fifth and sixth days he yearned very little for the ardent, but became interested in Hildreth's United States. The seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth days cured him, so by the time he got to Louisville he had concluded that brandy was a luxury not adapted to his stomach. He joined the Sons of Temperance when he got home, and is now W. A. of the Division.—*New Era.*

Lectures.

Bro. E. H. PARSLEY, Grand Lecturer, will fill the following appointments:

Alexandria, ...	Oct.	12
Chesterfield, ...	"	13
Pendleton, ...	"	14
Eden, ...	"	15
Greenfield, ...	"	16 & 17
Cumberland, ...	"	18

Bro. Parsley is the authorized Agent for the *Chart*. We hope our brethren will see the necessity of subscribing liberally for this paper.

Further appointments will be published, as arrangements are made.

We hope the brethren will see that arrangements are made at each place, and that Bro. P.'s travelling expenses are paid.

Acknowledgments.

Bro. Parsley sends subscribers as follows: New Paris, 8; Benton, 9.

Bro. A. T. Luark, Wabash, sends $1 for 2 copies.

J. F. Daugherty, P. M., Eagle Village, sends $1 for 2 copies.

Bro. J. R. Winterstein, Dupont, sends $5 for 10 copies.

Notice.

The Seventh Annual Session of the Grand Division S. of T. of Indiana, will be held at Temperance Hall, in the city of Indianapolis, commencing on Monday, October 25th, 1852, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

New members are particularly requested to be present at the first session.

C. WOODWARD, *Grand Scribe.*

September, 1852.

Notice.

The Annual Session of the Grand Union of the Daughters of Temperance, will convene in ———, in this City, on Wednesday the 27th of October, 1852, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All Subordinate Unions are earnestly solicited to send up their delegates, and also to forward their quarterly returns immediately after the election of officers.

By order of the Grand Presiding Sister.

ELIZA RICHMOND, G. S. S.

The Grand Section of Indiana, Will hold its Fifth Annual Session at Indianapolis, commencing on Monday, the 25th of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in Temperance Hall. It is hoped the Sections generally will be represented.

HENRY OHR, G. S.

September 18th, 1852.

DEATHS.

DIED, in New Columbus, Ind., September 18th, 1852, Bro. Jonathan Wentling, a member of New Columbus Division, S. of T.

The Division passed the usual resolutions.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

WE are still prepared to print Constitution and By-Laws, where the alterations are few from the copy recommended by the Grand Division, at the following rates:

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CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00. Books, $2 00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. Woodward, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind., free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20 00.

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

J. H. OHR, G. W. R.

Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys of ——, believing the Order of Cadets of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Section of the State of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called the —— Section, No. ——, Cadets of Temperance, of the State of Indiana, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Section, and also those of the acting Head of the Order.

Enclosed is the fee for Charter, R. B.'s and officers' cards, $5 00.

It must also be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not; if they are, of what Section. The application to be directed to the Grand Secretary, free of postage.

It must also be certified by a W. P. or P. W. P., that the W. Patron elect is a Son of Temperance in good standing.

Address (post paid) HENRY OHR, G. S., C. of T., Indianapolis, Indiana.

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In labors more abundant—a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the worth of truth.—*Paul.*

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A draught that mantles high,
And seems to lift this earthly frame,
Above mortality.—Mrs Hemans.

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The Pledge.

BY JOHN NEAL.

Sampson was a Nazarite. He drank no wine nor strong drink; and so long as he kept the pledge and the secret of his strength, was indeed a giant.

Brothers! we have pledged ourselves,
Like the mighty man of old,
By a vow that bindeth fast,
By the future! by the past!
By their banners now unrolled!

That the secret of our strength,
Unacknowledged—unrevealed—
Setting us apart from others,
Undefiled, O, Giant Brothers!
Shall for ever, be concealed.

Never to be told on earth—
Never breathed aloud in prayer—
Never written—never spoken—
Lest our artful vow, if broken,
Brings us bondage and despair.

Brothers! let us all remember,
How that strong man, SELF betrayed;
He, that with a heart of iron,
Where he journeyed, heard the lion
Roar against him, undismayed—

He, the mightiest of the land,
By the harlotry of Sense,
Blind and fettered, came to be
A jester at a jubilee,
A proverb for his impotence!

And though his strength came back anew,
When he bowed himself in prayer,
Until he had avenged the wrong,
That called him up with shout and song,
And jeer and scoff—he perished there.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A New Way to Pop the Question.

BY JAMES H. DANA.

I was sitting, one day, dreamingly regarding the fire, when my friend, Harry Conway, came in, looking inexpressibly woe-begone.

"What's the matter Hal?" I said, cheerily, "has Lizzy jilted you?"

"You've hit it," he replied, moodily.—"To-day, when I asked her to be my partner on our sleigh-ride, she curtly told me that she was engaged with Ned Hammersley."

"Rather strange," I said. "Surely she don't mean to prefer that conceited fool to you?"

"I wish I had never seen her," said Harry, "I've been in torture for a month past, wishing to ask her to be mine, and yet withheld by the fear of a refusal. And now the suspense is over; but oh! how fatally. She despises my suit."

"Not so fast, Harry," I answered. "I am a married man, and claim to know something of the gentler sex; and there is nothing more certain than that a woman frequently *means* the very reverse of what she *does*."

"Then you don't believe," eagerly said my friend, "that Lizzy scorns me?"

"I do not. On the contrary, I fancy that she likes you—nay! more than half loves you."

"God bless you for those words," cried Harry, shaking my hand rapturously.—"You make a new man of me." But almost immediately his countenance fell, and he added, "Yet what did she mean by engaging to go with Hammersley? She knew very well I intended to ask her."

"Perhaps," I said, quietly, "there's the pinch. Young ladies now-a-days, don't like to have it thought that any time will do to ask them. When I was a bachelor, Harry, and wished a fair companion for a sleigh-ride, I took very good care that no one asked her before I did."

"A precious fool I've been," said Harry.

"That's a true word, if ever you spoke one," said I, laughing. "You know no more about courting, Harry, than a cat does of astronomy. The case is this, my dear fellow. Lizzy is piqued, and, though she had a good right to be so perhaps, you must not allow her, for all that, to get the advantage of you. If she flirts, you must counter-flirt; and so go in the parlor at once, and ask Miss Lawrence to be your partner; you'll find her and my wife at their crotchet-work; and hark—a secret in your ear. My pretty cousin is engaged, though it is not known here; so there'll be no harm done, flirt as hard as you will."

Now, Miss Lawrence was a beauty, an heiress, and a famous toast. Her home was in New York, but she had come to spend Christmas among our hills, and great had been the sensation which she had created; for, in truth, there was no one to compare with her, in the whole county, except Lizzy herself.

After much persuasion Harry consented to my plan. Fortunately my fair cousin had made no engagement for the ride.—When Harry had gone I let Miss Lawrence into the secret.

"Now," said I, "you must assist me to make this match. Lizzy loves Harry, there is no douht; but she is a little too wilful; for she has every thing her own way here."

"As all belles should," saucily interrupted my cousin.

"Agreed," said I, "except when it is going to make them unhappy for life. Harry is very sensitive, and a little flirting, let me tell you, will not frighten him off altogether. The thing is to make Lizzy jealous, and so repay her in her own coin.—After that she'll easier come to terms."

"For once, I suppose, I must turn traitor to my sex," said Miss Lawrence laughing.

The evening for the sleigh-ride came, and was a night among a thousand. There was not a cloud in the sky, and the winter moon shone clear and beautiful; the air was cold as zero, but still; the landscape looked like dream-land. It was a sight to make an old man young again, to see the sleighs dashing to and fro through the village streets, collecting their lovely freight; while the merry jingle of the bells made the blood dance joyously in the veins.

Away swept the gay cavalcade. Most of the belles and beaux were distributed through three enormous sleighs, and, to judge from the incessant mirth kept up, were crazy with fun. There were half a dozen single sleighs, however; and among these were Harry's and Hammersley's.

Lizzy looked astonished, as I suspected she would, when she saw who Harry's companion was. She knew that Miss Lawrence was quite equal to herself in beauty, and superior in fortune: and a shade of alarm stole over her face. But she disguised it cleverly, under an additional gaiety of manner; was wittier than ever; and danced, laughed, and talked as if she was the happiest of the happy.

My fair cousin played her part, meantime, to admiration. Everybody thought that Harry had made a conquest; and not a few complimented him, even in Lizzy's hearing, on his good fortune. But he himself was less elated.

"We're carrying it too far," he said to me, anxiously. "Lizzy don't mind me a bit. She's really half in love with Hammersley. See how she leans on his arm and looks up into his face."

"So did Miss Lawrence, five minutes ago, to you; and yet she's in love with another. Ah! Harry, women are born-cheats. I'll wager now that Lizzy is as uneasy as yourself."

"I wish I could think so," sighed Harry.

"Keep up your flirtation," I said, "and don't be the first to give in——"

I would have said more, but, at that moment, a cry of fire rang startingly through the ball-room; and looking up, I saw, from the huge volumes of smoke pouring into the door-way, that the hall was in flames. Simultaneously a voice cried that the staircase was on fire, and retreat in that direction cut off. It seems that, while we had been dancing, a candle had fallen, and the fire got headway undetected.

"We must escape by the windows, Harry," I cried. "Fortunately the roof of the porch is just beneath them, and the descent thence not far, while the snow will break the jump. I will look after my wife; you take Miss Lawrence."

But Harry had already disappeared. As, at that instant, I caught sight of my wife, I thought no more of him; but pushed through the affrighted crowd, in order to join her. In another moment she was safe on the ground, and with her Miss Lawrence, whom I found clinging to her.—Having rescued them, I hastened back to render what assistance I could to others.

I had scarcely, however, regained the ball-room, when I saw a wild form dashing by; but I had hardly recognized it as that of Lizzy, when it fell into the arms of a gentleman advancing quite as wildly from the opposite direction.

"Oh! save me, save me," she cried; bewildered with terror; and with that sunk senseless.

Could I believe my eyes? Yes! it was Harry, not Hammersley, into whose arms she had fallen. Nor had it been a mistake. That glance of reliance and love, which she gave my friend, ere she fainted, was eloquent of the contrary.

"You didn't seem to think of Miss Lawrence," said I, slyly, to Harry, when all having safely escaped, we went together to seek our sleighs. "Nor, in fact, did Lizzy appear to think of Hammersley. A pretty pair you are to flirt!"

Harry made no reply, but looked excessively flat, yet happy beyond description.

A month subsequently Lizzy married my friend, Miss Lawrence being bridesmaid.

"Do you and Harry intend to flirt any more? said I, in a whisper to the bride. "You're such adepts, you should keep it up. You especially finish so superbly."

Lizzy blushed scarlet, but rallying, saucily replied:

"I find it was you that put Harry up to flirting; you wished to set us quarrelling, you rogue; but he checked-mated you, sir, by my new way of popping the question."

Harry laughed, my wife laughed, and Miss Lawrence laughed, and all at myself. So Lizzy had the best of it after all, as women will.

Scooping out a Channel.

Boats engaged in navigating the Illinois river now carry mammoth shovels manufactured of iron and wood to ensure their passage over the most difficult bars. This may appear strange to some, but it is nevertheless true. We saw several on board the little steamer Movastar yesterday, and which, we learn, where used to great advantage on her recent downward trip in getting over the shoal places. The way the thing is managed is this: when the boat strikes a lump or gravelly bar or even a mud bank, all hands jump overboard, shovels in hand—how deep do you suppose they go? Why, scarcely up to their knees, and if the boat is not badly grounded, the bar is soon dug away sufficient for the steamer to pass, and all hands jump back again, roll down their breeches and attend to firing up, sweeping off decks or some other duty until the boat again strikes when there is another rush overboard, and so it continues until the steamer reaches the Mississippi. Shovelling is not, however, exclusively confined to descending boats; upward bound practice the same thing, and not unfrequently the almost entire bed of the river is torn up before a difficult spot can be passed. Small boats or yawls, at the present stage of water, are a nuisance in the river, and but a few steamers carry them. When a passenger wishes to get ashore, all he has to do is to draw his boots, roll his pantaloons to a respectable height, and step overboard, it matters but little when or where, and he is soon safe on terra firma, and what is more, with great economy of time, the boat need not stop to land her passengers. There is some disadvantage, however, attending this mode of reaching the shore, and the second clerks have to be punctual and spry, or they loose a great many grey backs, as the deck passengers are termed. We heard of a clerk a few days since, who calculated upon about fifty dollars as the amount he should collect in the steerage from the number of persons he saw about, but on going below; a short distance from a point at which several canal boatmen, and others were to get out, he found that they had already gone. Upon inquiry it was found that, availing themselves of the darkness of the night and while the boat was working over a bar, they went ashore without settling their fare.

In navigating the Illinois at its present low stage, the greatest precaution has to be taken to keep the channel; and we believe it is the custom, when a bar is approached, or the boat arrives at some extremely shallow place in the river, to send out a leadsman, who is most generally one of the crew. This individual is generally provided with a stick, from four to six feet in length, and as he takes the river some distance in advance of the boat, he probes right and left, and every now and then cries out, in true sailor style, not 'mark less twain'—but t-w-e-l-v-e, f-i-f-t-e-e-n, or e-i-g-h-t-e-e-n inches. The pilot follows him with his eye, and when the necesary depth is ascertained, and the boat out of danger, the bell taps and the leadsman returns on board.

This is a true and faithful account of the present mode of navigating one of the most productive rivers in the Union. The Illinois sends more produce to market, and perhaps there is more travel on it, than any stream of the same size in the world.—But notwithstanding all this, we see the hardy and enterprising men who are engaged in its commerce laboring to the greatest disadvantage, and surmounting natural obstacles that would deter the stoutest resolution, and appal the heart of any but a Western steamboatman.

Help Yourselves.

This says the Yankee Blade, is the true secret of success, the master-key that unlocks all difficulties, in the various paths of life. *Aide-toi, et le ciel t'aidera*, as the French have it—help yourself, and Heaven will help you. The greatest affliction that can befall a young man is, to be the recipient of charity—to lean, for any length of time, upon others for support.—He who begins with crutches will end with crutches. It is not in the sheltered garden, but on the rugged Alpine cliffs, where the storm beats most violently, that the hardiest plants are reared. It is not by the use of corks, bladders, and life-preservers, that you can best learn to swim, but by plunging courageously into the wave, and buffeting it, like Cæsar and Cassius, "with lusty sinews." The monied charity of individuals to individuals is one of the greatest curses that afflict society. It is the Upas tree, that paralyzes and reduces to the last gasp the moral energy of every man who inhales its poisenous atmosphere. Under the appearance of aiding, it weakens its victims, and keeps them in perpetual slavery and degradation. Cold, consequential, and patronizing, it freezes the recipient into humiliation, and there leaves him, as firmly wedged as Sir John Franklin amid the thick-ribbed ice of the Arctic Ocean.

Money bestowed this way is nine times out of ten more truely wasted than if thrown in the sea. It is labor bestowed upon a worthless soil, incapable of yielding anything but a crop of weeds, or feble plants which never reach maturity. God never intended that strong, independent human beings should be reared by clinging to others, like the ivy to the oak, for support. The difficulties, hardships, and trials of life---the obstacles that one encounters in the road to fortune–are positive blessings. They knit his muscles more firmly, and teach him self-reliance; just as by wrestling with an athlete, who is superior to us, we increase our own strength, and learn the secret of his skill. Read the history of the rich and poor in all ages and countries, and if you do not find that the "lucky dogs," as they are called, begun life at the foot of the ladder, without a "finger's lift" from anybody, while the "unfortunates," who flit along the paths of life more like scarecrows than human beings, attribute the first declension in their fortunes to having been bolstered and propped up by others—we will resign all pretensions to philosophy. All experience shows that this boasted benevolence tends to extinguish the faint sparks of energy in those who partake of it, till, having fallen into the despair and indolence inseparable from a cultivated sense of inferiority, they look upon themselves as beyond the pale of hope, and at last loose even the wish for independence.

Why is winter like a cat-fight? Because it makes the the fur fly.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Laura Bridgman.

This young lady still resides in the Blind Institution at Boston, under the care of the benevolent and ingenious Dr. Howe. A gentleman communicates to the Boston Transcript some interesting particulars respecting an interview which he lately enjoyed with her.

"She was not (he writes) with the other children, as she could not hear or take part in the music. Your readers may not at all be aware that Laura is blind, deaf, and dumb. She can neither hear, see, nor speak. I had, somehow, formed an opinion that she was a little girl, but I learned that she was twenty-two years of age, although she appeared not over sixteen or eighteen. Her features are regular, an oval face, with a very pleasing expression of countenance. Her head is what phrenologists would call finely balanced—the moral and intellectual predominating. Her demeanor was ladylike and attractive.—One would not suppose she ever entertained a thought of sadness from her appearance. The mode of communicating intelligence to her, is entirely different from that of any other human being—she being the only person living who is at once blind, deaf, and dumb. The deaf and dumb can learn by seeing, and the blind by hearing—but Laura can learn in no such way.—She can only learn by the *sense of touch*. Strange as it may appear, she has been taught not only to converse freely, but to write. This has been accomplished by the sense of touch alone. How did she learn her letters? How was the first idea communicated to her? As we entered the room she was in earnest conversation with her blind companion. The blind girl could hear our approach, but Laura literally "turned a deaf ear" to us. While viewing the two, we almost envied the condition of the blind girl. in contrast with the night of night in which poor Laura was encompassed. Laura could speak to others by the motion of her fingers, like the deaf and dumb, spelling out every word. But while she could speak to others in this way, no one by similar motions could speak to her, as she could not *see* the motion of their hands. In speaking to her, the motion of the fingers had to be made *inside of her hand*. She could then understand their meaning. Laura and the blind girl both conversed in this way. On the desk before Laura lay a piece of grooved tin, with a slip of paper. I asked if she would write her name for me, as I should prize it, and preserve it as a choice memento.—She complied cheerfully, after learning the request through her teacher. She placed the paper on the grooved tin, measuring the distance from the sides, and wrote in plain round letters 'LAURA BRIDGMAN to DR. C————.' She guided her pencil with the left hand in the grooves of tin."

A Mother's Whim.

A certain lady had a child which she never allowed to be contradicted, for fear it would make him sick. Relatives, friends, and even husband, told her she would spoil the child, but all was of no avail. One day she heard him scream with anger in the garden. At the moment she ran and ascertained the cause to be that the servent had refused to give him something he wanted.

'You impertinent creature, (said the mother to the servant,) not to give the child what he wants!'

'By my troth,' said the girl, 'he may cry until morning, and he'll not get it.'

Enraged beyond bounds at this reply, the lady ran for her husband to chastise the saucy servant. The husband, who was as weak as his wife, cried out to the servant, 'You insolent creature, do you have the impudence to disobey your mistress?'

'It is true, sir I did not obey her. The child has been crying for the moon, which he sees reflected in the fountain, I could not give it to him, though commanded by my mistress. Perhaps she can.

A general laugh ensued, in which the lady despite her anger, joined. It was a good lesson for her.

☞ "How do you spell Feladelfy?" asked a small city grocer of his partner one day, as he was sprinkling sand upon a letter which he was about to dispatch to the "City of Brotherly love." "Why, *Fel-a*, Fela, *del*, Feladel, *fy*,—Feladelfy." "Then I've got it right," said the partner (in ignorance as well as in business,) "I thought I might have made a mistake!"

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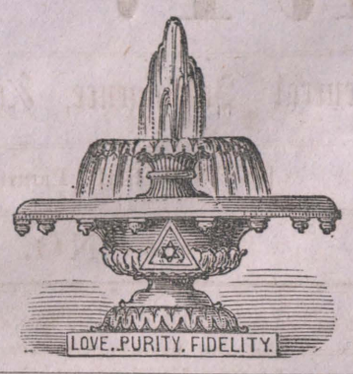
TEMPERANCE CHART.



WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20, 1852.

Grand Division.

The Grand Division will convene in this city, on Monday next, at 6 o'clock P. M.

As our time will be wholly occupied during the present week in preparing for the session, and the next week in attending it, our readers will understand the reason of lack of Editorial matter in these two numbers of the Chart. We will try and make it up hereafter.

Temperance Tracts.

We have received from the Central Committee of the Maine State Temperance Society, a series of Tracts lately issued by them, some of which we propose to publish in the Chart as a substitute for editorial matter, during our preparation for, and the progress of, the Grand Division.

We publish to-day Tract No. 2.

The Queen and the Maine Law.

Our opponents were crowing lustily not long ago at the report that Queen Victoria had withheld her assent to the Maine Law, recently passed by the Parliament of the province of New Brunswick.

We are glad to hear that this is not the case—the Queen has approved the bill, and it is now the law.

Maine Election.

The election in this State for members of the Legislature, sums up as follows:

Senate—Law,	19	Anti-Law,	4
House—Law,	110	Anti-Law,	34
	129	to	38

8 Senators and 7 members of the House to hear from.

Returns.

Election Returns are coming in quite lively. The whole Democratic State ticket is without doubt elected.

The following so far as heard from are elected to the Legislature:

SENATE.

Marion—*Percy Hosbrook, dem.
Bartholomew and Jenings—†John L. Spann, dem.
Putnam— —— Glazebrook, dem.
Montgomery—Swan Brokshire, dem.
Tippecanoe—A. W. Gordon, dem.
Hendricks—*J. Witherow, whig.
Monroe & Brown—T. M. Adams, dem.
Hancock and Madison—†T. McAllister, dem.
Boone, Tipton, and Hamilton—N. J. Jackson, dem.
Huntington and Wells—Theodore Horton, dem.
Laporte, Porter, and Lake—S. P. Anthony, dem.
Fayette— —— Martin, whig.
Fountain— —— Reynolds, dem.
Parke & Vermillion—M. Simpson, whig.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Marion—†Jesse Price and †George P. Buel, dems.
Jennings—D. C. Jones, dem.
Montgomery—Elijah Clark, dem.
Tippecanoe—T. McCormick and A. F. Chapin, dems.
Hendricks—*J. H. Ballard, whig.
Vigo—L. A. Bennett, H. D. Scott, and William Goodman, whigs.
Perry— —— Elder, dem.
Bartholomew— —— *Struble, dem.
Putnam—*A. D. Hamrick and ——*Johnson, whigs.
Brown—†S. Manville, dem.
Monroe—L. P. Gentry, dem.
Boone—Wm. P. Jones, dem.
Hancock—Wm. Handy, dem.
Hamilton—*D. Moss, dem.
Delaware— —— Orr, whig.
Tipton—Isaac Parker, dem.
Huntington—L. C. Pomeroy, dem.
Laporte—J. C. Walker, dem.
Fayette— —— Beck, whig.
Fountain— —— Stewart, dem.
Vermillion— —— Shelby, whig.
Madison—Wm. C. Fleming, dem.

Those marked * are known to be temperance men. Those marked † are known not to be.

Temperance Testimony.

The following extract from a report of W. H. Hadley, Minister at large in the State of Maine, shows the effect of liquor law on the morals of the State:

"For six months past I have given much attention to the subject of temperance.—Intemperance being the great inducing cause of almost all the suffering, poverty, and vice among the poor, with which I have come in contact in exercising the duties of my office, I cannot consider this subject as foreign to my appropriate calling.

"Previous to the passage of the recent Liquor Bill, I assisted in finding out 170 places where intoxicating liquors were illegally sold and drank. We obtained a great amount of statistics of the traffic and its effects, which the peerless Liquor Bill in question is likely to render useless.—We have persuaded many to sign the pledge, which they will find little difficulty in keeping when there are no intoxicating drinks to be obtained. I deem it worthy of remark that all the *lower class* of drunkards of my acquaintance are in favor of the law, and anxious to have it thoroughly executed. They say, "only take away the temptation and we shall do well enough." One of these unfortunate men, who lives within a stone's cast of *nine* liquor shops, said to me yesterday, exultingly, "they are all closed now—not a drop is to be had at one of them—but such long faces as their owners wear, especially on Sundays, I never saw before." If the poor inebriates are praying for the execution of the law—and many of them most assuredly are—we cannot view the "putting of the bottle to such men and making them drink," but with redoubled abhorrence. Under such circumstances, nothing but the most reckless disregard of God and man could induce any one to do anything to favor this most nefarious traffic, or to violate a law the most salutary and needful to human progress ever enacted on earth. I should consider its repeal without a substitute equally salutary and stringent, a greater calamity than all the plagues of Egypt poured upon our land at once."

☞ A man named Thomas Jefferson White, a resident of Mechanicsburgh, in this county, died suddenly last evening in this city. He was about thirty-five years of age, and a tailor by trade.—*Journal.*

Another victim of the accursed Liquor traffic. We understand that this man had been intoxicated all day, and when found had in his possession a bottle of whisky, furnished very likely to aid some of the very many whisky candidates who were running for office on the day of his death. When are such scenes to have an end?—When Whigs and Democrats think more of the welfare and lives of their fellow men than of the triumph of their party, and not before. We saw more men intoxicated on election day than we have seen before in twelve month, whiskey was free that day.

The State Sentinel.

The little cub of the above paper, is down on us in several articles lately, trying to impeach our veracity, &c. In our last, we proved him guilty of telling eight deliberate lies, which he does not pretend to deny. When he clears up *his* character for truth and veracity, it will be time enough for us to answer his article in the Sentinel of the 13th inst.

Until then we shall take no notice of any thing he may say. We quoted the provision of the bill as we understood it from reading it, and as we yet believe to be correct.

As to the bill being a better temperance bill than was ever before passed in either House of the Legislature," no man of sense believes a word of it, and the assertions of the Sentinel will not be very likely to convince them. When we have more leisure we have something more to say on this subject.

American Temperance Magazine.

No. 3 of Vol. 3, of this excellent work is received. It contains a portrait of F. W. Kellogg, Esq., who has lately traveled extensively in Europe, lecturing on Temperance.

We continue to furnish this work and the Chart one year for $2 00.

Templar's Magazine.

Vol. 3, No. 1, is on our table containing its usual variety. It is a shame that this work is not better supported.

Every Templar in the land should take a copy. J. Wadsworth, M. W. R., Publisher, Cincinnati, price $1 00 per year. We will forward subscriptions at any time.

Coarse Grain.

The question is often asked what will the farmers do with their corn if the Maine Law prevails and stops the Distilleries? We will endeavor to answer that question—we set out with the assertion that it is the most miserable policy in the world if profit alone is concerned, to sell corn to the distilleries.

The great staple of the West is Pork. Now it is a fact that the slop of a distillery will fatten as much pork as the corn would have done before it was distilled.

The farmer therefore who raises hogs and sells grain to a distiller, is reducing the price of pork by creating a competition in the market. The distiller takes his corn, makes whisky from it, and feeds the slop to hogs.

Now he has made one profit, and a heavy one too, on his whisky, and he can afford to sell his pork at half the price the farmer can, and make money at it. He does it, and thereby reduces the price of the great staple of the West.

Now suppose that instead of selling corn to the distiller, the farmer fattens pork and beef with it.

Corn in this State will not average over 25 cents per bushel, and very few distilleries pay that. Ten bushels will make, if properly fed, one hundred and twenty-five pounds of pork, or one hundred and fifty pounds of beef. Suppose these great staples are worth four dollars per 100 lbs., and the farmer gets five dollars for ten bushels of corn put into pork, or *fifty cents* per bushel—or six dollars if put into beef, or sixty cents per bushel. If the price is three dollars per 100 lbs., he gets three fourths these prices, or thirty-seven and one-half and forty-five cents per bushel for his corn, and shuts all competition out of the market.

Let the farmer then put his corn into beef and pork instead of selling it to the distiller, and he will make from fifty to one hundred per cent. by the operation.

The following which we find in the Rochester Journal, is to the point:

"Spencer Booth, Esq., a merchant of Branchport, Yates county, gave me, the other day, a copy of his book account with twelve head of cattle fattened by him in 1851.

The cattle are charged at cost when tied up, January 1, 1851:

To cash paid for 12 cattle at $18 each,	$216,00
To cash paid for hay for same,	24,00
To cash paid for 240 bushels of grain, equal parts of barley, corn, and oats at 48 cents per bushel,	117,20
To cash paid man for taking care of cattle two months,	10,00
	$367,20
March 1, 1851—Cr. by cash received for 12 cattle at $41 each,	492,00
	367,20
	$127,80

Thus we see that Mr. Booth, by putting his coarse grain into beef, received about $1,02 per bushel, or made, clear profit, 54 cents on each bushel of barley, corn, and oats. The result in 1850 and 1852, (last winter,) was just about that above stated. And Mr. Booth adds in a letter to me: "I am satisfied that it is safe to calculate that every bushel of coarse grain, properly fed to cattle or hogs, is worth one dollar per bushel."

Let our farmers look to these things and see where their true interest lies. Let them go for a law to annihilate the manufacturing and sale of whisky—shut up the grog shops, and remove thereby our great cause of taxation, and rather raise cattle and hogs to eat up their corn, than children to drink up the whisky made with this corn at the distillery, thereby entailing upon themselves and their posterity, a most embittered curse.

CAPITAL ILLUSTRATION.—Senator Rusk, referring to the fact, that any proposition brought before Congress now is sure to produce a vast number of political speeches and a large amount of political capital, said, that the fact called to his mind an incident. He was present on one occasion at an Indian "talk," when a man drove up with a barrel of whisky; an old Indian who was sitting by, fixed his eye on the barrel, and after looking earnestly for some time, asked Mr. R., if he knew what was in that barrel. He said it was whisky, he presumed, "No," said the Indian, *"there are about a thousand songs and fifty fights in that barrel!"*

CANADA WEST.—2,673 persons joined the Order of the Sons of Temperance in Canada West during the last quarter.

Prohibitory Laws.

Are not most laws, of this character, *prohibitory*, for which the 'Maine Law' is condemned? From the last Code Napoleon to Sinai's, a majority of the laws will be found *prohibitory*—and most likely a Pandect of civil law would show that majority to be as great as is found in the Decalogue.

What but prohibitory laws makes the difference between a state of civilization and barbarism? So far as any element of social constituency goes, what better is a *lawless* biped (though a man) than a gregarious quadruped?

Prohibitory laws began with man; they are interwoven in the texture of his social organization; they are the warp and woof of the civil fabric; a part and parcel of our inheritance here; coexistent as well as coeval with humanity.

Neither are such laws antagonistic to liberty; it cannot exist without them; they are its life; the very soul of the people; *civil liberty consists in not being restrained by any laws, which are not conducive to the public welfare.*

No matter what names you give such laws; while they are required by the public good, they afford no reasonable ground for complaint, as a restraint on civil liberty. Has the distiller, in years gone by, been forbidden under a penalty of $300 to use *leaden* pipes: Does the State of Maine, under a penalty of $1000 and imprisonment, prohibit the sale in the shambles of the ox that has died of disease: May not our Board of Health prohibit both the sale and purchase of fish, fruit, and vegetables, as long as public health may require it: and who will withhold obedience to such ordinances, because they are *sumptuary, dietetic, or prohibitory?*—Should an article be sold in our shops or administered, like that Eugene Sue has described as used in the 17th century in France—*le poudre de succession*—for securing death by a slow poison, would it not be an offense cognizable by law? And how else could it be kept out of society and shops, than by *prohibitory* enactments? Such laws, as we have already intimated, begin with our being; their Ægean shield is thrown around us, before mortal arms embrace us; infancy, childhood, youth, manhood, old age, are alike their care; they accompany us all along the pathway of life; nor do they cease with our breath; having protected us to the grave, they even there, after buried away from sight of friends, keep silent watch by our tomb—nor will any dare, but under severest forfeiture, to disturb the inanimate body, or mar with ruthless finger our marble slab. Such an office do "prohibitory" laws discharge. If we examine the digest of our own State, we shall there find line upon line, and precept upon precept, of a "prohibitory" character.

It would be a libel on society to suppose it too imbecile to thus have the means of self-preservation. The constitution of society is based on foundations deep and broad enough to resist the storms of human passions. Prohibitory restraints are our protection; whoever would avoid them must leave society, at least, if not the world.

Life, character, and morals, commercial credit, pecuniary interests, and bodily health, are under their protection: any discredit cast upon laws necessary for public good, any disparaging of their influence, are wounds on the body politic; for these laws are the staff of society—if we weaken this prop, we break the only support whereon we lean, and must, in turn, be pierced through with many sorrows.

Prohibitory laws regulate the style, height, and material of our tenements.—They even enter our stores and kitchens, and prescribe what cannot be allowed in the one and the other; they descend to all the minutiæ of life, the details of trade: they show us where powder shall be kept, and how pork must be packed—where hay can be sold, and the manner scythes are to be carried—how shad and salmon may be caught, and when only moose and deer may be killed; nor can a sparrow fall to the ground without their notice. So omniscient are prohibitory laws, they

"Live through all life, extend through all extent,
Spread undivided, and operate unspent."

The fish of the sea, fowl of the air, and the beast of the field, fall within the empire of law—and if these smaller matters are heeded by it, how much more weighty subjects for its exercise are the rational members of society.

Our very senses are protected by "prohibitory" laws; noxious exhalations, indecent prints, obscene and blasphemous language, are all *prohibited.* Does not intemperance produce at the corners of our streets, in the concourse of the people, much more cognizable offences in its *tableaux vivants?*

If *prohibitory* laws protect the very stone at our grave from ruthless fingers, how much more ought they to defend from that which destroys the image of God in the soul, blots out conscience, and throws down the only monument of our immortality.

If the stupid ox, which indeed knoweth its owner, is protected from inhuman treatment under a penalty of $200, how much more need of the protection of 'prohibitory' law has the fool, whom "though thou shouldst bray in a mortar, among wheat with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him."

If the cognomen *prohibitory* or *sumptuary*, when attached to laws, constitutes a valid objection to their enactment, then society has not the means of self-preservation. Of all subjects for legislation, we conceive intemperance a fair one—and the multiform evils growing out of it make it "a heinous crime; yea, it is an iniquity to be punished by the Judge's Law."

Division Hall Burned.

It will be seen by the following letter, that the rumocracy of this State are following in the wake of their brethren in Maine—burning Temperance Halls.

Such things will always re-act for the benefit of those it is designed to injure.

PLEASANT VIEW, SHELBY CO.,
October 13, 1852.

BRO. WOODWARD:—I write you a few lines under circumstances of a melancholy nature. I regret to inform you that our Temperance Hall, with all our books, papers, and implements of the Division, were destroyed by fire on Sabbath night, the 10th inst.; the work of an incendiary.

We had a beautiful hall, which, aside from the purposes for which it was used, was an ornament to our village, and very much enhanced the value of property around it. Though we deeply feel our loss, it has not in the least abated our zeal for the temperance cause, and though they may burn our Hall, they cannot quench the principles we advocate. We will stand to our posts till we triumph, in spite of all opposition, and on Saturday night we will have a meeting that will show the advocates of whisky that burning our Hall has not destroyed us as a Division.

On Tuesday, the day of our State election, *Moral* township presented a spectacle unworthy of her name—a spectacle that all respectable men abhor. Early in the morning, whisky, almost by the barrel, was rolled out and distributed, without money and without price, to all who would drink. Corruption and whisky triumphed by a *small* majority; but our cause is gaining rapidly, and many, *very many,* votes were cast for temperance men, regardless of party.

Yours, in L., P., and F., S.

Moral Desolation.

We may stride over the land with the crushing step of a giant; pestilence may steal over it like an invisible curse, reaching its victims silently and unseen, unpeopling here a village and there a city, until every dwelling is a sepulchre; famine may brood over it with a long and weary visitation, until the sky itself is brazen, and the beautiful greenness gives place to a parched desert a wide waste of unproductive desolation; but these are only physical evils. The wild flower will bloom in peace on the field of battle and above the crushed skeleton; the destroying angel of the pestilence will retire when his errand is done, and the nation again breathe freely; and the barrenness of famine will cease at last, the cloud will be prodigal of its hoarded rain, and the wilderness will blossom. But for moral desolation there is no reviving spring. Let the moral and republican principles of our country be abandoned, our representatives bow in unconditional obsequiousness and individual dictation; let impudence and intrigue and corruption triumph over honesty and intellect, and our liberties and strength will depart forever. Of these there can be no resuscitation. The "abomination of desolation" will be fixed and perpetual; and as the mighty fabric of our glory totters into ruins, the nations of the earth will mock in our overthrow, like the powers of darkness, when the throned one of Babylon became even as themselves, and "the glory of the Chaldee's excellency" had gone down forever.—*New England Weekly Review.*

Correspondence.

For the Temperance Chart.

BLUFFTON, Sep. 28, 1852.

BRO. WOODWARD:—Permit me to say that I was highly gratified this week, on the reception and perusal of the "Temperance Chart," with the back numbers for the past quarter, but on looking over them I found no communication in relation to the temperance cause in Wells county, so I came to the conclusion that I would let the readers of your paper know that the temperance people here, are up and doing.

Mr. E. H. Parsley, the Grand Lecturer, fulfilled his appointments here, he waked up the "luke warm," and filled the dispirited with renewed life and animation; he also introduced the Social Order, which no good temperance man dare reject, or find any fault with, consequently all received it cordially.

The Bluffton Division of the Sons of Temperance, No. 250, is flourishing finely, their influence is beginning to shine brighter and brighter every day, and my hope and prayer is that they may never cease until their labors will be no longer needed. The Washingtonians still keeps the car moving, but not so brisk as it should do. The Bluffton society meets monthly and sometimes every two weeks; there are five local societies organized in this county; there also is a Wells County Union Temperance Society, composed of delegates sent from the different local societies, which meets every three months.

At a late meeting of the last named society the following resolutions were presented, and all were unimously adopted except the first one, which received one dissenting voice:

1st. *Resolved*, That we firmly believe the curse of intemperance will continue to rest upon us, and will be entailed upon our children with still more intolerable woes, while the laws of our State afford *protection* to the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

2d. *Resolved*, That the practical operation of the license system, has been evil, and only evil, and that continually, we think it is now high time that the sanction of the law should be entirely withheld from this death-dealing, peace-destroying traffic.

3d. *Resolved*, That we rejoice in the adoption and happy results of a law, in the State of Maine, which embodies the true principle on this subject, the principle of self-preservation, the principle of organized resistance to the merciless outrages and intolerable wrongs of this oppressing.

4th. *Resolved*, That as this evil can only be exterminated by legislative action, it becomes the imperative duty of all peace-loving, law-abiding citizens to seek redress in this way, and in so doing, it is their privilege, their right, and their duty, to seek out and promote such men to represent them in their legislative halls, as will solemnly regard, and earnestly advocate these great principles.

5th. *Resolved*, That we deeply deplore the fact that several places where intoxicating drinks are sold in our county, are open on the Sabbath, thus alluring many to scenes of dissipation, disturbing the peace of citizens, and provoking God by a most shameful desecration of that sacred day.

6th. *Resolved*, That the Ministers in the county, be requested to present a friendly appeal to the venders of intoxicating drinks, in relation to that traffic.

J. M. MCQUAIDE, Sec'y.

For the Temperance Chart.

ALLENSVILLE, Oct. 4th, 1852.

BRO. WOODWARD:—You would no doubt be pleased to hear how the good and glorious cause of temperance is prospering in our section of the country.

Allensville Division has, I hope, seen her worst times, we are now in a very prosperous condition. We are taking in nearly every meeting, those who are an ornament to the Order. We had a Temperance Mass Meeting at Enterprize the 8th, 9th, and 10th of September, and although the weather was unfavorable, yet we had a large turn out, and I believe it gave general satisfaction to all present. Bro. Edwards of Cincinnati, delivered us six splendid addresses on the benefits of temperance and evils of intemperance, which waked the natives up. Bro. Kile of Kentucky, also gave us some very appropriate addresses, and he being a reformed man, had great effect; we are routing the devil's agents on every hand, one of them had to pay the pretty sum of $96 for treating his friends at the Democratic Convention at Enterprize. A few days ago at a horse race that came off near Enterprize, one of the imps got very cunning in the matter, I will tell you how—he had a cloth tent say six feet square, and at one side he had a box about two feet long, and a foot of it outside of his tent, this being closed all round, so as to prevent suspicion of who was the pedler of the brain fever; the part of the box that was outside I call the receiver, in this receiver there were tumblers, the box would slide out and in, —throwing the mighty half dime in, the box would be drawn in the tent, and then it would appear with some of the beast in it. This was a cute way to keep from being found out, but this did not do, the friends of temperance got to work and soon gave Bro. P. S. Sage the facts, and he did put the law in force, brought them before him and gave them sweet home.

In conclusion let me say, the friends of temperance are working their way through the ranks of the Liquorites. We have some working men in the field, who fears not the enemy. Bro. P. S. Sage is a perfect terror to the anties, and Bro. J. K. Harris is storming them. Bro. Geo. McCullough, of Jacksonville Division, is also in the field doing all he can. Bro. Kingstery is also at work.

Yours, in L., P. and F.,

C. D. S.

For the Temperance Chart.

Public Declaration.

We as citizens of Knox county, feel it a duty we owe to ourselves, to our country, and to our families, thus publicly to declare our opposition to any candidate, be his politics what they may, for either branch of the Legislature of Indiana, who is opposed to the passage of a law for the total prohibition of the sale of ardent spirits as *a beverage*, and further, that we will not support any man for the Legislature, who will not publicly declare himself in favor of such laws. (signed by)

A. B. Daniel, and 70 others.

☞ We cannot offer anything more acceptable to a Son of Temperance than the following retrospective view of the rise and progress of the Order, which we select from the American Magazine, published by P. T. Sherlock, N. Y.—a work which we can recommend to every friend of temperance:

On Thursday the 29th of September, in the year 1842, at 7 o'clock in the evening, there assembled within the walls of Teetotallers' Hall, No. 71 Division street, in this city, a very small meeting. The men who composed it had come from various sections of the city. As they passed along to the place of rendezvous, they had to encounter the votaries of pleasure in pursuit of the various objects of their adoration. Bacchus, it was observed, sat highest among the idols, and by his will held all the others in subjection. The history of the world had long told that such a subjection was the lowest point to which humanity could sink, and the records of the times gave sad evidence of the number of his victims. To limit his power had long been the aim of many good men.—To stop his onward progress a number, comparatively small, had buckled on the armor of defence, and entered the arena of combat. Throughout the land a few bright examples could be seen for some years previous, but their strength was not equal to his power, and the want of perfect organization was a fact to be deplored.—It was under these circumstances the following circular was issued:

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

(NEW YORK DIVISION, No. 1.)

SIR:—You are invited to attend a select meeting at Teetotallers' Hall, No. 71 Division street, on Thursday evening, September 19th, 1842, at half past seven o'clock.

The object of the meeting is to organize a Beneficial Society, based on total abstinence, bearing the above title. It is proposed to make the initiation fee at first $1, and dues 6½ cents a week. In case of sickness, a member to be entitled to $4 a week; and in case of death, $30 to be appropriated for funeral expenses.

A constitution will be submitted on the above evening, and if the principles adopted meet your approbation, you are invited to become a member of the Division.

The enclosed ticket will procure your admission. (Here followed ten names.)

This meeting was organized by the following appointments: Daniel H. Sands, chairman; John W. Oliver, secretary.—The chairman then stated the objects of the meeting, and a constitution was submitted. On motion of Thos. Edgerly, it was "Resolved, That we now form a society, to be called New York Division, No. 1, Sons of Temperance;" and thus began the most powerful organization at present on this continent.

This meeting was composed of sixteen men, whose names will go down to posterity in grateful perpetuation of the effects of that night's proceedings. Here they are: Daniel H. Sands, John W. Oliver, James Ball, Isaac J. Oliver, Edward Brusle, John H. Elliott, John Holman, Ephraim L. Snow, Thomas Edgerley, George McKibbin, Joseph K. Barr, Wm. B. Tompkins, Thomas Sweenarton, Francis W. Wolfe, John McKeller, Henry Loyd.

The constitution which had been adopted was extensively circulated, and Divisions were speedily formed in neighboring cities. On the 28th of October, 1842, a committee was appointed to prepare a constitution for a Fountain Head of the State. Their report was received and adopted on the 7th of December, 1852. In consequence of the spread of the Order, there was not a sufficient number of brothers, *legally constituted*, to form a Grand Division; and as the exercise of the powers of a Grand Division became indispensably necessary, a committee of five was appointed by N. Y. Division, No. 1, as a Grand Division *pro tem.*

Thus constituted, that body went into operation on the 10th of December, 1842, for the purpose of granting charters *only*. The first meeting of the first Grand Division was held at the residence of Daniel H. Sands, No. 14 Forsyth street. On the 15th of December, 1842, the Newark Division, New Jersey, was opened by G. D. On the 9th of January, 1843, there was a constitutional number of Patriarchs and Associates to form the G. D. *proper*. The committee appointed by N. Y. Division, No. 1, were discharged, and the supreme tribunal of the Order in the United States, (till the creation of a National Division,) was installed.

The Grand Division of New York, acting as Fountain Head of the Order, granted the following charters for Grand Divisions: January 8th, 1844, New Jersey; February 5th, 1844, Maryland; April 22d, 1844, Pennsylvania; April 29th, 1844, Connecticut; June 19th, 1844, Massachusetts; on the same day, the District of Columbia received its charter for a Grand Division.

Where are the Croakers.

Every body has heard that the Maine Law was very unpopular even in Maine, and would be repealed by the next Legislature. The secular press of the country has given currency to this opinion. Yet madam Rumor always a *common* liar has proven herself to be an *uncommon* liar on this subject. In the late elections in that State, notwithstanding the open and secret machinations of the rummies, and the powerful influence of National politics, the friends of the law have gloriously triumphed. The *odious* law so obnoxious to the enemies of humanity is a "*fixed fact*" for two years longer. Nearly all of the members elected to both branches of the Legislature are the pledged friends of the law. The rum party have scarcely a "corporal's guard" to represent their *interests* in the General Assembly of Maine! That law is a wonderful Yankee invention; it possesses a vital power, and manufactures its own friend's out of very crude materials, and if it is well enforced for the next two years not a hundred men can be found in the State to oppose it. The result of this election will tell mightily upon the interests of the cause in all the other States.—Those who were confident will be confirmed and strengthened—the doubting will give their doubts to the winds—and the enemies of the measure will put forth their opposition, feeling that they are doomed to defeat. Friends in Ohio, awake, and let us go to work and introduce this wonderful moral machine into our State with such modifications and improvements as difference in "soil and climate" may require.

There is one feature that must be retained, or the friction will be so great that the machinery will be worthless—we mean the seizure and destruction of intoxicating beverages.—*Organ of Temperance Reform.*

RUMSELLING A FELONY.—The *Expositor* is shocked at the thought that the Temperance men mean to make rumselling a States Prison offence, and asks if a rumseller shall be punished like a man who steals sheep, passes counterfeit money, commits highway robbery, burns a house down, or commits murder. Well let us see, suppose we take without any invidiousness, the Expositor man himself, as an illustration: there he goes, look at him—see how he walks—see what manner of man he is. Now ask his wife whether she should choose, that his sheep, horse or cow, if he had one, should be stolen—that he should be knocked down and robbed—that he should have counterfeit money passed upon him—should be turned out of house and home, if he had one, by an incendiary, and that he should be murdered even, rather than he should be a drunkard always, and die a sot under the influence of grog-shops? We are willing to leave the question to the wife and friends of any man, and abide by the answer.—*Watchman.*

☞ Education will place every child above the reach of Intemperance, Insanity, Vice, and Crime, by giving him power to combat and subdue influences and circumstances that are now too strong for the weak resistence only, which so many are able to make. The mind is varied in its power, and the channels through which it can act are almost infinite. Develop all the powers, therefore, and thus multiply the resources of happiness, and the individual is not lost when one channel becomes turbid by misfortune. Insanity would thus be prevented. Ennoble the characters of all by development, and all Crime will be prevented. Direct the attention of all to the Good, the True, and the Beautiful, and Intemperance will be unknown. The expense of preventing all these would be far less than that of providing against them; and when we consider the incalculable amount of misery also prevented, the thorough Education of all our youth rises to an infinite importance.

Items of News.

"Shocking times!" as the old woman said when the lightning knocked her over the wash tub.

"What are you writing such a big hand for, Pat?" "Why, you see, my grandmother's dafe, and I'm writing a loud letter to her."

Naomi, the daughter of Enoch, was not married until she was five hundred and eighty years old! Be of good cheer, old maids, you yet have hopes.

Take frequent ablutions; don't mix any brandy with your water; wear a clean shirt, and preserve a clear conscience. This will put you through—the summer.

We see statements in the papers about throwing liquor into the rivers. So much of the rivers has run into the liquor that it seems like restoring a captive to turn them out.—*Carpet Bag.*

There are 400,000 Indians in the United States Territories west of the Mississippi. Among them are laboring one hundred ordained missionaries, besides assistants, and 10,000 Indians are communicants.

An affray took place at Columbia, S. C., on the 23d inst., between McGilberry Goins and Thomas Raburn, in which the former was killed by a pistol-shot from the latter. Raburn immediately surrendered himself.

A desperate fight occurred on Saturday afternoon last, between Sands & Co's Circus Company and citizens of Chateaugay, N. Y., in which one man was killed, and two or three others so much injured that they cannot survive.

A Yankee editor, noticing the decease of a rich subscriber, observes, that 'He has died regretted by a numerous circle of friends, and leaving a widow as disconsolate as any widow need be, who has obtained the uncontrolable possession of twenty thousand dollars per annum.'—About twenty young men have sent addresses of condolence to her!

We learn from a gentleman from Wells, Me., that the opponents of the Maine Law in that place are resorting to every dishonorable means of *revenge* upon the temperance people. A few days since, a fine schooner, the property of Capt Lindsey, was stripped of her rigging and set adrift. A gentleman had his horse's tail sheared, five orchards have been girdled, and other damage done.—*Boston Commonwealth.*

QUICKER THAN THEY EXPECTED.—The *Springfield (Ill.) Register* relates the following:

"In March last, three men in this city agreed to drink themselves to death. The first died in April, the second in May.—The survivor, on the happening of the last event, showed signs of breaking the compact, and he kept sober two or three days afterwards; but *honor revived, and he died* in the month of June. This is literally true.

A man named Samuel H. Klapp, was arrested near Buffalo, and carried to Philadelphia, charged with fraudulently obtaining $1,400 in gold coin from the United States Mint. On his return from California, several months since, he deposited gold dust of the value of $500 in the Mint, and when he sent for his certificate, the clerk by mistake gave him the certificate of another depositor, which he retained, and refused to give up when applied to. The officers had a long search for him. He was committed on charge of larceny, and a civil process was also commenced against him.

A LARGE HAUL OF LIQUORS.—Suspicions having been long entertained that spirituous and intoxicating liquors were deposited and kept for sale in the building occupied by one Eleazer Philips, near the depot, the City Marshal, together with two assistants, pursuant to a search warrant to him directed, entered the said building this forenoon, and found therein some eighteen barrels in the whole, of liquors, part of which were in small kegs, demijohns, &c. The liquors were forthwith seized and removed from the premises to the Marshal's office. A hearing upon them will probably be had to-morrow morning before Judge Prescott.—*New Bedford Standard, 9th.*

A REMEDY.—A young gentleman of Detroit who has of late been much afflicted by palpitation of the heart, says he found considerable relief by pressing another palpitating heart to his bosom. Queer, isn't it?

Lectures.

We are requested to announce that Mr. FISH, a Temperance Lecturer, will lecture at the following places:

Greencastle,	Oct.	21 & 22
Putnamville,	"	23 & 24
Manhattan,	"	25
Pleasant Garden,	"	26
Brazil,	"	27
Bowling Green,	"	28 & 29
Terre Haute,	"	30 & 31

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—This distinguished military leader, who has so long filled a prominent place in European history, died on the 14th September, in the 84th year of his age. The Duke of Wellington was born in Ireland, in 1769, and was the son of Lord Mornington. He was a man for the time in which he lived, and well earned the harsh cognomen of "Iron Duke" by which he was so often designated. As a commanderin-chief of armies, he possessed all the sternness, all the inflexibility, all the love of order and discipline needed for one holding so responsible a position. No hardships discouraged—no difficulties disheartened, no danger appalled him. He was a man above human weaknesses and human sympathies. Such a man was required in the age in which he lived; and he was the man for his age, and is to be honored for the faithful discharge of his fearful duties. May the time speedily come when men like the Duke of Wellington are no longer needed for the breaking down of despotisms, and the protection of the outposts and bulwarks of human freedom.

[*Arthur's Home Gazette.*

☞ A Frenchman solicitating relief, said, very gravely to his fair hearer—"Ma'amselle, I never beg but dat I have von vife wid several small family dat is growing very large, and nothing to make deir bread out of but *de perspiration of my eyebrow.*"

Acknowledgments.

Bro. Parsley sends subscribers as follows: Somerset, 8; Leesburgh, 12; Syracuse, 1; Warsaw, 10; North Manchester 5; Wabash, 6; Liberty Mills, 1; La Gro, 1.

Bro. Wm. Philips, Allensville, sends $2 for the Chart and American Temperance Magazine.

Bro. Henry Oiler, Lafayette, sends us $5 for 10 copies.

Bro. J. N. Templin, Blountsville, sends us $5 for 10 copies.

Bro. G. W. McNaught, Morgantown, sends us $1 for 2 copies.

Notice.

The Seventh Annual Session of the Grand Division S. of T. of Indiana, will be held at Temperance Hall, in the city of Indianapolis, commencing on Monday, October 25th, 1852, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

New members are particularly requested to be present at the first session.

C. WOODWARD, *Grand Scribe.*

September, 1852.

Notice.

The Annual Session of the Grand Union of the Daughters of Temperance, will convene in ———, in this City, on Wednesday the 27th of October, 1852, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All Subordinate Unions are earnestly solicited to send up their delegates, and also to forward their quarterly returns immediately after the election of officers.

By order of the Grand Presiding Sister.

ELIZA RICHMOND, G. S. S.

The Grand Section of Indiana, Will hold its Fifth Annual Session at Indianapolis, commencing on Monday, the 25th of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in Temperance Hall. It is hoped the Sections generally will be represented.

HENRY OHR, G. S.

September 18th, 1852.

DEATHS.

DIED—In Marysville, California, Bro. Syrrell Pollard, a member of Pleasant View Division, No. 187, S. of T.

In Philadelphia, Ind., October 2, Bro. Thomas S. Scotten, a member of Philadelphia Division, No. 249, S. of T.

These Divisions passed the usual resolutions.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

WE are still prepared to print Constitution and By-Laws, where the alterations are few from the copy recommended by the Grand Division, at the following rates:

100 copies, (or less)	$5 00
200 "	8 00
300 "	10 00

We will pay the postage on all ordered from us.

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CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00. Books, $2 00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. Woodward, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind., free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20 00.

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

J. H. OHR, G. W. R.

Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys of ——, believing the Order of Cadets of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Section of the State of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called the —— Section, No. ——, Cadets of Temperance, of the State of Indiana, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Section, and also those of the acting Head of the Order.

Enclosed is the fee for Charter, R. B.'s and officers' cards, $5 00.

It must also be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not; if they are, of what Section. The application to be directed to the Grand Secretary, free of postage.

It must also be certified by a W. P. or P. W. P., that the W. Patron elect is a Son of Temperance in good standing.

Address (post paid) HENRY OHR, G. S., C. of T., Indianapolis, Indiana.

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In labors more abundant—a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the worth of truth.—*Paul.*

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**Buds and Blossoms from our own Garden*, by T. S. Arthur and F. C. Woodworth, beautifully embellished with numerous illustrations and illustrated title page, 1 vol. 12 mo., 240 pages, price 75 cents.

The above authors are popular writers and favorably known in the market, and whose works are read with interest.

NEW AND POPULAR WORKS recently published by Alden, Beardsley & Co., Auburn, N. Y.

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Second Edition of Woodsworth's Fireside Museum.—An exhibition of some things amusing and many things instructive, with copious and elegant engravings. By Francis C. Woodworth. 386 pp. 8 vo. cloth $1,50, library sheep, $1,50.

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WATSON'S MENTAL ARITHMETIC. Upon the Inductive plan, Designed for Schools and Academies. By William Watson, (upon the method of Colburn, improved.) 18 mo,, 160 pp. price 25c.

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A large discount will be made to those who will engage in the sale. The attention of Agents and Colporteurs is particularly invited five hundred can find employment. For further partiaulars, address, post-paid,

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Communications will receive prompt attention giving terms, &c.

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Will be published on the 1st of August, and sold by subscription through Agents, The Heroines of History, by John S. Jenkins. Embracing the Histories and Biographies of the following celebrated characters: Cleopatra, Isabella of Spain, Joan of Arc. Maria Theresa, Josephine, Elizabeth of England, Mary of Scotland, Catharine of Russia, Marie Antoinette, Madame Roland.

Thou hast a charmed cup, O Fame,
A draught that mantles high,
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J. L. Mothershead, *Medical Examiner.*
june 30 '52-1y

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To Cure a Cold, with Headache and Soreness of the Body, take the Cherry Pectoral on going to bed, and wrap up warm, to sweat during the night.

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From two eminent Physicians in

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Yours respectfully, J. D. SINCLAIR,
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VOL. II. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1852. NO. 19.

THE TEMPERANCE CHART,

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To whom all Communications and Subscriptions must be addressed, post paid.

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The Maine Liquor Law.

AN ACT FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF DRINKING HOUSES AND TIPPLING SHOPS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows:

Section 1. No person shall be allowed at any time to manufacture or sell, by himself, his clerk, servant or agent, directly or indirectly, any spirituous or intoxicating liquors, or any mixed liquors, a part of which is spirituous or intoxicating, except as hereafter provided.

Sec. 2. The selectmen of any town, and mayor and aldermen of any city, on the first Monday of May annually, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, may appoint some suitable person as the agent of said town or city, to sell at some central or convenient place within said town or city, spirits, wines, or other intoxicating liquors, to be used for medicinal and mechanical purposes and no other; and said agent shall receive such compensation for his services as the board appointing him shall prescribe; and shall in the sale of such liquors, conform to such rules and regulations as the selectmen or mayor and aldermen as aforesaid, shall prescribe for that purpose. And such agent, appointed as aforesaid, shall hold his situation for one year, unless sooner removed by the board from which he received his appointment, as he may be at any time, at the pleasure of said board.

Sec. 3. Such agent shall receive a certificate from the mayor and aldermen or selectmen by whom he has been appointed, authorizing him as the agent of such town or city, to sell intoxicating liquors for medicinal and mechanical purposes only; but such certificate shall not be delivered to the person so appointed, until he shall have executed and delivered to said board a bond with two good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of six hundred dollars, in substance as follows:

Know all men, that we —— as principal, and —— as sureties, are holden and stand firmly bound to the inhabitants of the town of —— (or city, as the case may be), in the sum of six hundred dollars, to be paid them, to which payment we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals, and dated this —— day of —— A. D. ——.

The condition of this obligation is such, that whereas the above bounden —— has been duly appointed an agent for the town (or city) of —— to sell, within and for and on account of said town (or city), intoxicating liquors for medicinal and mechanical purposes and no other, until the —— of —— A. D. ——, unless sooner removed from said agency.

Now if the said —— shall in all respects conform to the provisions of the law relating to the business for which he is appointed, and to such rules and regulations as now are or shall be from time to time established by the board making the appointment, then this obligation to be void; otherwise to remain in full force.

Sec. 4. If any person, by himself, clerk, servant or agent, shall at any time sell any spirituous or intoxicating liquors, or any mixed liquors, part of which is intoxicating, in violation of the provisions of this act, he shall forfeit and pay on the first conviction, ten dollars and the costs of prosecution, and shall stand committed until the same be paid; on the second conviction he shall pay twenty dollars and the costs of prosecution, and shall stand committed until the same be paid; on the third and every subsequent conviction, he shall pay twenty dollars and the costs of prosecution, and shall be imprisoned in the common jail, not less than three months, nor more than six months, and in default of the payment of the fines and costs prescribed by this section for the first and second convictions, the convict shall not be entitled to the benefit of chapter 175 of the revised statutes, until he shall have been imprisoned two months; and in default of payment of fines and costs provided for the third and every subsequent conviction, he shall not be entitled to the benefit of said chapter 175 of the revised statutes, until he shall have been imprisoned four months. And if any clerk, servant, agent or other person in the employment or on the premises of another, shall violate the provisions of this section, he shall be held equally guilty with the principal, and on conviction shall suffer the same penalty.

Sec. 5. Any forfeiture or penalty arising under the above section, may be recovered by an action of debt, or by complaint before any justice of the peace, or judge of any municipal or police court, in the county where the offence was committed. And the forfeiture so recovered shall go to the town where the convicted party resides, for the use of the poor; and the prosecutor or complainant may be admitted as a witness in the trial. And if any of the selectmen or board of mayor and aldermen shall approve of the commencement of any such suit, by endorsing his name upon the writ, the defendant shall in no event recover any costs; and in all actions of debt arising under this section, the fines and forfeitures suffered by the defendant, shall be the same as if the action had been by complaint. And it shall be the duty of the mayor and aldermen of any city, and selectmen of any town, to commence an action in behalf of said town or city, against any person guilty of a violation of any of the provisions of this act, on being informed of the same, and being furnished with proof of the fact.

Sec. 6. If any person shall claim an appeal from a judgment rendered against him by any judge or justice, on the trial of such action or complaint, he shall, before the appeal shall be allowed, recognize in the sum of one hundred dollars, with two good and sufficient sureties, in every case so appealed, to prosecute his appeal, and to pay all costs, fines and penalties that may be awarded against him, upon a final disposition of such suit or complaint. And before his appeal shall be allowed, he shall also, in every case, give a bond with two other good and sufficient sureties, running to the town or city where the offence was committed, in the sum of two hundred dollars, that he will not, during the pendency of such appeal, violate any of the provisions of this act. And no recognizance or bond shall be taken in cases arising under this act, except by the justice or judge before whom the trial was had; and the defendant shall be held to advance the jury fees in every case of appeal in action of debt; and in the event of a final conviction before a jury, the defendant shall pay and suffer double the amount of fines, penalties and imprisonment awarded against him by the justice or judge from whose judgment the appeal was made. The forfeiture for all bonds and recognizances given in pursuance of this act, shall go to the town or city where the offence was committed, for the use of the poor; and if the recognizances and bonds mentioned in this section shall not be given within twenty-four hours after the judgment, the appeal shall not be allowed; the defendant in the meantime to stand committed.

Sec. 7. The mayor and alderman of any city, and the selectmen of any town, whenever complaint shall be made to them that a breach of the conditions of the bond given by any person appointed under this act, has been committed, shall notify the person complained of, and if upon a hearing of the parties it shall appear that any breach has been committed, they shall revoke and make void his appointment. And whenever a breach of any bond given to the inhabitants of any city or town in pursuance of any of the provisions of this act, shall be made known to the mayor and aldermen, or selectmen, or shall in any manner come to their knowledge, they or some of them shall, at the expense and for the use of such city or town, cause the bond to be put in suit in any court proper to try the same.

Sec. 8. No person shall be allowed to be a manufacturer of any spirituous or intoxicating liquor, or common seller thereof without being duly appointed as aforesaid, on pain of forfeiting on the first conviction, the sum of one hundred dollars and costs of prosecution, and in default of the payment thereof, the person so convicted shall be imprisoned sixty days in the common jail; and on the second conviction, the person so convicted shall pay the sum of two hundred dollars and costs of prosecution, and in default of payment, shall be imprisoned four months in the common jail; and on the third and every subsequent conviction, shall pay the sum of two hundred dollars, and shall be imprisoned four months in the common jail of the county where the offence was committed; said penalties to be recovered before any court of competent jurisdiction, by indictment, or by action of debt in the name of the city or town where the offence shall be committed. And whenever a default shall be had of any recognizances arising under this act, scire facias shall be issued, returnable at the next term, and the same shall not be continued, unless for good cause, satisfactory to the court.

Sec. 9. No person engaged in the unlawful traffic in intoxicating liquors shall be competent to sit upon any jury in any case arising from this act, and when information shall be communicated to the court, that any member of any panel is engaged in such traffic, or that he is believed to be so engaged, the court shall inquire of the juryman of whom such belief is entertained; and no answer which he shall make shall be used against him in any case arising under this act; but if he shall answer falsely, he shall be incapable of serving on any jury in this state; but he may decline to answer, in which case he shall be discharged by the court from all further attendance as a juryman.

Sec. 10. All cases arising under this act, whether by action, indictment or complaint, which shall come before a superior court, either by appeal or original entry, shall take precedence in said court of all other business, except those criminal cases in which the parties are actually under arrest awaiting a trial; and the court and the prosecuting officer shall not have authority to enter a nolle prosequi, or to grant a continuance in any case arising under this act, either before or after the verdict, except where the purposes of justice shall require it.

Sec. 11. If any three persons, voters in the town or city where the complaint shall be made, shall, before any justice of the peace or judge of municipal or police court, make complaint under oath or affirmation, that they have reason to believe, and do believe that spirituous or intoxicating liquors are kept or deposited, and intended for sale, by any person not authorized to sell the same in said city or town under the provisions of this act, in any store, shop, warehouse or other building or place in said city or town, said justice or judge shall issue his warrant of search to any sheriff, city marshal or deputy, or to any constable, who shall proceed to search the premises described in said warrant, and if any spirituous or intoxicating liquors are found therein, he shall seize the same, and convey them to some proper place of security, where he shall keep them until final action is had thereon. But no dwelling-house, in which or in part of which, a shop is not kept, shall be searched, unless at least one of said complainants shall testify to some acts of sale of intoxicating liquors therein, by the occupant thereof, or by his consent or permission, within at least one month of the time of making said complaint. And the owner or keeper of said liquors, seized as aforesaid, if he shall be known to the officer seizing the same, shall be summoned forthwith before the justice or judge by whose warrant the liquors were seized, and if he fails to appear, or unless he can show by positive proof, that said liquors are of foreign production, that they have been imported under the laws of the United States, and in accordance therewith—that they are contained in the original packages in which they were imported, and in quantities not less than the laws of the United States prescribe, they shall be declared forfeited, and shall be destroyed by authority of the written order to that effect, of said justice or judge, and in his presence, or in the presence of some person appointed by him, to witness the destruction thereof, and who shall join with the officer by whom they shall have been destroyed, in attesting that fact upon the back of the order by authority of which it was done; and the owner or keeper of such liquors shall pay a fine of twenty dollars and costs, or stand committed for thirty days, in default of payment, if in the opinion of the court, said liquors shall have been kept or deposited for the purposes of sale. And if the owner or possessor of any liquors seized in pursuance of this section, shall set up the claim that they have been regularly imported under the laws of the United States, and that they are contained in the original packages, the custom-house certificates of importation and proofs of marks on the casks or packages corresponding thereto, shall not be received as evidence that the liquors contained in said packages are those actually imported therein.

Sec. 12. If the owner, keeper or possessor of liquors, seized under the provisions of this act, shall be unknown to the officer seizing the same, they shall not be condemned and destroyed until they shall have been advertised, with the number and description of the packages as near as may be, for two weeks, by posting up a written description of the same in some public place; that if such liquors are actually the property of any city or town in the state, and were so at the time of the seizure, purchased for sale by the agent of said city or town, for medicinal or mechanical purposes only, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, they may not be destroyed; but upon satisfactory proof of such ownership, within said two weeks, before the justice or judge by whose authority said liquors were se zed, said justice or judge shall deliver to the agent of said city or town, an order to the officer having said liquors in custody, whereupon said officer shall deliver them to said agent, taking his receipt therefor on the back of said order, which shall be returned to said justice or judge.

Sec. 13. If any person claiming any liquors seized as aforesaid, shall appeal from the judgment of any justice or judge, by whose authority the seizure was made, to the district court, before his appeal shall be allowed, he shall give a bond in the sum of two hundred dollars, with two good and sufficient sureties, to prosecute his appeal, and to pay all fines and costs which may be awarded against him; and in the case of any such appeal, where the quantity of liquors so seized shall exceed five gallons, if the final decision shall be against the appellant, that such liquors were intended by him for sale, he shall be adjudged by the court a common seller of intoxicating liquors, and shall be subject to the penalties provided for in section eight of this act; and said liquors shall be destroyed as provided for in section eleven. But nothing contained in this act shall be construed to prevent any chemist, artist or manufacturer, in whose art or trade they may be necessary, from keeping at his place of business such reasonable and proper quantity of distilled liquors as he may have occasion to use in his art or trade, but not for sale.

Sec. 14. It shall be the duty of any mayor, alderman, selectman, assessor, city marshal or deputy or constable, if he shall have information that any intoxicating liquors are kept or sold in any tent, shanty, hut or place of any kind for selling refreshments in any public place, on or near the ground of any cattle show, agricultural exhibition, military muster, or public occasion of any kind, to search such suspected place, and if such officer shall find upon the premises any intoxicating drinks, he shall seize them, and arrest the keeper or keepers of such place, and take them forthwith, or as soon as may be, before some justice or judge of a municipal or police court, with the liquors so found and seized, and upon proof that said liquors are intoxicating, that they were found in possession of the accused, in a tent, shanty or other place as aforesaid, he or they shall be sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for thirty days, and the liquor so seized shall be destroyed by order of said justice or judge.

Sec. 15. If any person arrested under the preceding section, and sentenced as aforesaid, shall claim an appeal, before his appeal shall be allowed, he shall give a bond in the sum of one hundred dollars, with two good and sufficient sureties, that he will prosecute his appeal, and pay all fines, costs and penalties which may be awarded against him. And if on such an appeal, the verdict of the jury be against him, he shall, in addition to the penalty awarded by the lower court, pay a fine of twenty dollars. In all cases of appeal under this act, from the judgment of a justice or judge of any municipal or police court, to the district court, except where the proceeding is by action of debt, they shall be conducted in said district court by the prosecuting officer of the government—and said officer shall be entitled to receive all costs taxable to the state, in all criminal proceedings under this act, in addition to the salary allowed to such officer by law—but no costs in such cases shall be remitted or reduced by the prosecuting officer or the court. In any suit, complaint, indictment or other proceeding against any person for a violation of any of the provisions of this act, other than for the first offence, it shall not be requisite to set forth particularly the record of a former conviction, but it shall be sufficient to allege briefly that such person has been convicted of a violation of the fourth section of this act, or as a common seller, as the case may be, and such allegation in any civil or criminal process in any stage of the proceedings, before final judgment, may be amended without terms and as a matter of right.

Sec. 16. All payments or compensations for liquor sold in violation of law, whether in money, labor or other property, either real or personal, shall be held and considered to have been received in violation of law, and without consideration, and against law, equity and a good conscience, and all sales, transfers and conveyances, mortgages, liens, attachments, pledges and securities of every kind, which either in whole or in part shall have been for or on account of spirituous or intoxicating liquors, shall be utterly null and void against all persons and in all cases, and no rights of any kind shall be acquired thereby; and in any action either at law or equity, touching such real or personal estate, the purchaser of such liquors may be a witness for either party. And no action of any kind shall be maintained in any court in this state, either in whole or in part, for intoxicating or spirituous liquors sold in any other state or county whatever, nor shall any action of any kind be had or maintained in any court in this state, for the recovery or possession of intoxicating or spirituous liquors or the value thereof.

Sec. 17. All the provisions of this act relating to towns shall be applicable to cities and plantations; and those relating to selectmen shall also be applied to the mayor and aldermen of cities and assessors of plantations.

Sec. 18. The act entitled "An Act to restrict the sale of intoxicating drinks," approved August sixth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, is hereby repealed, except the thirteen sections, from section ten to section twenty-two inclusive, saving or reserving all actions or other proceedings, which are already commenced by authority of the same; and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed. This act to take effect from and after its approval by the governor.

(Approved June 2, 1851.)

Rules of Politeness.—Visits.—It is the privilege of every person, paying another the compliment of a visit, to expect reciprocity. "One good turn deserves another," is an old trite saying; and *certes*, nothing can be more consistent with our own respect and that for others, than to manifest a proper estimate of what is justly due. It is not necessary—nay not even possible—to live with every one on a footing intimacy, of or even sociability, nor is it at all expected that we should waste our time in unprofitable visits; but it is required that we should return one lent us for that purpose, though it may be considered the first and the last, without the intention of a renewal.

Correspondence.—Many otherwise polite individuals are guilty of a violation of the code of politeness—*i. e.*, of not answering letters. It is an erroneous impression pretty generally labored under, that it is not necessary to acknowledge the receipt of every letter. Now, it must be generally conceded that a question couched in becoming language deserves, if not requires an answer. The principle herein involved bears a striking analogy to that of answering a letter, for generally they are either affirmative, interrogative, or narrative, and in each case meriting some sign of recognition. There is no excuse for silence, unless the subject or the writer is beneath our notice. Silence under any other circumstances may often be construed into want of friendship, want of politeness, as an evidence of hostile contempt, or at least into an indifference to our feelings.

At the late meeting of the American Board, a novel entertainment was afforded by the singing of the Doxology in eight different languages at the same time, by returned missionaries.

STATE LIBRARY INDIANAPOLIS

TEMPERANCE CHART.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27, 1852.

Valedictory.

The Grand Division, in session in this city last week, having declined our proposals for editing the Chart for the current year, and accepted the proposals of Dr. J. W. Gordon, our connection with the editorial department of the paper ceases with the present issue.

From our numerous friends throughout the State we part with regret, but assure them, that, although no longer fighting for our glorious cause through the columns of the Chart, we are nevertheless actively engaged in the good work in other channels, and shall now, as ever, watch the progress of this little sheet, as it shall battle for the principles of the cause, and, to the extent of our feeble abilities, aid it onward to final victory. To our numerous readers, then, we have only to say farewell. C. WOODWARD.

To the Patrons and Friends of the Chart.

It will be observed from the valedictory of Bro. Woodward, that the Chart has changed Editors. This change was the result of the deliberations of the Grand Division at its late Session in this city. The reasons which prompted that body to make this decision, are not known to us, and could be of no utility to the public if it were in our power to communicate them. Certain it is, however, that it originated not in any loss of confidence in the late Editor, whose firm and zealous adherence to the principles of the Order and the great cause of Temperance in all its forms, is superior alike to praise or censure. The friends of Temperance will learn with pleasure, that although no longer engaged in the vindication of that cause and those principles in an Editorial capacity, he will still be actively employed in promoting their progress, and securing their triumph by every other laudable means.

It is but due to candor, that we should say, that we enter upon the duties assigned us, with sincere pleasure, marred only by the fear that our qualifications may not enable us to meet the just expectations of those, whose kind confidence has opened to us this door of utterance upon the subject nearest our heart. Long have we earnestly desired to merit such a position; not, if we know ourself, out of any selfish aim, but for the promotion of a great principle—the disenthrallment of our fellow-men from the vice of intemperance and its hideous consequences. In early life we gave our heart to this great purpose; and, although at times, we have been diverted from it, it has still for a number of years past claimed, in no small degree, our time, our poor abilities, and earnest exertions on all occasions. Yet we feel too sensibly the weight of responsibility attached to the editorial department of the Temperance Organ of the State of Indiana, not to distrust our competency adequately to discharge its duties. Relying, however, upon the same kindness that conferred the position to sustain us in an honest, faithful, and zealous endeavor to meet its obligations, we shall enter upon our new vocation with a determination, whatever else may follow, that we will not bring reproach upon our cause by any intentional departure from the line of our duty.

With respect to our course, we have only to say, that we will consider ourself bound to adhere to and defend the principles of the Order, whose organ we are, as those principles are set forth in the reports and decisions of the Grand Division of the State; and on all doubtful questions in the absence of specific direction from that body, the decisions of the Publishing Committee recently appointed will constitute the rule of our action. Thus it shall be our aim to give utterance to no sentiment or position which will not meet the hearty concurrence and approval of all Sons of Temperance in the State.

To the editorial fraternity we make our bow, with the warmest desire to establish and maintain between us, none but the most amicable relations. Knowing no partizan preferences for, or personal feeling of hostility to any member of the fraternity with whom we now seek to establish relations of friendship, we hope to merit their regard by avoiding all unbecoming personalities and invectives, while, at the same time, we fearlessly, and to the best of our abilities, maintain the principles for which we contend. From this line of conduct, no emergency, which we can now foresee, shall compel us to depart.

Trusting that a further acquaintance may not give rise to any but feelings of friendship and confidence between us, we commit us for the present to your kind regard. J. W. GORDON.

☞ The proceedings of the Grand Division will appear in the next number.—For the present, therefore, we shall only say, that, owing to the financial condition of the Chart, that body raised the subscription price of the paper to SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per annum, for the future, allowing no deductions on club subscriptions. This is, perhaps, the cheapest rate at which it can be supported; and it is fondly hoped that the friends of temperance will not allow their organ to fall for want of adequate support, since upon it, properly conducted and supported, depends, more than upon any other human agency, the triumph of their principles.

☞ The present number of the Chart was mostly prepared for the press by Bro. Woodward, before the change we have already announced had taken place in its editorial department. He is consequently entitled to all the credit of making the selections which appear in its columns, and also of writing most of its editorials.

The Maine Law.

At the urgent request of our friends we re-publish on our first page the celebrated *Maine Liquor Law.*

There is not a plainer Law on the Statute Book, or one more easily understood, and yet there never was a law more shamefully misrepresented than this has been.

During the canvass before the recent election demagogues and political aspirants asserted that this Law was *abomination itself*—that its provisions were unconstitutional and oppressive—in fact every thing bad and that there was no good in it.

Now let our readers examine it carefully and be prepared to defend it whenever called upon, for it is now to be the rallying cry of temperance men—THE MAINE LAW.

"In Adam's Fall We Sinned All."

Wearing clothes has become the penalty for the transgression of our first parents. The pious pilgrim, in doing penance by walking to the shrine of Loretto with peas in his boots, that he might

"Walk at ease,
Boiled the peas!"

So we would advise those who would bear the punishment with complacency, and not make wry faces, to avail themselves of the superior artistic skill of Hays, at Jas. Hall's Manufacturing and Clothing Emporium, No. 2, Temperance Hall, Indianapolis.—The variety, quantity, and quality—the fit, fashion, and fabric—to be had at that popular establishment, almost make one believe that, though Adam fell,

"'Tis sweet to sin—'tis pleasure to atone."

New Divisions.

The following Charters have been granted since Sept. 1st:

381 Jamestown, Boone co.,
382 Cedar Grove, Franklin co.,
283 Neal Dow, Huntington co.,
384 Macedonia, Grant co.,
385 Farmers and Mechanics, Rush co.,
386 Manhattan, Putnam co.,
94 Vigo, Vigo co.,
387 Albion, Noble co.,
388 Eagletown, Hamilton co.,
389 Pleasant, Decatur co.

The State Fair.

The unusual press of business prevented us from making only a short visit at this great exhibition. When we get a lttle leisure, we will have something to say on the subject.

The following list will show the number of articles entered for competition: principally by citizens of this State, but some of them are from other States:

CLASS A.—CATTLE.

No. 1—Short Horns, thorough bred,	48
No. 2—Devons,	10
No. 3—Herefordshires and Ayreshires,	1
No. 4—Native and Grade,	28
No. 5—Working Cattle and Steers,	13
No. 6—Fat Cattle,	14
No. 7—Milch Cows,	6
No. 8—Foreign Cattle,	17
No. 9—Best ten head from one county,	2
No. 10—Sweepstakes,	12
Total entries of cattle,	151

CLASS B.—HORSES.

No. 1—Blooded horses,	19
No. 2—Quick Draft & Saddle Horses,	139
No. 3—Heavy Draft Horses,	44
No. 4—Jacks, Jennets, and Mules,	38
No. 5—Horses for general purposes,	38
No. 6—Colts one year old and under,	12
Total entries of horses, &c.,	290

CLASS C.—SHEEP.

No. 1—Fine Wool,	42
No. 2—Middle Wool,	2
No. 3—Long Wool,	29
Total entries of Sheep,	73

CLASS D.—HOGS.

Entries,	18

CLASS E.—POULTRY.

Entries of all kinds—Chickens, Ducks, Turkeys, Pidgeons, &c.,	25

CLASS F.—FARMING IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

Entries of all kinds	178

CLASS G.—BUTTER, CHEESE, HONEY, &c.

Entries,	32

CLASS H.—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Entries,	314

CLASS I.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Entries,	164

MISCELLANEOUS.

Entries,	120
Total entries,	1,365

The Legislature.

We are trying to get the complexion of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives on the temperance question.

As we made some errors last week, we will discontinue the list until full returns are received, and we get more light on the subject.

From the Advocate and Home Circle.

Progress of the Maine Law.

PENNSYLVANIA.—We last week gave our readers a short corresponeence from Philadelphia, descriptive of a temperance rally in that city, which is only a counterpart of the action throughout the Keystone State. There is but one thing to interfere with the success of the law there at the next session of the Legislature the coming Winter, and that is the near proximity of the State election, with that for President; the difficulty of so dividing the attention of the voters as to give each issue the required action.

At present it is hard to tell whether the Presidential canvass or the success of the temperance question bears sway. Were the State election next Spring instead of this Fall, there is little doubt as to the result; and as it is, we believe very many will be surprised at the state of the vote both politically and on prohibitory legislation. It will be borne in mind that the vote of the Legislature last year was very close, and when comparatively little had been done to draw public attention to the question, or to influence the action of the Legislature.

We annex the ballot and its political complexion, for the information of those who are curious to know how the matter was disposed of. Our opponents will learn, before many more years have rolled over their heads, that the "*Puritanical, blue-law States*" of New England, are not the only ones determined no longer to meekly wear the galling chains imposed by the traffic curse.

SENATE.—For the Law—Whig 10, Dem. 7; total 17. Opposition—Whig 7, Dem. 8; total 15. Majority for the Law 2.

HOUSE.—For the Law—Whig 27, Dem. 19; total 46. Opposition—Whig 15, Dem. 36; total 51. Majority against the Law 5, leaving—as will be observed—in both Houses, a majority of only 3 to the opposition.

RHODE ISLAND.—The following from a gentleman in Providence, whose position and intelligence, give him the best opportunity of speaking "from the books," thus writes in reference to the effect and popularity of the anti-liquor law of that State:

* * * * We venture to say that the operation of the law, has rendered its repeal *impossible.* It has astonished both friends and foes, and is enforced throughout the State, with the exception of Newport. In Providence with 30,000 inhabitants, there has not been a show of opposition. Numerous seizures of liquor have been made and the liquor has been emptied into the river, amid the rejoicing and sometimes the cheers of the crowd. We have not the statistics at hand for the two months' operation of the Law, but should say that more than *one thousand* gallons have been thus destroyed.

The police records show a dimunition of more than *fifty* per cent. in the arrests for drunkenness, though the laws against drunkenness, are enforced much more strictly than before the Law went into operation. The same reduction exists in the commitments to the County Jail, and we have no hesitation in saying that there is a dimunition of more than 50 per cent. in the amount of liquor drank, and in the consequent evils arising therefrom. And all this, be it remembered, in two months, after the taking effect of the Law. No liquor is sold openly in the city of Providence. E. M. S.

MAINE.—We cannot better give the present position of the Law in Maine, than to let the *figures* of the recent election there, speak for themselves. For Hubbard, 41,611; Crosby, 28,597; Chandler, (Rum, or anti-Law candidate) 21,822; Holmes, (Free Soil) 1,347. Total 93,277.

It is to be presumed that Chandler took *all,* or to bring it within indisputable limits, *three* quarters of the anti-Law votes of the State, as he was put up as its special opponent and by its opponents, not so much on political grounds as with reference to the question of Law and anti-Law. And what is the strength of Rum's combined forces?—21,722, leaving 71,555 votes against him, and in support of the Law; or to change the figures and give all that can possibly be claimed, add a quarter of Crosby's vote (7,149) to Chandler's and we have 28,871, leaving a *majority* for the Law of 35,534, and 64,406, all told. If this result does not prove RUM most conclusively *doomed,* and the attachment of the people to the Law, in Maine, then we would like to know by what system of *mathematics* or *ethics,* the reverse can be demonstrated.

NEW JERSEY.—The most strenuous efforts are making in New Jersey, to secure the passage of the Maine Law at the next session of the Legislatnre. Neal Dow is to enter the State in its service, accompanied by a Mr. Vinton of Maine. Five thousand copies of the doings of the recent State Convention have been ordered printed, and with other temperance documents, distributed in the State. We have strong faith in the no distant success of the law in New Jersey.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Several popular speakers are canvassing Massachusetts, in support of the Liquor Law, in preparation for the State election, which comes off on the 8th of next month. A State Convention is called at Boston, which commences its session in Faneuil Hall to-morrow, 15th inst. The utmost confidence in the support of the Law prevails. The opposition are also at work. They have decided not to run a separate ticket, but to give their votes to candidates, wherever found, who will go against the law. Mathew H. Smith, of the *rum Chronicle,* as also others of his kidney, are in the field. The several candidates for Governor, have been questioned as to their position on the Law. The Whig remains silent. The Lieutenant Governor, same ticket, present Mayor of Lowell, comes out full and firm for the Law. Democratic Candidate also keeps silent. Lieutenant Governor non-committal. Free Soil candidate commits himself for the law. Lieutenant Governor no answer. Those who fear RUM, and dare not show their colors, we hope will be most essentially whipped out.

NEW INVENTION.—An ingenious mechanic of Nashua, has invented a new method of driving circular saws without an arbor. With a saw arranged as he has it, a four foot saw will cut a board three and one-half feet wide, while as now arranged, a four foot saw will hardly cut one and one-half feet. It is also arranged so that it will cut when the carriage is going either way, and will, at the same time, saw nearly twice as fast.

Still another of the sufferers by the Reindeer explosion, Hugh Lowry, has died, which makes the total number of deaths, thus far, by this terrible catastrophe, *thirty-five.*

Haloway, the famous pill vender, expends yearly $100,000 in advertising, and has cleared about half a million within six years.

A census of Iowa, taken by the State, is now nearly complete. It shows a population of over 500,000, an increase of 50,000 since 1850.

From the Organ of Temperance Reform.

Platforms.

It is fashionable for the various political organizations to construct platforms, and then draw their candidates on them. The best platform we have seen lately is the one constructed by the "Sons" at Pittsburgh, at their great Convention. It is broad and strong and will hold not only candidates, but the whole populace. We like it. and intend to place ourselves upon it, and stay there as long as a plank remains.

Examine it, and if you like it, *get on.*

"We have assembled ourselves together to-day, to give thanks to the Giver of all Good, for his benefits and mercies to mankind, to give to the world an example of what may be done toward the amelioration of the masses, in the great work of *Temperance Reform;* to protest against the traffic in intoxicating beverages; to give our aid towards the enactment of a *prohibitory law;* to sympathize with all those who are in thraldom and bound in the chains and service of King Alcohol, and endeavor to redeem them and burst asunder the iron band of despotism which holds them in his despotic service; to warn the moderate drinker of the danger that attend the course, and do all the good that lays in our power to stay the tendency to ruin, which is apparent to all who will stop to inquire, arising out of the great and growing evil, Intemperance.

"We disclaim all intention of mingling in the strife of the great political parties of the country, our aim being a higher and a holier one, that of reforming the inebriate and allaying the threatening storm, which seems ready to burst upon this happy land, through the use of intoxicating beverages. We desire, however, to put upon record our firm determination to so exercise the rights of suffrage, that through us none shall be elected to offices of trust or profit, who are not heart and hand with us, in the enactment of a prohibitory liquor law. Total prohibition to the sale of intoxicating drinks, we declare to be one of our cardinal principles. We do not make war upon individuals, but upon the traffic. Therefore,

Resolved, That we will vote for no person at the coming election for Senator or Representative in our State Legislature who does not pledge himself and his influence towards the enactment of a law prohibiting totally the sale and manufacture of all intoxicating liquors."

☞ THE man that chases the Cars and Steamboat, is actively engaged. Stopped at Portage the other day. Found a hungry crowd ferociously attempting to eat fifty cents worth apiece, keeping an eye and ear in the mean time carward. "Come less go and see the Bridge," says a man with memorandum book, picking his teeth. "Plenty of time, gentlemen—thirty minutes yet to spare," spoke up the honest Landlord. We were sceptical and mounted the platform. Just as an old man had got about one third of the way down the descent, the train started. The old fellow turned a moment in amazement, and then such a retreat! He might as well have struggled up the steep embankment to head lightning. Poor old fellow—we looked down upon him with compassion, but laughed notwithstanding. The dirt gave away under his feet and he tried all fours. Away went the loosened stones rolling behind him, but before he was half way up, the train was under full headway over the bridge. He looked after the cars and as the bank shut him from view we saw the old fellow with ticket "in sight" shaking his fist in his rage. Chasing the cars is mighty "onsartin."—*Cayuga Chief.*

YOUNG man! keep your eye peeled when you are after the women. If you bite at the naked hook, you are green. Is a pretty dress or form so attractive? Or a pretty face even? Flounces, boy, are of no sort of consequence. A pretty face will grow old. Paint will wash off. The sweet smile of the flirt will give way to the scowl of the termagant. The neat form will be pitched into dirty calico. Another and far different being will take the place of the lovely goddess who smiled sweet smiles and eat your sugar candy.

Keep your eye peeled, boy, when you are after the women. If the little dear is cross and scolds at her mother in the back room, you may be sure that *you* will get particular fits all round the house. If she apologizes for wiping dishes, you will need a girl to fan her. If she blushes when found at the wash tub with sleeves rolled up, be sure sir, that she is of the codfish aristocracy, little breeding and less sense. If you marry a gal who knows nothing but to commit woman slaughter upon the piano, you have got the poorest piece of music ever got up. Find the one whose *mind* is right, and then pitch in. Don't be hanging round like a sheep thief as though ashamed to be seen in the day time, but walk up like a chicken to the dough and ask for the article like a man.

[*Cayuga Chief.*

Correspondence.

For the Temperance Chart.

NEW HARMONY, Aug. 6th, 1852.

Bro. Woodward: The Anniversary of Posey Division, No. 90, was celebrated in this town on the 20th July, in New Harmony style, by speeches, procession, dinner, &c. The procession was the largest seen in N. H., for a long while. Members of the different Orders and citizens together, making a pile of over twelve hundred. The neighboring Divisions, Temples, Social Degrees, Unions and Cadets of Temperance were in attendance, and right well they looked you may be sure. 1st, Procession was formed and marched to the shaded lot adjoining the HALL, where Hon. R. D. OWEN gave the people an expose of the doings of the last legislature, including its action in full on the TEMPERANCE BILL.

The Procession formed again and marched over town and then to the GROVE, about a quarter of a mile; where a pic-nic, such as the New Harmony ladies—God bless them—know how to get up, was prepared, with seats for the whole crowd at once.

The Committee somehow had neglected to provide any wine for the toasts, but a beautiful refreshing drink called Lemonade, (made also by the ladies) was in abundance, and the music of knives and forks with the above pleasant accompaniment, was for a time persevered in to the evident delight and gratification of those engaged. The Mount Vernon Band the while took care to fill the grove with brazen sounds, lively and cheering.

After dinner, Bros. JOHN PITCHER and Rev. N. SHUMATE gave us Temperance addresses from a stand erected in the Grove, after which the procession returned to town and were dismissed.

There were in town over four thousand persons, and yet the day passed off beautifully, and from information received since, I am sure that a good impression has been made.

I must not conclude without saying that New Harmony Section, No. 60, Cadets of Temperance, contributed not a little to enhanee the beauty of the scene. About fifty-four Cadets were in the procession, dressed in caps, black coats and white pants, making a truly imposing appearance—their neat and appropriate regalia, giving a small hint to the grocery keepers as the procession passed that they had better be making arrangements to go into some other business, against the rising generation came on the stage of action.

Yours in Love, Purity and Fidelity,

J. EDWARD CLARKE, R. S.

For the Temperance Chart.

BROTHER EDITORS: Saint Louis is a little village in the North Eastern part of Bartholomew county, and has heretofore been celebrated for well patronized Doggeries. About 18 months ago, "*Golden Rule*" Division was planted here under very unpropitious circumstances. Its best friends thought it could not flourish in our whiskey atmosphere. But we were not alarmed by opposition. And now there is not a Doggery within two miles of us, and our Division is one of the largest and most effective in the county.

On Saturday the 7th inst., we held a Temperance Jubilee to dedicate our new Hall. In response to our invitation some seven or eight Divisions of the Sons, and a number of ladies were on the ground at an early hour of the day, and headed by the Edinburg Brass Band, marched to the Methodist camp ground. The crowd of people here in attendance was beyond all expectation. Persons acquainted with the matter say it was the largest Temperance assemblage ever held in the county.

A Mr. Manning from Edinburg delivered the first address. Mr. M. appeared to be a young man of good abilities, and did himself much credit on the occasion. He was followed by Dr. Jones, of Columbus, whose speech was sound and well tempered with pith and eloquence. The Dr's time expired, however, before he had got under full head way, and he immediately gave way to Brother Mack of Columbus, who followed in a speech of near an hour in length. Mr. M. was clear and pointed in his arguments, and seemed to be master of the 'mystic art' that sways the souls of men. His thrilling and eloquent appeals to the friends of Temperance to labor on in the good cause, and to those who were not members to enlist under the Temperance banner, will long be remembered by all who heard them.

After dinner, Brother Abbett, one of the State lecturers, presented the Bible doctrine of Temperance. Brother A. is well known as a zealous Temperance man, and a first rate Temperance orator. His speech upon this occasion was a '*scorcher*.'

The meeting then adjourned and dedicated the Hall with the usual ceremonies and solemnities. After which, the multitude dispersed, each one going on his way rejoicing in the bright prospects of a Temperance victory.

The Brethren from all parts of the county bring up the most cheering news from their Divisions; and although in years past our county was properly set down as one of the 'hardest cases' in the State, still the day is not far distant when it will stand as the '*Maine*' of Indiana.

Yours in L. P. & F.,

J. G. H.

From the New Era.

An Appeal to Lawyers against the Temperance Society.

DEAR BRETHREN:—Looking over my fee book the other day, and recalling the cases that had brought me the fees, I was wonder struck to find that fully three-fourths of my earnings had sprung from—what think you?—why from those pleasant beverages, which the Temperance folks would banish from use!

Nearly all my fattest fees have been in cases that grew out of liquor. Every suit for divorce, or for separate maintainance, that I have ever been concerned in—half the actions of slander—nine-tenths of the assaults-and-battery cases—and four-fifths of those best paid and most interesting cases, criminal prosecutions—have come from that source.

When those delicate jars arise, which the vulgar deem discords, between man and wife—growing at length to such a pitch, that it takes two pair of lawyers and a chancery judge to regulate them: and, when out of these discords, each lawyer, with wizard skill, has evoked harmony the most delightful to his ear—a tune of one or two hundred dollars in fees—to what is it all owing? Ungrateful dog, if he doubts, or forgets it: he owes it all to drink! The husband would have plodded on through life, insipidly loving his wife, and doing his duties, (of no use to lawyer, clerk, or sheriff), but for the intervention of our friend, The Bottle. The Bottle made him generous to those who had no claims on him, at the expense of those who had claims. The Bottle made him negligent, and dashing, in a gentlemanly way: delightful to his tavern companions: though now and then rough to his wife: made him contract debts he hardly knew how: made his house and farm get out of order, his family to be ill-supplied, the woman's heart to throb strangely, and her cheek to grow thin and pale.

Executions would come. The scenes, on his midnightly return, would wax richer and richer in incident—more and more *striking*—till she could bear them no longer: and—WE were called in. *Then* the fees!

I know an attorney for the Commonwealth, who says, that he has been concerned in a dozen cases or more, of wives taking surety of the peace against their husbands; in all of which save one, the wives declared on oath, that the violence they suffered was *only when their lords were in liquor*. Now all these cases are grist for our mill.

Even the plain *collecting* business—actions of debt, and upon accounts—we owe mostly to our ally, Mr. Barley-corn. He makes debtors get behind hand, neglect their payments, and require to be sued.—Gaming, usury, bad bargains, ill-thrift, misunderstandings about contracts, and many other causes of law suits, arise out of "the cup of kindness." When the farmer lets his store account run on so long, that the merchant has to sue—ten to one (if *that* account is not chiefly for liquor) the farmer has a liquor account some where else.

The liquor sellers themselves—what inestimable customers *they* are to lawyers! How vast a proportion of the bonds, notes and accounts, annually put in suit, come from the desks of those noble patrons!—Patrons, indeed they are, of Law and its kindred* sciences; of distillation, and its affilliated arts—physic, pauper-making, prison-building, gallows-making, the coffin manufacturer, and all kinds of penitentiary work. What lawyer would dare to offend them, or would wish to spoil their business? Are we silly children, to quarrel with our bread and butter? Their direct custom brings me hundreds a year; and their indirect agency has made more than half my fortune.

Nay, as man milks the cow and works the ox while they live, and eats them when dead, so the good that these noble patrons do us in their fall, is well nigh equal to the good they do us while they stand. For a great New York Judge says, "that of the tavern keepers and retailers of ardent spirits in that State, during the last forty years, more than *two thirds* have become drunkards, and reduced their families to poverty." The proportion of those who *break* in Virginia is probably greater: and in the transit of a large liquor dealer from wealth to poverty, is it not exhilirating to think how many good jobs for lawyers occur? He takes deeds of trust, and he makes deeds of trust, and a multitude is brought against him; a throng of creditors scramble with each other for his effects, and almost every creditor must have one or more lawyers. The whole scene, as I think over it, sounds like the chink of money in my purse!

The Temperance men quote another Judge, whose testimony mark how I will turn against them! I thank the gentleman, (as we say at the bar) for citing such authorities. Judge Hale, (Sir Mathew Hale), said, that if all the murders, robberies, thefts, and other crimes, which he had seen prosecuted in forty years, were divided into five parts, *four* of those parts would be traceable to Strong Drink. And this, no doubt, is true here in Virginia.

Now, my answer to this is, that as nearly every criminal employs one or more lawyers, *the more criminals there are, the better for us.* So much for Sir Mathew.

If we wish to rank high in society, we must shun the vulgarity of "total abstinence." Nearly all of the upper classes drink, temperately. The wealthiest and most fashionable gentlemen, in town and country, drink. So do most of our Judges, Members of Congress, and of the Legislature. Of the great lawyers, I believe not one is a cold water man. Some of the greatest have been very much otherwise: and there is no telling how many owe success in their profession, and their being made judges to their loving liquor. It is the same with most of our militia Generals. At least one of them, on his election lately, made, I know not how many of the Legislature drunk, for having elected him. Some liberal minded clergymen, even Bishops, will not refuse a cheerful glass.

Against so many high examples, I should blush to be caught saying, when I am asked to drink—"No I thank you sir, *I am a cold water man.*' How can we expect Judges, Members of Congress, Generals and Bishops to visit us, if we give them nothing stronger than water? And if *they* do not visit *us*, how can we hope for invitations to *their* houses? We shall be excluded from general society!

It is clear, then, that we are bound to give no countenance to this "Temperance Reformation." The total abstinence principle threatens our staunchest ally with extirpation. Let us not aid or abet the cold water fanatics in their crusade against the feast of reason and the flow of soul.—*Temperate drinking* is the thing for us. If we drink temperately (being men "of mark and likelihood") and many others trying to imitate us, will insensibly glide into excess; to the great increase of our harvests. We shall also conciliate the liquor venders: by haunting bar-rooms too, and other merry-making places, we shall captivate the jolly lads that use there.—They will call us fine fellows; and give us many a *case*, which the cold water prigs might else have gotten.

If some of us chance to be caught in our own snare, and get occasionally mellow, 'twill only be following a good usage of the olden time. Many a great lawyer has drawn his inspiration from the bottle: and why not we?

The doctors (if they did but know it) are jointly interested with us, in maintaining the dominion of Strong Drink. It puts money into *their* purse. I once heard a right eminent physician say (and a firm opposer of total abstinence too), that if alcoholic drinks were done away, *it would greatly curtail the profits of the doctors.*"—These were his very words. Yet, somehow—through ignorance or weakness, I suppose—many more of them, than of the lawyers join in the movement against alcohol. But lawyers always were, and always will be, a more enlightened class than Doctors. Some Lawyers, who abet what *they* call "The Great Reformation," weakly argue that the solid and permanent welfare of our profession is inseparable from that of the community: and that, as the community would undoubtedly be bettered by the total disuse of intoxicating drinks, so would we. But this is a mere abstraction. In fact, it is little better than metaphysical; as I could prove, if I had time.

Your loving Brother,

A LAWYER.

*Blackstone says, "the sciences are social, and flourish best in each other's neighborhood." And Cicero says, "all arts have a common tie, and are held together by a common kinship."—*hobent quoddam commune vinculum, &c.*

They Have Fallen with their Armor on.

Bro. LLOYD MILLS, G. W. P. of Western New York, and Bro. ELIPHALET ST. JOHN, G. W. P. of Eastern New York, are no more. The former died on the 12th, and the latter on the 20th of September.—When we attended the session of the G. D. of Western New York, in July, at Albion, we found Bro. Mills there, but too ill to preside. He was suffering from pulmonary disease, with every indication that he would very soon be no more among the living. Then, as in former years, his whole soul seemed to be absorbed in the temperance reform. He entertained serious apprehensions that his earthly career was nearly closed, and when we bid him farewell, he urged us to prosecute with earnestness the great work, and expressed a hope that he might be so far restored to health as to do battle with us against the liquor traffic. A good, and brave, and beloved soldier, has fallen. Bro. Mills was, by profession, a printer, and years ago lived in Cincinnati. He was connected with the office where our paper was printed, and was engaged specially in putting our editorials in type. Here he first became an ardent friend of temperance. Several years since he removed to Western New York, and started a temperance paper, which he not only published but edited with ability. His brethren in New York, and all who knew him here or elsewhere, will mourn his early demise. The Rochester Journal thus speaks of him:

"Bro. Mills died among his friends in Pennsylvania, on the 12th instant, of consumption. Of his "last of earth" we have no information, except that "he died as a Christian dieth, and was buried with the ceremonies of the Order he loved so much whilst living, and of which he was so bright an ornament." He was a young man, but had already acquired the influence in community and among his brethren, which is looked for only in persons more advanced in life. Pure in heart, earnest in purpose, and possessing uncommon soundness of judgment, he was ever engaged in some good work, and ever enjoyed, in a high degree, the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He has been cut down in the midst of his years and his usefulness, and 'gone home' to receive his reward."

Bro. St. John was a physician, and for many years has been eminent in his profession, and ever ready to engage in every good word and work. He lived and died at Ballston Spa, Saratoga county. We have known him as an earnest temperance man for ten years, and have had frequent correspondence with him. We last met him at the great Saratoga Convention, in August of last year. His physical frame, always delicate, has been long shattered by painful disease, yet his mind was always active, and his whole energies were consecrated to the cause of religion and temperance. On account of an impediment in his speech, he was to some extent disqualified for the public advocacy of his principles. What he did say was always marked by strong sense, and evinced an intimate and thorough acquaintance with the subject. He has written powerful articles in favor of the temperance cause.—He was engaged in the cause among the first; when the Washingtonian reform swept over the country, he threw his whole soul into the movement; when the Order of the Sons of Temperance was instituted, he put on their armor, determined always to be among the foremost in the struggle for the right. The savor of his good name will long remain, though his shattered frame sleeps in the tomb.

It is a melancholy and singular co-incidence that both of the Grand Divisions of New York should be called to mourn the loss of their chosen leaders at the same time. What a lesson to them and to all our brotherhood, to be also ready for the summons that shall call us from our respective fields of labor! What an admonition to work earnestly, diligently, and faithfully, and work *now*, as no other hour is promised us. The righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance.—*Organ of Temperance Reform.*

American Autumn Scenery.

The following truthful description of the beautiful variegated appearance of our forests in autumn is from the pen of N. P. Willis:

"The first severe frost had come, and the miraculous change had passed upon the leaves which is known only in America.—The blood-red sugar maple, with a leaf brighter and more delicate than a Circassian lip, stood here and there in the forest like the Sultan's standard in a host—the solitary and far seen aristocrat of the wilderness—the birch, with its spirit-like and amber leaves, ghosts of the departed summer, turned out along the edges of the woods like a lining of the palest gold; the broad sycamore and the fan-like catalpa flaunted their saffron foliage in the sun, spotted with gold like the wings of a lady-bird; the kingly oak, with its summit shaken bare, still hid its majestic trunk in a drapery of sumptuous dyes, like a stricken monarch gathering his robes of state about him to die royally in his purple; the tall poplar, with its minaret of silver leaves, stood blanched like a coward in the dying forest, burdening every breeze with its complainings; the hickory paled through its enduring green; the bright berries of the mountain ash flushed with a more sanguine glory in the unobstructed sun; the gaudy tulip-tree, the sybarite of vegetation, stripped of its golden cups, still drank the intoxicating light of noon-day in leaves than which the leaves of an Indian shell were never more delicately tinted; the still deeper-dyed vines of the lavish wilderness, perishing with the noble things whose summer they had shared, outshone them in their decline, as woman in her death is heavenlier than the being on whom in life she leaned; and alone and unsympathizing in this universal decay, outlaws from nature, stood the fir and the hemlock, their frowning and sombre heads darker and less lovely than ever, in contrast with the death-stricken glory of their companions."

The ship West Wind, which sailed last week from New York for Australia, took out about 150 passengers.

The highest tax assessed in Salem, Mass., the present year, is $1681 50, and George Peabody is the lucky man who has to pay it.

Lectures.

Bro. E. H. PARSLEY, Grand Lecturer, and Agent of the Chart, will make a tour as follows:

Leesville,	Nov.	8
Lawrenceport	"	9
Orleans	"	10
Paoli	"	11
Valleene	"	12
Corydon	"	13 & 14
Leavenworth	"	15
Fredonia	"	16
Rome	"	17 & 18
Tobinsport	"	19
Cannelton	"	20
Troy	"	21
Maxville	"	22
Rockport	"	23
Booneville	"	24
Taylorsville	"	25
Jasper	"	26
Haysville	"	27
Mt. Pleasant	"	28
Dover Hill	"	29
Harrisonville	"	30
Fayetteville	Dec.	1
Springville	"	2
Harrodsburgh	"	3
Fairfax	"	4
Hiltonsville	"	4

Further appointments will be published from time to time.

Grand Temple of Honor.

The next Semi-Annual Session of the Grand Temple of Honor of the State of Indiana, will be held at Templar's Hall, in Logansport, commencing on Wednesday November 17th, 1852, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN H. OHR, G. W. R.

Acknowledgments

Bro. P. S. Sage, Allensville, sends us $1 for 2 copies.

Bro. L. Hawkins, Valparaiso, sends us $1 for 2 copies.

Bro. I. W. Fugit, Clifty, sends $1 for 2 copies.

Bro. J. Eastman, Pendleton, sends us $1,50 for 3 copies.

Bro. J. Davis, North Salem, sends us $1 to pay arrears and 1 copy.

Bro. M. Dimmitt, West Point, sends us $1 50 for 3 subscribers.

Bro. R. T. Brown, Crawfordsville, sends 50 cents for 1 copy.

Bloomington Section C. of T., sends us 50 cents for 1 copy.

From members of the Grand Division, whose names we have mislaid, we have received $3 for six copies.

Bro. A. C. Boyle, Danville, sends us $4 for 8 copies.

Peter Moore's house in Wardsboro' Vt., was burnt a few nights since, and six of his children, sleeping in the second story, were consumed in the flames.

DEATHS.

DIED—At Salem, Washington County, Ind., on the 21st of October, A. D. 1852, Bro. Thomas R. Reding, a member of Chosen Friend Division, No. 179, S. of T.

He was buried according to the solemn ceremonies of the Order, and was followed to the grave not only by his brethren, but by many others.

At Enterprise, Switzerland County, Indiana, October, 19, 1852, Bro. Hezekiah B. Seymour, a member of Allensville Division, No. 155, S. of T. He was buried by the members of the Order. The Division passed the usual resolutions:

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

WE are still prepared to print Constitution and By-Laws, where the alterations are few from the copy recommended by the Grand Division, at the following rates:

100 copies, (or less)	$5 00
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CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00. Books, $2 00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. Woodward, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind., free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the *Grand Temple* of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20 00.

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

J. H. OHR, G. W. R.

Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys of ——, believing the Order of Cadets of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Section of the State of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called the —— Section, No. ——, Cadets of Temperance, of the State of Indiana, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Section, and also those of the acting Head of the Order.

Enclosed is the fee for Charter, R. B.'s and officers' cards, $5 00.

It must also be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not; if they are, of what Section. The application to be directed to the Grand Secretary, free of postage.

It must also be certified by a W. P. or P. W. P., that the W. Patron elect is a Son of Temperance in good standing.

Address (post paid) HENRY OHR, G. S., C. of T., Indianapolis, Indiana.

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VOL. II. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1852. NO. 20.

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Drink the draught gladly,
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Healthsome and limped,
The translucent draught—
Drink, for none nobler,
The Gods ever quaffed!

Fresh from the fountain,
Cold from the spring,
Dancing in sunlight,
'Tis fit for a King!
Wine but bewilders
The mind and the brain—
Cold water braces
Their powers—drink again!

Touch not the liquid
That glows in the cup—
'Twill blast thy best pleasures,
And burn thy hopes up.
Furies and demons
Its cup-bearers are,
Repel its enticings,
And thrust it afar.

Nothing but water,
If you would be free!
Nothing but water,
If peace you would see!
Water pure water—
How grateful the draught?
Be thankful—for better,
The Gods never quaffed!

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Metropoliton.

The Seasons.

BY LAURA LINWOOD.

The change of seasons presents delightful yet mournful ideas to the contemplative mind. The old year has just passed away and a new one is about to be whirled in; there in solemn conclave sit the seasons discoursing on the joys and sorrows they have caused. Old Winter with his stern countenance sits at the feet of his sister, his snowy mantle drawn around him; by his side lovely Spring warbling her merry songs; gay wood-nymphs dance around her; then, Summer, with her careless ease and bright flowers, ls gazing on the orb above as if He were all her own; pale, sad Autumn stands contemplating the others, as if she seemed to say these must all die, these bright flowers, this lovely foilage, must be destroyed by me. Behold! lovely Spring, o'er the hills she bounds and bursts on our enraptured vision, like a dream, o'er her shoulders hang a loose garment, her head is crowned with a chaplet of flowers, garlands are suspended o'er her, and in her hand she holds a basket dispensing to all, their share of her bounties as she passes along. All seasons brings joy and sorrows, but it seems as if the sun shone brighter and the skies were less clouded in Spring, nature seems to wake from a dormant state, the birds fly from their dull retreats and warble their blithe songs as they hop from tree to tree; the flowers, the beautiful flowers, emblems of frail mortality, come forth to deck the earth with new beauties, and their perfumed exhalations come floating on the balmy breeze. All creation hails with joy this delightful season and from the heart of man ascends the spontaneous song of thankfulness. Why is it that we all love the spring more than other seasons? Are not all regulated by the wise Creator for our good? It is because the human heart loves sunshine, the spring comes in smiles and gladness, and we love her.—But it depends on us alone whether spring should be a happy season; if properly spent, life would be a perpetual spring each day unfolding new glories and beauties.

A spring fades and passes away, the sunny smiling summer comes to us, vegetation is green and bright, the waving corn delights the eye, the farmer is happy as he gazes on his prospect of a plenteous harvest, the children rush from their studies, and as they tumble in the hay, have no thought of the morrow; but Summer with her joys is rapidly hastening to the tomb, the reaper is seen in the distance, the sun is losing some of his mighty power, the lowing cattle are expecting a refreshing season. Autumn comes to us in sadness, in mournful tones she tells us of the fleetness of all earthly things. Onward come the pale sisters with their slow and solemn tread, we must bid farewell to summer. Melancholy sits on nature, the last rose of Summer is fading, the bright birds that so lately delighted us with their merry carols are hastening to a southern home. The falling leaf reminds us that we are passing away, how solemn, but yet how true, a few short years with their changing seasons will roll round and we will be gathered to the silent tomb. Of all seasons, Autumn is most calculated to impress us with the necessity of a virtuous life; on the formation and development of our characters here depends the happiness or misery of our future state. As we stand by the tomb of some loved friend and think of the life and beauty that once decked that frail form, we remember that our Autumn is soon to come. The dark face of Winter is seen in the distance from the north, he comes with stealthy steps clothed in his icy mantle, the earth, so lately decked in beauty and verdure looks cheerless as he comes along. The joys of Winter are numberless, the gathering at the domestic fire-side, where we live over again in memory, those pleasant scenes that have passed away, is indeed happiness. Winter brings to us the happiest season ever given to mortals, one that procures for us an everlasting inheritance in the mansions of bliss; it brings us Christmas, the season in which our blessed Lord came to dwell with us on earth, to bear for us innumerable sufferings and sorrows.—This should make us love Winter although it brings many sombre days. Thus are the seasons changing, each brings its benefits and pleasures, and we know they are sent by a wise God, who dispenses time and all things for our good. Tnen while youth and health are ours we should improve each passing moment, for time once spent never returns; if spent acceptably to our Great Father, when the Son of Righteousness dawns upon us, we shall enjoy those pleasures that have been promised as the reward of a life well spent.

☞ Says Dr. Jewett--"Over nine-tenths of the territory of Massachusetts, embracing at least four-fifths of its inhabitants, our new law for the suppression of the liquor traffic is exerting a most happy influence. It has not, even where it has been most vigorously enforced, entirely annihilated the evil it was intended to crush and all its attendant mischiefs, nor has it introduced the millenium, as some seem to suppose it must, to authorize its continuance on the statute book. It *has*, however, if we are to credit the testimony which daily reaches us from different parts of the state, accomplished enough already to call forth the plaudits of thousands, who before its passage and enforcement doubted the expediency of the measure, while it has stopped the traffic in more than four-fifths of the bar-room shops, stores, and cellars of the State, (not including Boston, and its immediate vicinity,) in the short space of about one month.

Mr. Goodwin, of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, has just completed the admeasurement of Mt. Washington, and makes it 6284 feet above the level of the sea. This accords very nearly with the altitude as given by other scientific men.

Faciola, editor of the revolutionary paper at Havana, was garrotted. The shock was so great to his mother, that she fell dead at once.

An Odd Mistake; Or a Glass too Much.

Not many nights since, a policeman—no; we will not say a policeman, for they are extremely sensitive on that point—but an individual who had been a policeman, sauntered home after having been "scandalously served with liquor." The lamp-lights shone double to his vision, the awning-posts staggered and would not stand still, and the pavement seemed to him to possess a strange proclivity for striking him in the face. He got to his domicil, into which he had but lately moved, and hence he hadn't got the hang of things. Being about to retire for the night, he thought he heard a noise in an adjoining room, as if of some daring burglar making free with his furniture. Striking a light, he advanced towards the scene of the disturbance, and lo! the figure of a man stood before him in all the nakedness of a bedroom *dishabille*. Much wondering why a house-breaker should come there in such strange disarray, and feeling certain that he could not make his escape, he, the policeman, being near the only door to the room, he concluded to have a parley with the daring visitant.

Being somewhat of a bully in his disposition, he resolved, before arresting the robber, to harrass him as much as possible. To that end, he took a leisure survey of the shape, and in so far as the dim light would allow, carefully scanned his features. Never before had our ex-policeman seen such a forbidding countenance! Scoundrel, robber, murderer, were written in unmistakeable lines in his 'horrent front. In all his life he had never looked upon such a forbidding aspect.

"Ah! you everlasting scamp," said he; "I've got you, have I? Blast your pictur! I've seen you afore, and the p'lice have spotted you a long time ago!—You've been in the P'lice Office for stealin', and was tuck up because your count'nance told on you! Sent to the Rookery, too; not because anything was proved on you, but for your sneaking, suck-egg-dog-wisage, dog my cat! I'll fix you; and if your face don't send you to the Penitentiary, I'm a liar!" So saying, our ex-policeman made a plunge to arrest the intruder, and lo! there was a sound of shivered glass that alarmed the neighborhood!

He had seen his own image in a large mirror, placed there without his knowledge, and the above complimentary epithets had been applied to his own sweet countenance!—*Exchange.*

The Madness of Intemperance.

Judge Johnson, of Georgia, in recently sentencing a culprit to death, said: "Nor shall the place be forgotten in which occurred this shedding of blood. It was in one of those thousand ante-chambers of hell which mar, like plague spots, the fair face of our State. You need not be told that I mean a tippling shop, the meeting place of Satan's minions, and the foul cess-pool which, by spontaneous generation, breeds, and disgusting in profanity and babbling, and vulgarity, and Sabbath breaking. I would not be the owner of a groggery for the price of this globe converted into precious ore. For the pitiful sum of a dime he furnished the poison which made the victim of the deed a fool, and converted this trembling culprit into a demon. How paltry the price of two human lives. This traffic is tolerated by law, and therefore the vender has committed an offence not cognizable by earthly tribunals; but, in the sight of Him who is unerring in wisdom, he who deliberately furnishes the intoxicating draught which inflames men to anger and violence and bloodshed, is PARTICEPS CRIMINIS in the moral turpitude of the deed. Is it not high time that these sinks of vice and crime should be held rigidly to the law of the land, and placed under the ban of an enlightened and virtuous public opinion?

The Woman-whipper.—The now world wide infamous Marshal Haynau cannot go anywhere, it seems, without exciting the popular indignation. On the 25th of August he arrived in Paris, after several narrow escapes in Belgium. Being discovered by the audience, at the Vauxhall of Brussels, shouts of "Put him out"—*a la porte*—were raised, and several persons who shook hands with him were hooted at. At night, an immense crowd collected in front of his hotel, in the Place Royal.—Groans, yells, hootings, and cries of "Tiger," "Hyena," and "Executioner of Women," filled the air. He was also grossly insulted at Bruges.—*Exchange.*

Beautiful Extract.

"By a beautiful law of Providence, the means most conducive to the happiness of our race are precisely those which best confer happiness on the individual: each one most effectually promotes the well-being of the species when he discharges his duty to himself, when he acts in accordance with the lofty tendencies of his nature. It is to satisfy the immortal essence within, that all great men write and act in the world. All high genius is impelled outwards; it demands to take form, to go forth into the world, irrespective of consequences, irrespective of whether it be smiled or frowned on, whether it be hailed as a prophet or derided as a dreamer. To take form and go forth is ever its imperious desire: the inner voice is only hushed by the exit of the crier. Let no Utilitarian, proud of a false system, let no Materialist, glorying in his deadening creed, preach to the Poet that he is deluded, and that he would do better to spin calico and win gold, than weave, amid solitude and neglect, the rainbow fancies that flit in mingled storm and sunshine through his soul. Genius cares not for the offerings of Earth or the meed of Mammon: the siren voice of the world cannot reach him amid the music of the spheres; the paltry Present shrinks away before a deathless Eternity. There is a heavenly idol shrined in his heart; and at the sight of its beauty, at the call of its spirit voice, all other fascination is forgotten. It is as real and far less perishable, as enthralling and far more noble an entity for him, than the golden calf that wins the worship of the worldling. It is no fiction, that cry of the spirit to be born into the world. Sit down by yonder couch, where early Genius is dying, and behold the melancholy that clouds that young brow. Whence comes it? He is leaving no dear ones behind; his existence has been made happy rather by the mind and soul that gave him, than by the sweet links of human life or the world's smile. Yet a shadow is resting on the warm springs of life, and it is another hand than Death's is chilling them; the fountains of youth are troubled, but not at the coming Spectre of the Grave. He tells you that he sees within a world of bright forms that no eye but his has ever beheld; that he deemed it the mission of his life to paint that lovely spirit-land in fadeless colors; but that now he is passing vainly away, that the sights and sounds of that fair world are vanishing even from him, and that, when his eye is quenched, they will fall back into the void, and pass irrevocably away, like a forgotten dream."

[*Dublin Untversity Magazine.*

Died of the High School.

A strange caption say you, and little sense in it; but we—as of right—think otherwise. It was suggested to us by a little article in the Saturday Evening Post. The Editor says:

"We recently noticed in the daily papers some resolutions in honor of three boys who died during the vacation. One of those boys we frequently met last winter in the Germantown cars, carrying a heavy load of school books. His face interested us much—fine and intellectual but sadly pale. We feared then that he was studying beyond his strength; and we should not be at all surprised if a proper verdict in his case, as in that of various others, would be:—Died of the High School."

There was a beautiful child in one of our villages. A more brilliant scholar was never known. "Give me books, give me books," was his constant and eager cry, and his parents paraded him before admiring company as parents too often do. They sent him early to the best school in the State, and attributed his thin face and delicate figure, to "growing;" he *grew* it was true too fast. At sixteen he was laid in the family vault, at Cambridge; "he was never well," said his sorrowing parents. He never had the chance to be; he died of the High School.

How many sweet young creatures have we known, growing up into the fairest promise, who have died of the High School. And the victims increase; studies that should never be attempted, till the age of thirty, are thrust upon poor pale girls of twelve and fourteen—and ambition is the god that urges them to their death.

Parents be careful that your beloved ones do not die of the High School.—*Olive Branch.*

You will never repent of being patient and sober.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

☞ We commend the following which we clip from the Metropolitan, to the consideration of our female readers, not that they are wanting in their duty in reference to the evils of intemperance, but with the desire to stimulate them to continued efforts in behalf of the right:

Every mother, wife and sister should exert her influence, to have the wine which sparkles so brightly in the cup, banished from the sideboard. As the little rill which flows brightly over its pebly bod, may become a dark and rapid river, ere its waters mingle with the ocean, so may the life of those who sip of the wine which is pleasant to the taste, and which produces an exhilerating feeling, become dark and troubled, by that most insatiable of all appetites, intemperance. Woman should use every effort to banish the wine cup.—Let her never by her example give a license to moderate drinking. There is where the evil begins, but who can say where it will end. Let society say it is ungentlemanly, debasing to drink, even moderately, and this would prevent the danger of contracting a habit, which when once contracted cannot be resisted. Now, it is considered an indication of refinement and high breeding to partake with a relish a glass of wine, a julep or a cobbler, and some gentlemen when they wish to pay a lady a compliment will present her a glass of champaigne. No lady should receive it as such, but decline it firmly yet politely. We would like much to see such a state of society. Let every woman engage in bringing it about earnestly, with all her energies, and it may be effected.—She who has not herself felt the sorrow which intemperance brings, should have sympathy for her suffering sister, whose household is made desolate by this demon.

A Wife's Devotion.

Scenes are often witnessed in our municipal court, which melt the heart, and bring tears from the eye. There was one a few days since, which was not only affecting—indeed, but displayed the devotion with which woman, too often, clings to a ruined husband. In the criminal box sat a prisoner, whose bloated countenance & haggard appearance denoted that he was a drunkard: *A Drunkard!* what a world of meaning is there in that word. A drunkard! One whose only pleasure in life is to drink a burning, poisonous fluid—one lost to society, despised by his relatives, and degraded almost beyond endurance. A drunkard! There is no appellation which can convey a deeper degradation than that. There sat the drunkard, grum, bloated, despised.

"Who appears against this man? enquired his Honor.

"I do," responded a faint voice, and at that moment a plain, but neatly dressed, middle aged lady, stepped upon the witness stand. Her countenance bore the marks of trouble, and in a melancholy tone, with tears streaming down her cheeks, she told her story.

"The prisoner is my husband, sir. For fifteen years we have lived happy and comfortable, but for several years past, he has made himself and his children unhappy, and almost broken his wife's heart.—He drinks, sir, and is scarcely ever sober. I have borne with him—received his abuse without murmuring, and returned his curses with kind words. I have even left the home of my nativity, my relatives and friends, and accompanied him out west, with the hope that a change in his conduct and habits would be the result. But, sir, he appears to grow worse. We have been in your city ten days, and he has been intoxicated all the time. I should like to bear with him, sir, and it pierces my heart to appear against him, and have him punished as a criminal. But I can stand it no longer. I mind not his abuse of me, but for our dear childrens' sake, I am forced to take this means to try and reform him. Oh! sir, it is dreadful to appear against my husband, but what else can I do? Do not punish him severely, sir—it may be he will reform, and again make his family happy."

While the tears and words of this devoted wife touched the hearts of every bystander who heard her, the husband sat cold and unaffected. In default of bail to keep the peace, he was committed to jail where liquor will be without his reach.—Oh! that the wish of his devoted wife may be realized—that he may "reform, and again make his family happy."

TEMPERANCE CHART.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10, 1852.

☞ We have received from the hands of Bro. Woodward, a number of letters from different parts of the state tending to show the complexion of the next Legislature on the subject of temperance. Taken as indications of the character of that body on that subject, we confess they create any other than pleasant reflections on our immediate prospects of having an effective law for the suppression of the whiskey traffic and the countless enormities to which it gives rise. At the same time, however, these letters assure us of the regular advance of our cause in all quarters; and we hope it will be remembered that the right of petition is still within our power, although our voice was drowned in the recent State election, by the din of parties. It may be that our petitions will again be disregarded—that the voice of humanity will call in vain, for an act of simple justice, that shall put an end to a system whereby murder is legalized, and the state becomes a party to four-fifths of all the crimes, which she has enacted laws to punish: but we will not believe it, till it transpires. Be active, then, in circulating your petitions, and let the Legislature have the responsibility of overruling your wishes, or the glory of enacting them and redeeming the state from the reign of the Liquor-fiend.

☞ It is with no common degree of gratification that we lay before our readers, the Report of the Committee of the Grand Division on the State of the Order. It is an able document, and defines our position in reference to the Liquor traffic in language so simple, plain and direct that all may understand. There is no equivocation, no dodging, no special pleading to be found in it; and all our opponents can do, is to assume *their* position.—Our ultimatum—the extermination, utter and complete—of the whole business of liquor selling and drinking in all its Protean forms—is now before the world; and, determined not to cease to agitate until that be achieved, we run up as our watchword, "he that is not for us, is against us." Thus, we are determined to have no neutral ground, where lazy selfishness may loll in the enjoyment of plenty and peace, while desolation and ruin lie scattered all around. We will have no bats, too cowardly to engage in the great battle of principle going on in the land, but ever ready, by easy transformations, to ally themselves with the successful party. All we ask, is that our foes may unite; and, though their name be legion, we feel assured their own evil genius will drive them from their high places into a sea beneath whose waves they will be "choked."

This tendency of the Report to effect a more perfect union of the entire temperance forces of the State, in whatever form they may now exist, we regard as one of its many excellent features. But as already intimated, the same policy which unites the friends of the temperance reform, will also unite its enemies. Well, be it so; and what follows? Certainly no disaster to our cause, no danger to our principles, no stay to their advancement and ultimate triumph. Is not our creed *truth*, inspired by benevolence, and under the pledged protection of the Most High? How then is it to be harmed by the union of its friends, or its enemies? By a beautiful law of the Creator, this separation of its friends from its foes adds strength to the former, while it brings only confusion, weakness and certain defeat to the latter; for while men united for the promotion of a good cause never fail, be they many or few, to carry the world forward toward a brighter day than it has known, confusion, overthrow and ruin ever track the steps of associated wrong-doers, and haunt them to the grave. Crime is always comparatively safe when solitary, while bands of criminals associated for a common evil purpose, sooner or later work out their own detection and punishment.—There is in every man's nature, no matter how deeply steeped in iniquity he may be, a principle of repulsion that continually carries him off from his depraved associates, producing disunion, discovery, disgrace and destruction. But it is not so with the union of the good and the virtuous. They are drawn to each other by the attraction of virtue, which, like the force of gravitation, increases in power as they more and still more closely approximate. The Report, then, takes the true ground, both in relation to the object for which we contend, and means necessary to its attainment. Its principles shall on all occasions have our cordial support; for upon them only can we hope for complete success.

Grand Division.

The Grand Division of this State closed its Annual Session on last Thursday week. It was a session of unusual interest and labor, which we hope and believe will eventuate in much good to the Temperance cause. A spirit of unity never before witnessed, seems to pervade the whole Temperance army; and that spirit inspired in no degree the labors of the Grand Division. The voluminous size of the proceedings preclude our publishing them entire. We shall, therefore, give from time to time such parts as may tend to throw light upon the state of the Order and prospects of the cause in the State.

The following are the Grand Officers elect:

P. S. Sage, of Allensville, G. W. P.
R. T. Brown, Crawfordsville, G. W. A.
Chas. Woodward, Indianapolis, G. S.
James Hall, Indianapolis, G. T.
John B. Abbot, Columbus, G. C.
Jno. T. Wallace, Bowling Green, G. Sen.
Clement E. Babb, Indianapolis, G. Chap.

☞ We learn from a recent number of the "Express," published at St. Anthony Falls, Minesota, that our esteemed friend and fellow-laborer in the cause of Temperance, the Rev. T. R. Cressy, formerly Pastor of the Baptist Church in this city, is still, as was his wont while here, laboring for the entire destruction of the liquor business. We shall never forget the energy with which, on one occasion, he spoke against any system of legislation that stopped short of utterly abolishing not merely the traffic in, but the manufacture of alcohol. "Why" said he, collecting all his energies for the effort, "you might as well attempt to plug up Vesuvius with a corn cob, as to put an end to intemperance by enacting laws against the traffic in Alcohol while you allow it to be manufactured at pleasure." Well, success to friend Cressy in all his benevolent enterprizes at his far-off home, in the West.

☞ Well, the election is over—the agony at an end. It is now determined that some one of the three candidates for the Presidency is successful. Who he is we know not. But one thing we do know, and are right glad of it too. Some of the agencies through which the cause of Temperance has for a time been lost sight of by the great mass of the people, will now in a measure cease to operate; and the friends of reform may go forward again with the good work. Up, then, friends of the Right, and let the cause of humanity be lifted from the dust where it has been thrown by wicked laws and false men.

☞ The Maine Law has passed the Legislature of New Brunswick, received the sanction of the Lieutenant Governor, and the Queen, and is now in force in that colony. Our colonial neighbors have thus adopted a declaration of independence from a more cruel and exacting tyrant, than ever King George proved to us. May their course be onward.

The Secretary of the Fayette County Bible Society, in Ohio, reporting the annual meeting of that society, says:

"Thirty-five years ago, we had *thirty* distilleries in our county, and *no* church; we have now *thirty* churches and *no* distillery!"

Revolting Incident.

At the recent Circus in this city, many who had convened to witness the exhibition, were greatly annoyed by a drunken Irish woman, who cursed and swore at the top of her voice. She had two small children along with her, who were almost frantic, and greatly added to the confusion created by their unnatural mother, by their own piteous screams. Marshall McNeely came upon the ground, and took immediate steps for her removal to a place of security.—Having called one or more of the city constables to his aid, he proceeded to take her children from her, and ordered his assistants to conduct her from the place. Then commenced a scene utterly indescribable. She sprung at the officers who attempted to seize her, like a fury, and managed for some time by striking, scratching, screaming and swearing to keep them at bay. At length they succeeded in leading her off toward her home, if it is not a desecration to call a miserable lodge desolated by the demon Alcohol, by that holy name. We followed at a distance, and must be allowed to say, that we envy no man, no matter what station he may fill in the world, who could have witnessed that scene without emotions the most intensely painful. Her children, although one of them could not have been more than a year old, shrunk from her as if she had been a fiend and not their mother. At one of the corners of the street, they were met by his Excellency, the Governor; and, we confess, we could not but think of the pleasure it will afford him to recommend to the Legislature at its approaching session, the passage of a law that will forever remove the cause of such disgraceful spectacles from the State. He has already won a proud distinction by his persevering efforts in the promotion of Agriculture and other great interests; but higher honors and a far more enduring renown will be awarded him, for the removal, through his efforts, of the curse of intemperance from among us. That he will call the attention of the Legislature to this deeply interesting and vitally important subject we have not the slightest doubt; and by pointing out the remedy for the evils under which we groan, secure to himself the gratitude of all future generations.—This is due, not only to his own benevolent and generous heart, but to the hundred thousand petitioners who in vain asked the Legislature at its last session to remove the source of intemperance, and crime, and poverty, and ruin and death from among us. We await the result with interest and hope.

Election.

There were, so far as we observed, but few drunken men at the polls in this city on the occasion of the Presidential election. There were, nevertheless, too many, when we remember that one of them, wholly divested of his reason and manhood, may turn the scale in which hangs poised the destiny of our country, with all the hopes which, at home or abroad, make it their centre. Other things, however, which are not drunkeness, but in our opinion almost if not altogether as reprehensible, we did observe in sickening abundance. Among them we may notice one. It is the practice of dogging (it deserves no better name) men as they approach the polls. Of course, the men who pursue this practice, have no confidence in the people's capacity for self-government, no matter how loudly they may profess the contrary. They wish to rule on the assumption, that their superior knowledge entitles them to do so. If any man's vote is changed in this way, we have too much reason to believe him unworthy of the right of suffrage; for such a change implies, that with all the opportunities enjoyed by the citizens of our country to form an opinion in reference to the principles involved in the election, he up till then failed, either out of indolence or incapacity to form one, or is of so unsettled a purpose, as to be moved from his resolve by the most light and chaffy of all appliances. In either case such a man is not capable of self-government. If elections then are carried by election-day influences it is effected by the votes of such men. Who governs, then, the people, or those gassy and interested politicians who annoy the people at the polls?

Grand Division of Kentucky.

The Kentucky New Era of the 30th ult., contains the proceedings of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of the State of Kentucky; from the reports of the officers, and facts otherwise disclosed therein, we learn that the Order is in a flourishing condition in that State. The Report of G. W. P. is full of highly important matter, well set forth. He concludes, as all who give the subject sufficient attention to understand it must, that "the Maine law, and nothing short of the Maine law will answer the purpose and fully meet the exigency." By this, of course, we are to understand, not that each State must literally adopt that law, but that no law will prove effective unless it entirely suppress the traffic in intoxicating liquors. This is the end, to accomplish which we labor. We heartily wish our Kentucky Brethren success in the benevolent enterprise of redeeming their noble Commonwealth from the evils of drunkeness.

The following are the names of the Grand Officers elected for that State for the ensuing year:

Rev. James Young, of Louisville, G. W. P.,
G. W. Williams, of Paris, G. W. A.,
J. F. Huber, of Louisville, G. Scribe,
Wm. Kendrick, of Louisville, G. T.,
D. S. Hays, of Hopkinsville, G. Con.,
Rev. J. H. Heywood, of Louisville, G. Chap.
C. F. Brown, of Lexington, G. Sentinel.

Bro. Robert Heston, of Leitchfield, was elected G. E. B., for the ensuing year.

Read the following rallying cry from that spirited ally of ours, the Kentucky New Era.

To Arms! To Arms!

Freemen of Kentucky, the present is an auspicious hour. If you really desire to elevate your great Commonwealth in the scale of moral freedom, and give to the world an enduring evidence of your invincible determination to be *free* from the thraldom of drunkenness, now is the time to secure that great distinction. The public mind is becoming thoroughly aroused, the clarion cry of *destruction to the rum-seller's murderous occupation*, is ringing in clear piercing tones all over the State, and every successive day only serves to strengthen and prolong the sound thereof. At first that cry was uttered in a feeble voice, but now it is full of volume, clear and loud, and terrible as an army with banners. With one accord then, join in that anthem of deliverance, and give to it the torrent's force to carry the foul pestilence from the fair face of earth to the mighty deep.

The sons and daughters, the religious, moral, political, and pecuniary interests of this bright fair land, should be freed from the further powers of the fell destroyer, whose touch is pollution, and whose sting is death.

Come forth then to the rescue. Mild, persuasive means are only child's play; the enemy laughs at such puny weapons, entrenched behind the bar, supported with well filled bottles and decanters, his ears are deaf to the voice of reason, and eyes blind to the distress which his destructive shots every where produce.

The only certain way to overcome and destroy his power, is to draw the fang—take from him the means of attraction and destruction. Then, and not until then, will he be harmless.

The Liquor Law in Lynn.—The Mayor of Lynn, Mass., in a letter referring to the operation of the liquor law in that city, says:

"The records of the Police Court show that the whole number of complaints entered during the two months prior to Sept. 22d, 1851, was 79. Same time in 1852, 34. In justice to the facts I must say that the two months of 1851 had far more than the average of that year, and on the other hand, the practical benefit of the law is far greater than the records of the court show. The inveterate toper will still persist in getting his liquor from Boston, and getting drunk, while the beginners in intemperance are in most cases checked in their career from the great inconvenience they find in procuring the intoxicating liquor.

"The uniform testimony of the City Marshall and the police, is, that they find the streets far more quiet and orderly than before the law went into operation. This is particularly the case in those parts of the city from which we have received the most trouble in former years."

The committee of arrangements appointed at the New Hampshire festival in 1849, who were directed to take measures for a similar meeting in 1852, have decided that the festival shall be holden on the 18th of November.

The last moments and Sayings of Daniel Webster.

Marshfield, October 25.

During Sunday, Mr. Webster conversed freely, and with great clearness, and much detail, in regard to his private affairs, stating his plans fully in relation to his farm.

At five o'clock in the afternoon, he was seized with a violent vomiting, and threw off considerable black matter, tinged with blood; subsequently great exhaustion ensued, and his physicians announced to him that his last moments were approaching, which he received with great calmness and composure. He called in all his family and his personal friends, and addressed each individually, and in a few words, bidding them farewell. In speaking to his personal friends, he referred to their past relations, and, after asking the richest blessings of Heaven upon Peter Harvey, he bid them all a final farewell. He then said, as if speaking to himself, "On the 24th of October, all that is mortal of Daniel Webster will be no more," and then added, "Heavenly Father, forgive my sins, and receive my soul to thyself, through Christ Jesus." He then addressed Dr. Jeffries, who, in answer to Mr. Webster's remark, said he could do nothing more for him. Mr. Webster then said, "My part is to wait patiently until the end, and may it come soon."

Between ten and eleven o'clock, Mr. Webster repeated, rather indistinctly, some sentences from Gray and Fletcher, repeating so as to be understood, the first line of Gray's elegy,

"The curfew tolls the knell of parting day."

and then said, "that's it." The book was then brought, and the stanzas he referred to read, which seemed to give him much pleasure.

He then spoke of the difficulty of dying, when Doctor Jeffries repeated the portion of Scripture—"though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for thou art with me, and thy rod and thy staff shall comfort me;" to which Mr. Webster replied, "the fact—the fact"—that's what I meant"—"Thy rod—thy rod"—Thy staff." The close of the great man's life was perfectly tranquil and easy.

Mrs. Webster was unable to witness the last moments, and waited the announcements in her own apartment.

Mrs. Webster gave special directions, that his body should be buried, with unostentation, in the tomb at South Marshfield. No day is yet fixed for the funeral.

The Hearer of Prayer.

God blesses those who are actively engaged in the discharge of their duties. As an evidence of the fact, read the following extract of the doings of the General Association of New Hampshire:

Afternoon—The Association in committee of the whole, with the audience, discussed the following resolutions on temperance:

1. *Resolved*, That the cause of temperance is intimately connected with the advancement of Christ's kingdom on the earth.

2. That the success of this cause imperatively demands the enactment of a law similar to that now in force in Maine, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, designed to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

3. That with the blessing of God we will never cease to labor and pray, until such a law is placed on the statute books of our own State.

The vote was taken, and the resolutions passed by the rising of the large audience as one. Or if there were any dissentients they were overshadowed and unseen.—*Boston Traveller.*

During the proceedings of Tuesday, on account of the prevailing drought, the Association suspended their business, and called on Father Hobart, an octogenerian of eighty-six, to pray for rain; which he did with much fervency. In the afternoon the clouds gathered blackness, the rain began, and continued till parched nature revived.

☞ The following are the officers elected by the Grand Union of Daughters of Temperance, at their annual session in this city, last week:

G. P. S., Sister Hines, of Madison;
G. S. A., Sister Blair, of Perrysville;
G. S. S., Sister Richmond, of Indianapolis;
G. S. T., Sister Given, of Indianapolis;
G. S. Chap., Sister Tulman, of Lafayette;
G. S. C., Sister Foote, of Danville;
G. S. S., Sister Armstrong, of Lawrenceburg.

The Drunkard's Cognomen.—Dr. Franklin in speaking of the intemperate drinker, says, he will never or seldom, allow that he is drunk; he may "be boozy, cozy, fox'd, merry, mellow, fuddled, groatable; confoundedly cut; may see two moons; have been in the sun; is a little feverish, pretty well entered, &c., but *never drunk.*"

An old Paris paper has the following significant remark: "The Americans and English educate their children in the fear of God and the love of money."

Report on the State of the Order.

The Committee on the State of the Order of the Sons of Temperance in Indiana, knowing that those who are not permitted to enter our Halls, seek to know what we are doing inside of our doors; and while we cannot reveal to them all our private ceremonies, we frankly admit that they should know for what we are laboring, and the great aim of ourorganization. Indeed, they have a right to demand a declaration of our principles when we aim to effect their interests as well as our own, through the agency of law. In this matter we have nothing to conceal.

After struggling for several years, aided by the dim twi-light of the dawn of temperance, we now congratulate our Order and our race, that we have at last arrived at a position that can be defined and defended. Heretofore we have spent our time and disturbed our councils in determining what is drunkenness and what is temperance. Many of us have contended that intemperance was too trifling a matter—too feeble an agent, to employ the arm of the law to suppress. Good temperance men have hitherto been willing to acknowledge that the polite and fashionable christian who drinks his glass of choice wine or brandy once or twice a month, is not a drunkard. But we rejoice that the truth is bursting upon us with a force no longer to be resisted, that he that drinks intoxicating liquors, no matter in how small a quantity is A DRUNKARD, in the proportion to the amount he drinks.

In larceny, there are degrees, but that which is denominated *petit*, is the more contemptible of the two. And so is the petit drunkard, or moderate drinker, the most censurable. When clothed in his right mind he deliberately violates the laws of God, and the laws of his physical system. But the abandoned drunkard only yields to his craving appetite, unchecked by the restraints of reason or moral feeling. The true position, then is, that the moderate drinker who sips his fashionable glass once a day or once a month, is the most reprehensible. He that drinks intoxicating liquors is the drunkard, and he that wholly abstains is the sober man. This is a position that can and will be maintained, and one upon which there is no advance or no retrocession. This position must be maintained as the only one calculated to rid our world of the blighting curse of intemperance.

We revert with pleasure to the MEANS by which the friends of Temperance propose to stay this desolating vice. They are no less than all the power and agents God and our country have put into our hands. In the days of our weakness and feebleness we only asked for moral suasion. When we recollect that the vice against which we war is entrenched not only behind man's depraved appetite, but sustained by laws and Legislatures, and defended by the officers of the Government, we feel almost ashamed that we have been so modest in our demands in asking for elements to fight a foe so formidably entrenched; or to eradicate a vice so desolating in its effects.

The friends of temperance by the aid of light and experience now take a position on a platform wide enough for all to stand thereon, and which is worthy of the efforts and prayers of either the christian or the philanthropist. It will not need all our time to define our position. We are in favor of using all the moral suasion that time and talents can command, backed by a deep sense of the duty God imposes upon us in occupying what he has committed to our keping.

We are in favor of bringing to our aid the arm of the law in declaring the TRAFFIC ILLEGAL—THE AGENTS CRIMINALS—AND THE ACCURSED ARTICLE CONTRABAND.

We care not by what name you call the law, so that it suppresses the traffic, confiscates the destroyer, and punishes the venders. This is our platform, and he who is not prepared for this position would do well not to profess to be a friend of Temperance; and he would do less injury to join in the ranks of our common enemy. Nor do we wish them when there to take up the hypocritical cant, that they are as good temperance men as the best, and then cry out against our ultraism. We have been frightened from our purpose long enough by such croaking owls—by such stool-pigeons of the vile doggeries. There is a fight before us, and he who is not prepared to face the enemy now in calm, will turn traitor in the day of trial.

Were all our enemies to present themselves in the habitations of tippling shops, still-houses, or other accredited agents, then indeed would our triumph be soon and certain. But so long as our churches are filled with petit drunkards—so long as our country is polluted with christian distilleries—moral tippling houses, or Evangelical defenders of alcohol in all its faces and forms, we feel that we have need of being "a peculiar people, zealous of good works," and ready to battle for the rights of fallen humanity. The wail of the widow is borne to our ears on every breeze.—The rags of the orphan are shaken at us at every street corner, and their piteous moans go up to the Throne of our Heavenly Father for redress, bedewed with bitter tears.

Shall we, under such circumstances, compromise our rights, or barter away flesh and blood for the advancement of any corrupt party—or hold our peace to secure a whited sepulchre?

Then we wish the world to know what we want, and what we will have. We acknowledge no law as ours short of the entire suppression of the sale of alcohol—nor do we acknowledge any man or woman as sober persons who use it in any quantity as a beverage. We hold no communion with those who advocate the use of it. Nor will we favor any law, no matter how stringent, that recognises licensed sales, or traffic in it in any shape as a beverage.

We recommend the adoption of the following resolutions.

C. F. CLARKSON,
A. HUDSON,
H. B. PERSHING,
P. S. SAGE,
D. ORR MANN.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors for a beverage.

Resolved, That it is our opinion that he who drinks alcoholic liquors is a drunkard.

Resolved, That pretended friends of temperance who will not lend their efforts for the suppression of this vice, do more to injure the cause than open enemies.

Resolved, That we respectfully ask all men and women who drink intoxicating liquors occasionally, to be candid and not profess to be temperate, or the friends of the cause, while they associate with and advocate the cause of those in whose footsteps they are following.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the independence and truly christian zeal with which a largely increased number of ministers of the gospel, and ministerial organizations, within the last year, have presented, exposed, and defended the cause of temperance in their various Congregations and fields of labor. We respectfully ask a continuance of their valuable aid.

Bro. Barry offered the following resolutions which were adopted:

Resolved, That it be recommended to all Subordinates under this jurisdiction, even if it be necessary for the accomplishment of the object, to suspend all benefits and appropriate their funds to the purchase of Tracts and Temperance publications and to district the territory under their jurisdiction, and to appoint efficient committees whose duty it shall be to see that such Tract or Temperance publication shall be placed in every family.

Resolved, That each Division be requested to solicit every minister within their bounds to bring before their respective congregations the moral obligation of all christians, philanthropists and patriots to aid in the suppression of intemperance.

Resolved, That in view of the course pursued by the members of the last Legislature, in refusing the prayer of more petitioners than was ever before presented for the prohibition of any evil; that it be recommended by the friends of Temperance generally throughout the state to hold a Convention in their respective counties and present, for the suffrages of the voters, the name of good and true Temperance men who will avow their intention to advocate and vote for a stringent law for the suppression of all laws licensing the sale of intoxicating beverages and the evils of intemperance.

☞ All Papers friendly to the cause, are requested to publish the above report.

The Literary Echo says: "We had the pleasure, yesterday, of witnessing the first destruction of liquor in our town under the Maine Law. We chronicled a week or two since, the seizure of fourteen bottles of "Schiedam Schnapps," at the store of Charles Vars, near Dorrville. The trial came off yesterday, and the defendant failing to appear, the Court adjudged the "schnapps" to be nothing more or less than Holland gin, and ordered it destroyed, which was done by officer Coy, in the presence of George D. Cross, Esq., and a number of others, who had assembled to see the sport, by pouring it into the river The bottles were saved and returned to the owner, they being recognized as property.

"Some natural tears were shed,"

we presume, by the rummies, but it is of no use, liquor won't go down in Westerly unless it goes down the river.

A NOBLE WOMAN.—Years ago, when most all grocers sold *Liquid Fire*, a firm in New York who had been doing a very large business, especially in the rum line, became bankrupt. One of the firm went home and told his wife that he was a bankrupt. "Well," says the lady, "there is one consolatfon about it—and that is, the profits of the *rum business* will not disgrace our children."

During the last quarter the Post Office Department announce that they have opened one million and a quarter of dead letters, from which the department obtained over $ 12,000.

Abstract

Of the proceedings of the 5th Annual Session of G. Section of Indiana, held in Indianapolis, commencing Monday, October 25th, 1852.

The G. S. met in Temperance Hall—officers all present except G. W. and G. Chaplain whose places were filled by pro tem. appointments. The following Brethren were initiated, viz:

P. W. P's—Wm. Ervert of New Town Section No. 113, and Sam'l Miles, Bowling Green, No. 102. W. D's—J. H. Ohr of Marion Section No. 2, and Nelson Hand, Pendleton, No. 71. P. W. A's—J. C. McCullough of Bloomington Section No. 31, Wm. A. Todd, Danville Section No. 92, Haynes Bassett, Henry Foltz, Henry Coburn and R. M. Hall of Marion Section No. 2; and W. P.—Nichols of Crawfordsville Section No. 41. A communication from Bloomington Section was received and referred to a committee consisting of Brown, McCullough and Silver, who subsequently reported as follows:

Your Committee appointed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a monthly Periodical as an Organ of the G. Section, respectfully report that their enquiries show it at present inexpedient.

Art. 6 of the Constitution of Subordinate Section was so amended as to admit females over 12 years of age, who shall have been proposed and elected as Honorary Members, their initiation fee to be not less than twenty cents.

Art. 7, Section 1, amended so as to admit and retain members under the age of 21 without Dispensation.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to act as a Central Committee, whose duty shall be to offer a premium of $ 25 to any Son or Daughter of Temperance, Templer or Cadet, for an entire new Initiatory Ceremony, said Ceremony to be sent to the Committee before the 20th day of December next; the Committee to examine said ceremonies, and if one approved by said Committee, they shall request the G. Sec'y to draw an order on the G. T. for $ 25, in favor of the person whose ceremony is adopted by them, and that they be authorised to have a sufficient number printed, and one copy sent to each Subordinate Section upon the receipt of their next quarterly report to the G. S.

The Committee consists of J. H. Ohr, H. C. Newcomb, J. T. Brown, James Edgar and F. M. Thayer. On motion, R. M. Hall was added.

Resolved, That the G. Sec'y be instructed to have the proceedings of the present Session, together with the amendments of Constitution and rules of order that were passed at former Sessions, and such other proceedings as may be of interest to Subordinate Section, printed in pamphlet form and a copy forwarded to each Section.

Resolved, That when we adjourn we adjourn to meet two days before the Annual Session of Grand Division S. of T.

Resolved, That the thanks of this G. Section be tendered to Olive Temple, No. 6, for the use of their Hall.

The officers for the ensuing year are:
THEOPHILUS ROBISON of Utica, G. P.,
JOSEPH EASTMAN of Pendleton, G. V. P.,
HENRY OHR of Indianapolis, G. S.,
H. C. NEWCOMB of do. G. T.,
PETER WINCHEL of do. G. C.,
JOSEPH R. SILVER of Pendleton, G. G.
W. A. TODD of Danville, G. W.

The officers having been installed, the G. Section adjourned in accordance with the above resolution.

HENRY OHR, G. S. of C. of T.

P. S. Section will please take notice, that unless they forward their quarterly returns, they will not be entitled to the new ritual.

A GENTLEMAN.—Show me the man who can quit the brilliant society of the young to listen to the kindly voice of age—who can hold cheerful converse with one whom age has deprived of charms—show me the man who is willing to help, as if the blush of Helen mantled on her cheek—show me the man who treats unprotected maidenhood as he would the heiress, surrounded by the powerful protection of rank, riches and family—show me the man that abhors the libertine's gibe, who shuns as a blasphemer the traducer of his mother's sex—who scorns as he would a coward, the ridicular of woman's foibles, or the exposer of woman's reputation—show me the man who never forgets for an instant the delicacy, the respect that is due to woman as woman in any condition or class—and you show me a gentleman, nay, you show me more, you show me a true christian.

The *Springfield Republican* says mining operations have been renewed in Southampton, Ct., by a company of large means and high character, and that the mines are to be worked by a strong force during the coming winter.

At the September term of the Westchester Co. Circuit Court, the Grand Jury found a true bill of indictment against Thomas Colyer, owner, and the officers of the Henry Clay, for manslaughter in the first degree.

HORRIBLE EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE.—One of the most shocking and painful illustrations of the use of ardent spirits occurred in this city on Wednesday morning. Esquire Rowekamp, who is the overseer of the poor of the Ninth ward was called upon to visit an Irish family residing in an alley between Abigail and Woodward and Main and Sycamore streets. On entering the house he found the father and husband—James Jackson—on the floor apparently dead. When first discovered, he was reclining upon a trunk with his throat resting upon the sharp edge of the back of a chair. Near him. upon the floor, lay his wife insensibly drunk, and between them, the cause of this horrible scene, a whisky jug. entirely emptied of its contents. In one corner of the room lay their oldest child, a girl about five years of age, dead! and upon the bed lay an infant crying in vain for its mother. It was the cries of the infant which first attracted the attention of the neighbors to the spot. The parents had undoubtedly permitted the little girl to drink to such an excess as to cause her death. A physician was called in, who thought that life was not quite extinct in the man. Remedies were applied, but they failed to restore him. His position, it is supposed, caused his death, he being strangled by the pressure of his throat upon the chair. An emetic administered to the wretched wife and mother soon restored her to consciousness.

[*Cin. Atlas, Oct. 22.*

FEMALE EDTCATION.—The rapid multiplication of female schools, shows an increasing interest in the subject of female educatiod. There is still, however, room for improvement in the character as well as in the amount of instruction imparted. The influence of woman differs in kind from that of man; her tastes and habits differ also; there should be, therefore, some accommodation of her education in this respect.

The great theatre of man's influence is the arena of public life; the thunder of eloquence, the cadence of the human voice, the key to the human passions, are fitting subjects for his study. The scene of woman's power is the domestic circle; the graces of soc'al life are her peculiar weapons. Man's power is compared to the rushing, mighty storm; woman's influence softens like the distilling dew; one descends like the thunder of heaven—the other is the still small voice.

While there is much in education that is common to both sexes, there are influences more especially befitting her, who by nature is constituted the guide of youth; the heart, the means and the theatre of woman's earliest efforts, must receive a due portion of attention. The moral affections must be cultivated and the moral constitution must be strengthened. Every consideration urges the importance of such a training. Woman's feet have entered every threshold of misery; her heart has sympathized with every degree of suffering; her mind has explored every field of science, every path of literature. Education imparted to her, will not, cannot be labor misspent; her position in life is such that she must exert an influence—that influence will be good or bad, according to the training in early life.—*Ex. Paper.*

Choice Gems.

A crowd is not company.

A burthen which one choses is not felt.

A blithe heart makes a blooming visage.

Alexander was below a man when he—affected to be a god.

A glass of water is sometimes worth a tun of wine, and a penny, a pound.

Wine and passion are racks often used to extort words from us.

Liberality consists less in giving much than in giving wisely.

Voluptuous pleasures will ever bring tormenting pains.

Profanity and politeness never associate together.

A punctual man is rarely a poor man, and never a man of doubtful credit.

If you would wish to be robbed, be a *drunkard;* which will enable the thief to do it with more safety.

To some men it is indispensable to be worth money, for without it they would be worth nothing.

Courtesies of a small and trivial nature sink deepest into the heart. It is the half dime compliments which are appreciated rather than the double eagle ones.

Women are called the "softer sex," because they are so easily humbugged. Out of one hundred girls, ninety-five would prefer ostentation to happiness—a dandy husband to a mechanic.

Punch says a man who goes to church to chew tobacco and spit upon the floor, ought to be taken by the head and heels and scrubbed upon the soiled spot until it is clean.

THE MAINE LAW.—The petitions that are still out, and that have not been sent in to Parliament, should be completed without delay, and forwarded to the member of Parliament for such town or county, as the case may be, so that the people's voice may be heard. Friends of order, and of the real prosperity of Canada, be up and doing. Now is the favorable time to make a right impression on the men who wield the political, the commercial, and in some respects the social interests of this our country. Canada must be free from the baneful influence of Rum and its concomitants, and she will be free indeed. Rechabites, Sons of Temperance, Templars, Knights of Temperance, Daughters and Cadets—the matter rests with you. Shall we not have the Maine Law?

[*Canada Temperance Adv.*

$25 00 Premium.

THE undersigned, a Committee appointed by the Grand Section of the Cadets of Temperance of Indiana, with full power to adopt and introduce a new Initiatory Ceremony for Sections, hereby offer the above Premium for a satisfactory Ritual. Competitors for the same to be members of some Temperance organization.

In addition to those already embraced in the Order, the design is to admit females over twelve years of age.

All manuscripts must be handed in by the 20th of December, 1852, or as much earlier as possible.

For further information apply by letter, post paid, or personally, to either of the Committee.

JOHN H. OHR,
H. C. NEWCOMB,
J. T. BROWN,
J. K. EDGAR,
R. M. HALL,
F. M. THAYER,
Committee.

Indianapolis, Nov. 1st, 1852.

Lectures.

Bro. E. H. PARSLEY, Grand Lecturer, and Agent of the Chart, will make a tour as follows:

Leesville,	Nov.	8
Lawrenceport	"	9
Orleans	"	10
Paoli	"	11
Valleene	"	12
Corydon	"	13 & 14
Leavenworth	"	15
Fredonia	"	16
Rome	"	17 & 18
Tobinsport	"	19
Cannelton	"	20
Troy	"	21
Maxville	"	22
Rockport	"	23
Booneville	"	24
Taylorsville	"	25
Jasper	"	26
Haysville	"	27
Mt. Pleasant	"	28
Dover Hill	"	29
Harrisonville	"	30
Fayetteville	Dec.	1
Springville	"	2
Harrodsburgh	"	3
Fairfax	"	4
Hiltonsville	"	4

Further appointments will be published from time to time.

Acknowledgments

Prof. Jno. S. Bobbs, Indianapolis, hands us $ 7 50 for ten copies—nine of which are designed for gratuitous distribution.

Other receipts will be noticed as soon as the Committee on Publication meet and determine some unsettled points in reference to them.

Grand Temple of Honor.

The next Semi-Annual Session of the Grand Temple of Honor of the State of Indiana, will be held at Templar's Hall, in Logansport, commencing on Wednesday November 17th, 1852, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN H. OHR, G. W. R.

MARRIED—On Tuesday the 2nd inst., by Samuel Frazier, Temperance Lecturer, Miss LOUISA, daughter of John Hornaday, to Mr. ALFRED P. WILEY, all of Marion county, Ind.

After more than twenty years experience, we agree with the poet:

"Though *fools* scorn wedlock's gentle powers,
We who improve its golden hours
By sweet experience know,
That marriage rightly understood,
Gives to the *pious* and the *good*
A paradise below."

S. F.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

WE are still prepared to print Constitution and By-Laws, where the alterations are few from the copy recommended by the Grand Division, at the following rates:

100 copies, (or less)	$5 00
200 "	8 00
300 "	10 00

We will pay the postage on all ordered from us.

☞ All orders accompanied by the cash, will be promptly attended to.

Address, JOHN H. OHR,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00. Books, $2 00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. WOODWARD, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind., free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20 00.

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

J. H. OHR, G. W. R.

Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys of ——, believing the Order of Cadets of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Section of the State of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called the —— Section, No ——, Cadets of Temperance, of the State of Indiana, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Section, and also those of the acting Head of the Order.

Enclosed is the fee for Charter, R. B.'s and officers' cards, $5 00.

It must also be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not; if they are, of what Section. The application to be directed to the Grand Secretary, free of postage.

It must also be certified by a W. P. or P. W. P., that the W. Patron elect is a Son of Temperance in good standing.

Address (post paid) HENRY OHR, G. S., C. of T., Indianapolis, Indiana.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the —— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00.

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

Address (post paid,) Mrs. ELIZA RICHMOND, G. S. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

JAMES HALL,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 2. Temperance, Hall, Indianapolis,
Manufactu'ng & Clothing Emporium,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, Trimmings, Trunks, Sachels, Canes, Umbrellas, Hats, Caps, a every description of Gentlemen's Furnishing.
Also:
General Agency for the sale of
GRAND AND SUBORDINATE REGALIA, EMBLEMS, COSTUMES, &C., FOR THE ORDERS OF MASONS, ODD FELLOWS, TEMPLE OF HONOR, SON, DAUGHTERS, AND CADETS OF TEMPERANCE. oct27 1y

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The Cheapest and Best of its Price yet Published.

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aug 11 25 Park Row, New York.

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JUST PUBLISHED,

T. B. Welch's Magnificent
PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

Engraved (by permission) from Stuart's only original portrait, in the Atheneum, Boston.

THIS superb picture, Engraved under the superintendence of THOMAS SULLY, Esq., the eminent and highly gifted artist, is the only correct likeness of Washington ever published. It has been characterised as the greatest work of art ever produced in this country. As to its fidelity, we refer to the letters of the adopted son of Washington, GEORGE WASHINGTON PARK CUSTIS, who says, "it is a faithful representation of the celebrated original," and to CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY of the Supreme Court of the United States, who says, "As a work of art its excellence and beauty must strike every one who sees it: and it is no less happy in its likeness to the Father of his country. It was my good fortune to have seen him in the days of my boyhood, and his whole apearance is yet strongly impressed on my memory. The portrait you have issued appears to me to be an *exact likeness*, representing perfectly the expression as well as the form and features of the face." And says SENATOR CASS, *it is a life-like representation of the great original.* PRESIDENT FILLMORE says, "the work appears to me to have been admirably executed and *eminently* worthy of the patronage of the public." Says MARCHANT the eminent portrait painter, and the pupil of Stuart, "your print to my mind is more remarkable than any other I have seen, for presenting the *whole* individuality of the original portrait, together with the noble and dignified repose of air and manner, which all who ever saw him considered a marked characteristic of the illustrious man it commemmorates."

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ARTISTS.—Marchant and Elliott of New York; Neagle, Rothermel, and Lambdin of Philadelphia; Chester Harding of Boston; Charles Fraser, of Charleston, S. C; and to the adopted son of Washington, Hon Geo. W. P. Custis, himself an artist. STATESMEN.—His Excellency Millard Fillmore, Major Gen. Winfield Scott, Hon. George M. Dallas, Hon. William R. King, Hon. Daniel Webster, Hon. Lynn Boyd, Hon. Lewis Cass, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Hon. John P. Kennedy, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, LL. D. JURISTS.—Hon. Roger B. Taney, Hon. John Duer, Hon John McLean, Hon. Rufus Choate. SCHOLARS.—Charles Folsom, Esq. the well known Librarian of the Boston Atheneum, who says, "I would rather own it than any painted copy I have ever seen;" E. P. Whipple, Richard Hildreth, Hon. Edward Everett, LL. D., Jared Sparks, LL. D., Wm. H. Prescott, LL. D., Washington Irving, Ralph W. Emerson, Esq, Prof. T. C. Upham, J. T. Headley, Fitz Green Halleck, H. W. Longfellow, Wm. Gilmore Simms; and FROM EUROPE, Lord Talfourd, T. B. Macauley, Sir Archibald Alison, Lord Mayor of London, &c., &c. THE PRESS, throughout the entire Union, have with one voice proclaimed the merits of this suberb engraving.

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TO CURE A COLD, WITH HEADACHE AND SORENESS OF THE BODY, take the Cherry Pectoral on going to bed, and wrap up warm, to sweat during the night.

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J. W. GORDON, M. D., Editor.] ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA. [JOHN H. OHR, Printer.

VOL. II. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1852. NO. 21.

THE TEMPERANCE CHART,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE GRAND DIVISION, S. of T. OF INDIANA.

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To whom all Communications and Subscriptions must be addressed, post paid.

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From the Keowee Courier.

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Air—"Morn amid the Mountains."

Night amid the Mountains,
Comes with gentle grace;
Clasping rills and fountains,
In a soft embrace—
Soft and sweet.

From the crag-top winding
Slowly to its base,
In each crevice finding
Still a resting place,
Rest for Night.

Guard, the Moon is keeping,
With her silver bow,
While sweet Night is sleeping,
In the vale below,
Earth's sad vale.

Stars in golden armor,
Follow their lov'd queen,
Striving each to charm her,
With his glittering sheen,
Win with gold.

Night from 'mid the mountains,
Glideth like a dream,
And the gushing fountains
Catch the morn's first beam,
Passed away.

Mary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Methodist Protestant.

The Maine Liquor Law.

This law has a very appropriate name. The time is coming, or we are greatly deceived, when it will indeed be the *main* law—for the promotion of national and domestic good.

If ever there was a time when the advocates of sobriety should arouse themselves to action it is now. The Maine law is beginning to be talked about all over these states. In London Rev. Albert Barnes, of Philadelphia, recently repreached his celebrated sermon on this subject, and report tells us that that great city is all on fire on the importance of legal prohibition of the ruinous traffic in alcoholic drinks.

The friends of the cause may expect great opposition. This should not discourage them, but prepare them for a vigorous maintainance of their principles. The secular press will not be easily brought over to its advocacy. The revenue derived from the advertisements of those engaged in the traffic is too large to be easily surrendered. Moderate drinkers will oppose its enactment for its advocacy is a strong reproof to their own cherished habits, and an admission that they are pursuing a dangerous course. Dealers of all sorts will oppose it, and make large appropriations to carry on a war against it. Politicians will resist it, for it will take from many of them one of the strongest implements heretofore wielded for their personal elevation to office. Others, true friends of the cause of Reform, will oppose it, because they have not carefully examined its provisions or the specious and flimsy character of the objections brought against it.

"It is a very good thing to persuade men to be temperate and quit drinking," one will say, "but in this matter you are really going *too far*!" This is a very old objection. It has been urged at every advance of the temperance cause from the first. But has not intemperance gone too far? Has not State sanction to the license system gone too far? Has not the tide of degradation, misery, beggary, crime—gone too far? And must we not go far enough to interrupt this onward advance of terrible evil, and turn back this flow of sorrow and death? Must we not place ourselves in advance and confront the enemy, and say, "thus far thou shalt go and no farther?"

"But you should make moral suasion your strong defence?" So we expect to do. But there are thousands of men in community whose standard of morals is the civil law, and who, so long as they pursue what the law regards as a *legitimate business*, care for nothing farther. What power can you exert over such men by moral suasion? Have they not paid into the state treasury the price of blood? And, if moral suasion will not induce a man to do right, shall he be permitted to poison the whole atmosphere, and spread abroad desolation and moral ruin without molestation Are we to be told we *go too far* when we demand of our legislators a prohibition against an evil which involves the dearest interests, national, social and religious—public and private—of the whole community?

"But why legislate at all on the subject?" Sure enough. Perhaps if legislation had never touched the subject, counter legislation had never been needed. The force of public opinion, it may be, would have made moral suasion all that was necessary. But there *has been* legislation on the subject. The State has become a partner to the trade. She gives the sanction of her seal to every groggery in the city and in all the counties. She screens the miserable trafficer from the odium that properly attaches to his calling, and does all in her power to make the business a respectable calling. Let her undo her wrong doing. This cannot be done simply by a rescinding of the license laws. She has *gone too far*, and nothing short of her express condemnation and prohibition will restore to society a moiety of the good of which the public have been deprived by her indiscreet legislation.

"But the license laws are intended to restrain the vice." Restrain it!—have they restrained it? No matter what they were intended for, wise legislation, with the experience of years before it, asks what do these laws effect? In Cecil county, last year, of 53 arrests for vagrancy 48 were intemperate persons. In Dorchester county, of 56 cases 37 were inebriates; in Montgomery, of 60 cases 59 were drunkards. This is a fair specimen of what is transpiring all over the state under the present system of *restraint*. A miserable restraint, this truly. It multiplies offences, and never did lessen them.

"*But men will sell any how!*" Yes, and men will gamble, any how—and lie, any how, and commit adultery, any how.—But because men will violate wholesome laws shall we enact no more wholesome laws? Wholesome laws restrain by punishment and protection. This protection is what we want. Protection to our persons—to the persons of our families and to our property. The present system endangers all these, and annually converts good citizens into miserable outlaws. Stop the liquor traffic, and you place beyond the reach of men who will sell any how, the ability to supply themselves with the fuel to keep alive the fires of destruction within them.

"But you restrain civil liberty." What kind of *civil* liberty? Rather, a most *uncivil* liberty of a money loving trafficer to poison the youth of his neighborhood—to turn kind husbands into cruel tyrants—affectionate fathers into madmen and murderers—to take bread from the orphan's mouth—to paralyze the arm of honest industry, or so fire the brain that wields it that it becomes the instrument of cruelty and death to those it is bound to protect and defend! Is not this the rumseller's liberty? Does he not do all this? Are our charges false—our picture over drawn? And must we be told that in claiming the protection of *law* against such an evil we restrain the civil liberty of the rum seller. Pity it had not been restrained years ago.

The social compact demands the surrender of private right for the public good.—Every man gives up something for others. Does the public good demand that this traffic should go on. But no man will affirm that the public good is benefitted here in Baltimore by the existence of a dram shop for every ten families in our midst. If, then, it does no public good, but immense public injury, in the name of all civilization and good government why not have it suppressed by prohibitory law, to the extent that prohibitory law will suppress it. Our state and municipal authorities suppress nuisances on all hands, and never think of asking about a man's private right to perpetuate an annoyance to the community in which he lives; but this greatest of all nuisances—this monster evil—this promoter of riots and murders in our midst, must not be prohibited, lest we infringe the rumseller's private right to inflict this unspeakable wrong upon society in all its interests. Obscene books are seized and their retailers punished. Model artists are put down by law. Unwholesome *meat* must not appear on the shambles for public sale. Why, then, allow unwholesome *drink?* If we invade no legitimate right of the butcher, how can it be shown that we would in the case of the rumseller? Which is most unwholesome in its effects upon man?—putrid meat, or this "liquid fire?" To state such a question is to answer it beyond denial.

"But you injure trade." What kind of trade? A trade in tears and blood! A traffic in human woes. A trade that looks not to the glory of God or the happiness of man, but is at war with both. A trade that injures all other trades—that paralyzes the arm of the mechanic—that dims the clearness of professional intellect—that produces idleness among thousands of otherwise industrious laborers in the great human hive. A trade that adds nothing to the common stock of usefulness, but costs more to society and the nation than all others combined. And we must not touch this *trade*, or reflect in the least upon the usefulness of its honest tradesmen?

"But the license system is a source of revenue." It is just no such thing. It is the cancer that is eating out the revenue from legitimate taxation. The revenue from licenses to sell liquor in a single county of this state, as shown by the records, last year was about $700. In the same county the cost for the support of pauperism, and the prosecution of criminal cases, occasioned by intemperance, was $9,552: 61. Now, if a business pay to the state $700, and abstract from the public treasury 9,000, how much is the state profited by the revenue? And who is to pay this enormous deficiency? Honest men, poor men,—men who are already suffering from over taxation? Let no man in his senses advocate the state sanction to this business on the ground that it is a source of revenue to the state.

The Two Dozen Chickens.

A MISSISSIPPI ANECDOTE.

When the Temperance organization, known as the "Sons," was first introduced into the State of Mississippi, considerable astonishment and curiosity was every where felt, and in some parts of the State no small degree of alarm was manifested.

One of the first Divisions in the State was organized at B——, in one of the Backwoods counties, known generally as the "Free State," a name applied to it, not because its citizens disregarded all law, but because there were some legislative enactments which they considered not only onerous, but anti-republican. They obstinately refused to do military duty; "musters" they declared were only gotten up for officers to show large; and as to road working, that they could not stand—it was "too digging"—it was just paving the way for rich folks to get through the world easy, and, therefore, viewing the whole matter as incompatible with the genius of our free institutions, they chose to follow the illustrious example laid before them by the State and *repudiate;* hence the name "Free State." But to the story. Speculation was rife among the country people as to the ends aimed at by this "new fangled denomination," as it was usually termed. Some of the sovereigns who happened in town, had seen them out in full uniform, attending the funeral of one of the members. Diligent enquiries were made by all the country folks who came in to dispose of their "truck," about their movements, and dark insinuations were made by the waggish clerks and tradesmen about the new "Order."

The prevailing opinion seemed to be that the association was made up of Free Masons and Odd Fellows, who had been expelled from their respective societies for treasonable designs upon the "short haired Nation," or, in plain English, they had been expelled for wishing to free niggers, and had *re*-united to carry out their *dark* designs under a new name.

To disabuse the public mind of these erroneous impressions, and set the unenlightened all right in relation to the objects contemplated by the Sons, your correspondent was solicited to make a special appointment for the dark east corner of the county to defend the Order from the slanderous insinuations uttered in jest—but which had been received and fully accredited by many. Accordingly, notice was given and widely circulated, that on the fourth Saturday in the month, at Granberry's Meeting House, a speech would be made on the subject of Temperance, and a full history given of the rise and progress and designs of the Sons.

The fourth Saturday in the month at length came as was expected. Long before the hour of speaking arrived, the meeting house was crowded to suffocation, and the grove around the house thronged with an anxious multitude of men and women. Mixing with the crowd before the hour for speaking came, I could not fail to learn that the prevailing feeling was that of bitter hostility to the "Denomination," and many hard things was said of those who had "jined" at the Court House.—Prejudice, however, gave way rapidly, as the mystery of the Order was explained, and the objects contemplated by it stated. Many who had most bitterly denounced the whole affair as a "Yankee trick to catch dimes," or something worse, allowed their antipathies to give way before the light of truth, and at the close of the speech quite a number came forward and gave their names for membership. As I descended from the stand, I saw a little peaked faced woman, with a nose almost sharp enough to split a brier, approach a short-legged, punchy, red-faced, radish-nose man, and lay her hand upon his shoulder, and looking him full in the face, said with a marked emphasis on every word, "*Allen you've got to jine them things!*"—Allen drew back, shrugged his shoulders, and shook his head. "*I tell you, Allen, you've got to jine them things!*" she repeated, in a firmer, louder tone. "I aint got no money," said Allen. "I don't care for that," said she, "*I've got the chickens!* and the stranger says it costs jist two dollars to jine, and then five cents a week afterwards: and I'll give you two dozen chickens to git you in, and a chicken a week to keep you thar." Allen gave in, and I thought him decidedly the most chicken-hearted, hen-pecked looking mortal I had ever beheld. "Mister," said he, "my name's Allen Baker; jist put my name down on your paper, and I'll come to town next Sat'day week and jine." He did "come to town next Sat'day week and jine." He is still a faithful member of the "New Denomination," and has since become a good member of our Old Denomination, called the Methodist. Certainly the best sale his wife ever made of two dozen chickens.—*Advocate.*

Democracy of Science.

BY JOSIAH HOLBROOK.

A mistake is made in schools—a great mistake, very great—in all schools. It occasions the loss of time, money, mind, morals, and leads directly and indirectly to the destruction of millions of property, to lawlessness, violence, rowdyism, house-burning, "Michigan conspiracies," and crimes in character and form numberless and nameless.

The mistake is in setting aside the "GREAT BOOK OF GOD"—rather "TWO BOOKS"—for an innumerable multitude of *little books* of men. Without referring to the impiety, practical infidelity, involved in this mistake, every one must recognise in it violence done to common sense and to the laws of mind, the highest, noblest principles of the human soul. From the very constitution of mind it hungers after knowledge with as much eagerness, and receives it with as much avidity, as the stomach craves and receives food. An attempt to feed it with the "*arbitrary signs*" of knowledge in place of knowledge itself is like giving husks instead of corn; the flourish of plates instead of roast beef, or anything eatable. The outrage on common sense and the laws of mind is the more remarkable from the fact that words, the signs of ideas, after all, are acquired through their connection with the ideas themselves. Give the ideas, and words to express them will come of course. They will be created for the occasion, if not furnished otherwise. Hence, the time spent in the mere learning of words, in *memorizing*, is worse than wasted, as the object aimed at is defeated by forcing the attention of the pupils from the legitimate channels leading to that object.

The waste of time, however, and of money on an innumerable multitude of school-books, constantly changed for the accommodation of publishers, is not the worst evil of this mistake—shutting out from schools and from instruction the Book of Creation. Stinting and demoralizing the mind, crushing the noblest operations of the soul, are the sad evils of this mistake. Proofs of the wide-spread devastation of mind, of appalling havoc of the noblest work of God, are furnished, not merely by "Michigan conspiracies," house-burning, rowdyism, and lawless outbreaks of daily occurrence in almost every direction, now giving our country such an unenviable notoriety, but in the dearth of true moral grandeur, and the prevalence of low, short-sighted, exclusive selfishness—of mere *money-making*, followed by *money-squandering* on passing into the hands of heirs.

Some will doubtless think that too much evil is attributed to this one mistake. Before becoming settled in this opinion, those entertaining it are invited to examine the subject carefully, and especially to test it by experiment. Parents may try the experiment at "Winter Evening Firesides" during the coming six months. If it should be found that works of Nature and Art, spread upon the domestic board for the younger members of families to examine, label, classify, arrange in boxes and portfolios, should be more attractive than any street sports, many boys now instructed and led into the avenues of vice would be iniated into the wonders of science; young minds now demoralized, corrupted, and prepared for thefts, house-burning, and a large circle of crime, thoroughly, because practically taught at "Street Schools," would be refined, enobled, and directed in the paths of respectability and usefulness. Once let families be recognised as schools, the "Older Volume of God" as the book of instruction, and parents as teachers of Divine appointment, and no one can doubt important results in the prevention of vice by the promotion of virtue.

Laws of Health

Children should be tuught to use the left hand as well as the right.

Coarse bread is much better for children than fine.

Children should sleep in separate beds, and should not wear night-caps.

Children under seven years should not be confined over six or seven hours in the house, and that time should be broken by frequent recesses.

Children and young people must be made to hold their heads up and their shoulders back while sitting, standing, or walking. The best beds for children are of hair, or, in winter, of hair and cotton.

Young persons should walk at least two hours a day in the open air.

Young ladies should be prevented from bandaging the chest. We have known three cases of insanity terminating in death, which began in this practice.

Every person, great and small, should wash all over in cold water every morning.

The more clothing we wear, other things being equal, the less food we need.

From one to one pound and a half of solid food is sufficient for a person in the ordinary vocations of business. Persons in sedentary employments should drop one-third of their food, and they will escape dyspepsia.

Young people and others cannot study much by lamplight with impunity.

The best remedy for eyes weakened by night use, is a fine stream of cold water frequently applied to them.

[*London Lancet.*

What the Law will do.

The Maine law, when fully enforced, will reduce pauperism to such an extent, that private charity will be sufficient for the wants of the virtuous poor. It will empty, or nearly so, our jails and state prisons. It will feed the hungry, clothe the naked, furnish poor children with books and keep them in school. It will fill our churches, and make effectual the Gospel in the salvation of multitudes now out of its reach. It will prepare multitudes for the reception of Bibles and Tracts, and Missionary effort; and do more for the salvation of seamen than all we have ever yet been able to do. In short, we can hardly estimate its happy results. Now, we ask what *good* results from the liquor traffic?

[*Reformer.*

TEMPERANCE CHART.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 17, 1852.

Pre-Pay your Letters.

We hope our friends will remember, that all communications to the Chart must be pre-paid in order to entitle them to any consideration whatever. We have not the means, if we had the inclination, to foot such charges as would follow the adoption of a different rule. It is not to be expected that we should be more inclined to favor other men's productions, than they are themselves; and if they do not think enough of them to pay the postage, we feel entitled to conclude that they are not worth the postage and treat them accordingly. But we would not have it understood, on the other hand, that we shall feel under obligations to publish whatever may be sent to us post-paid. We make no such promise. All well written short communications, however, sent to us post paid, will at least be entitled to our respectful consideration—and shall receive it.

☞ We are credibly informed that one of the Hotels of our city, has in close relationship with it, an establishment for the retail of intoxicating liquors, where in violation of all law, human and divine, men are transformed into brutes. But you will ask why we mention one in connection with a Hotel. Well, we will inform you. It is because the keeper of this Hotel has declared, that he "did not care what the people of the city thought of it, or how much it annoyed them, he would still continue it; for he got his money from the travelling public and not from the citizens of Indianapolis." Now, the spirit of this remark entitles his Grocery to our special attention, and may serve as an apology for our neglecting others. It may be that the travelling public when informed of the character of this under-ground rail-road to ruin, will let him know that a man who cares nothing for the feelings and well being of his neighbors, is unworthy of their patronage, especially when his roof covers from the light of day scenes of blood worthy only of the dark ages. Look out for breakers!

☞ We often hear good men complain of the slow progress of the Temperance Reform, and speak despondingly of its ultimate success. But a glance at the history of the movement must, we think, be sufficient to satisfy any reasonable person, that such complaints are entirely unwarranted by the facts. It is not true that our movement has been a tardy one, giving but small ground to hope for its accomplishing the great object for which it was begun. Indeed, we are acquainted with no popular reform that has been carried forward so rapidly and steadily towards its accomplishment as this; and never have its enemies had so much cause to fear, or its friends so much cause to hope its complete triumph as at this moment.

But a little more than a quarter of a century has elapsed since the first move in behalf of the unfortunate victims of intemperance in this country was made. At that time the vice had completely overcome all opposition and was enthroned in the heart of society, over which, on all occasions, it exercised its unhallowed sway. But its right to rule was questioned, and it shrunk from enquiry as Satan from the spear of Ithuriel, and like Satan stood exposed to view in its native hideousness. Since then, it has been gradually receding before the advancing spirit of the age, and it now requires no prophetic ken to foretell its utter annihilation. Already it skulks in cellars and behind screens, erecting its altars in the dark places of the earth which "are full of the habitations of cruelty." There, with a front bold towards God, but quailing and trembling at the approach of man, some one whose feelings have long been locked up in the ice of selfishness may still minister for filthy lucre at its unholy shrine. But the spirit of reform will follow it even there, and drag its ruinous consequences to the light.—There is no place on the green earth where the infernal inflictions of intemperance will be tolerated much longer. Its friends may erect screens, hang curtains, and dig cellars, but all their pains are of no avail to hide it. The torch of Reform will shine through screens and curtains and peer into cellars; investigation will be had, and its fountains of impurity and death will be dried up. There are more temperance men to-day, whose hearts are set upon this great work, than there were yesterday, or on any previous day; they are more thoroughly united than ever before; and, inspired by a generous confidence in the goodness of their cause, and the necessity of their success to the permanency of our free institutions, they are more fully determined to succeed than ever.

To such, then, as may be disposed to murmur, or feel like despairing of our ultimate victory over the wrongs inflicted by selfishness upon the world, through the instrumentality of intoxicating liquors, we say, "cheer up!" Look back and behold what has already been accomplished; around you, and see the mighty host which marches under the temperance banner; and forward at the receding forces of the foe, and then press onward to victory—victory more glorious than ever crowned the arms of Alexander or Napoleon.

Masonic Celebration at Danville.

The Masonic Fraternity of Danville, in Hendricks county, celebrated the Centennial Anniversary of the initiation of General Washington into their Order, on the 4th inst. The weather was exceedingly unpleasant—so much so, indeed, as to prevent great numbers from attending the Celebration. Still, however, a goodly number turned out to do honor to the memory of the Father of his Country, who though dead yet liveth in his great example and in the hearts of his fellow-countrymen.

The celebration was held in the Presbyterian meeting-house, which was kindly thrown open to the Order for that purpose. The exercises were opened with singing by the Choir, of a piece adapted to the occasion. The worthy Pastor of the Church then offered a prayer in which he invoked the Divine blessing upon the assembly, the Order and the object for which they were convened. An Oration was then delivered, and after receiving the benediction a procession was formed and marched to the Masonic Hall, where an excellent supper was prepared for all by the ladies. Indeed, we have seldom if ever seen a table more bountifully laden with the good things of the land, and never have we witnessed more exquisite skill and taste than was manifested in the manner in which it was served up. Never has it been our good fortune to assemble round the festive board where more unmistakable indications of abundance, and of that method which alone gives to abundance its value in culinary affairs, was displayed. Every thing was there that a reasonable man could desire, prepared in the best style, and in the right place too. But there was no wine nor strong drink there. The good brethren have eschewed the use of these useless and ruinous articles, once so common; and on this occasion you would have thought you were among a people pledged to abstain, for no evidence was there to indicate the partiality of a single one of the congregation for those beverages. Free-Masonry was honored that day, in the deportment of her votaries. We hope to see the day when that Order will unite with the Sons of Temperance and others for the total suppression of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, in every form.

After supper, a large part of the crowd adjourned to the Lodge Room, and spent the evening in singing some choice songs, and in social conversation. We have seldom witnessed a more hearty mingling of kindred spirits. The old and the young—down even to childhood—were all joyous together; and, come what may hereafter, for them that was an hour to be remembered only with pleasure. Taken in connection with the celebration, there was, however, much in it all to awaken reflections of a solemn and sombre character. A hundred years before, WASHINGTON, like the young, was young, hopeful and joyous. Now, he with all his then associates were in the grave. A hundred years more and not one of all that gay throng will live to speak of it as a thing of memory. Such is life.

The Division of the Sons of Temperance at Danville, is not so prosperous now, as it has been heretofore; but the Brethren intend to revive its latent energies again, now that the election is over, and take the field for the eternal principles of their Order in earnest. The Daughters are doing well and prospering finely.—They meet in the Masonic Hall, which is creditable to the liberality of that Fraternity; and shows that they are disposed to promote the cause of Temperance.

At Plainfield the Division, as we understood, is in a most flourishing condition, and steadily going forward with the good work of Reform. Let all unite to urge the good cause forward, and we must succeed soon in ridding our state of the evils incident to the use of intoxicating liquors.

THE TEMPLAR'S MAGAZINE.—This excellent Magazine for the month of November has just been received; and brings as usual much "good reading" upon its pages. The articles—"The lost and found;" "The good angels;" "Enough to live for," and others are well written, and can not fail to do good. Its selected articles are in good taste, especially one from the pen of Mrs. Stowe, the world-renowned authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." In this number there is also a continuation of the "Archives of the Order." The Magazine will doubtless receive, as it deserves, the patronage of Templars, and all other friends of temperance that desire a periodical of the kind.

THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE MAGAZINE: This beautiful Magazine is published by P. L. Sherlock, New York, at $2 per annum, with deductions to clubs, increasing with the number of the club. The November No. contains an engravəd portrait of the Hon. E. L. Snow, accompanied by a short sketch of his life. Also the continuation of "The Adopted Daughter" by Miss Alice Carey, whose name is favorably known wherever the English language is spoken, as the author of "Clovernook," "Lyra," &c., and a number of other well written articles both in prose and verse.—We commend the Magazine to the kind patronage of the friends of Temperance literature, and the cause of Reform.

☞ It will be seen from the following, which we clip from the Journal, that our old friend, Dr. B. T. KAVANAUGH, is still engaged in his favorite pursuits. We take pleasure in giving this notice to the readers of the Chart, many of whom know, admire and love him as the former Editor of the Family Visitor, and Grand Lecturer of this State:

The Centennial Anniversary of the initiation of George Washington, into the order of Masonary, was celebrated at St. Louis, on the 4th inst. The address was delivered by Dr. B. T. Kavanaugh, P. G. M. of the G. L. of Wisconsin, a resident of this city several years ago, and well known over this State, a copy of which is before us. It contains many facts in relation to Washington's connection with Masonry, not much known to the general reader.

THE LIQUOR BUSINESS.—The traffic in ardent spirits is said to be almost universally attended with such fraud as would disgrace and destroy the followers of any other calling. Gin is improved by the use of sweet oil and vitriol, which give it a 'bead.' Irish and Scotch whiskey are made of American by the introduction of a little creosote, to give it the smoky twang. Pale and dark brandies are made of whiskey by the introduction of a little more or a little less of the coloring matter, &c. &c. We read lately in the papers that one of the delegates of the Cold Water Alliance, recently assembled in Utica, New York, in the course of a narrative of his experience, informed the delegates that he was once engaged in the distilling business, and had frequently made and placed on sale, good brandy, rum, gin and wine, from whiskey, in the short space of four hours, and could at any time make sparkling brandy from whiskey, which would deceive the palate of the upper ten.

[*Phil. Telegraph.*

☞ We clip the following from the Organ, edited by Gen. S. F. Carey. It speaks out just right on the subject of allowing elections to be controlled by the bottle and its friends. We hope our people will read it, and think well of the remedy indicated.

Drunkenness at Elections.

Never since we have been a voter have we witnessed as much beastly intoxication as at the late Presidential elestion. Every sober-minded, reflecting friend of his country, must have been impressed with the necessity of doing something to save his country from the blighting curse of intemperance. At the precinct at which we voted, there were about 350 votes cast, and the drunkenness, profanity, obscenity and fighting would have disgraced a kennel of dogs. The election was held at a grog-shop, and while there were many respectable men of both parties, who conducted themselves like men and citizens of a Christian country, the mass were a seething, boiling mass of corruption, entirely incapable of conducting themselves as gentlemen. Yet these drunken vagabonds are sovreigns, and hold the destiny of this great republic in their hands. We heard men of all parties say, as they witnessed the disgraceful spectacle, that henceforward and forever they would know no party in elections until the liquor shops were closed up. "We must have the Maine Law, or we are ruined," was the involuntary exclamation of several, and many sighed and exhibited feelings that their lips did not utter. Why must decent men be compelled to enter one of these vile dens of iniquity to deposit his ballot? Could not the men who designate the place of election, select a more respectable and suitable spot for freemen to assemble, than a filthy grog-shop? We regard it as an unpardonable outrage, to subject decent men to the necessity of snuffing the fumes and listening to the profane babblings of a bar-room.

Asylum for Inebriates.

HORACE MANN, in writing an article in favor of the Maine Law, thus speaks of the philanthropic plan of erecting an Asylum for the treatment of Inebriates:

"Some philanthropists,—among whom was that excellent man, Doctor Woodward, late superintendent of the Worcester Hospital, who wrote a series of essays on the subject, for the press,—have proposed the erection of a Hospital for Inebriates, like a hospital for the insane, where the victims of intemperance may be sequestered from the walks of men, until the fire which alcohol has kindled in their bodies can be quenched. While honoring the benevolence of this suggestion, I have never seen reason to adopt it. Why incur vast expenditure for machinery to inject disease into the body politic, and then repeat the expenditure to apply a remedy? Instead of the unnatural process of turning sober men into drunkards, at an immense outlay of human happiness and wealth, and then attempting to turn the drunkards back again into sober men, by another outlay, why not keep the sober men sober in the first instance, and thus save all cost of machinery, partial losses in all cases, and total loss in many? I would not contract a consumption, even if an experimenter could prescribe a certain, instead of his uncertain nostrums for my cure. I would not melt a purse of gold and mingle it with dross, even on the mint-master's assurance that he would refine it and coin it for circulation again. And for better reasons than these, I would not consent to forfeit years of happiness, and incur loathsome degradation and consuming pain, even though God himself would assure me by one miracle that he would restore me by another.

"My friends, the only true and proper Asylum for Inebriates has been constructed. It was constructed in the year 1850, in the State of Maine. Neal Dow was the builder,—a nobler architect than Sir Christopher Wren, or those who poised the dome of St. Peter's in the upper air. It is the grandest asylum ever erected or conceived; for its base embraces the whole territorial arena of the State; its walls are co-extensive with the boundaries of the State, and it has a dome no less lofty and resplendent than the arch of heaven above. Wherever the means of inebriation are excluded, there is the true Asylum for Inebriates. Massachusetts and Rhode Island have spread the protecting arches of this roof over their soil. The youthful territory of Minnesota has already done the same,—like a young man resolved to be strong and great, and therefore taking the early vow that promises wisdom and length of days. I trust that the 'Excelsior' state of New York is about to follow their example, and to become an empire state in morals as well as in power; and then, from the ocean to the great lakes, water and not fire shall be the nourisher of man, and joy and not wo the companion of his household."

Hon. Edward Everett has been appointed Secretary of State. The post occupied by the lamented Webster.

Items of News.

ENGLAND.—The Steamer AFRICA, from Liverpool, on the afternoon of the 23rd October, brings no important political intelligence from England. Great preparations were being made for the celebration of the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, which is to take place at St. Paul's. All the windows fronting the street along which the pageant is to pass had already been hired at enormous rates.

The Search for Sir JOHN FRANKLIN is still prosecuted, but without any further indications of ultimate success.

Admiral Moseby reports Pitcairn's Island to be rapidly advancing in civilization and prosperity. The Islanders have reason to be grateful for the uplifting and beneficent influences of Christianity.

IRELAND.—The news from Ireland is unimportant. An occasional murder of some agent, by the oppressed populace takesplace, and will be apt to continue as long as oppression continues. The last murder reported is that of W. R. Manifold, land agent. He was shot through the head with thirty-four slugs from a blunderbuss.

FRANCE.—It is now certain that Louis Napoleon is to be crowned Emperor; but whether the ceremony of his coronation will come off in December or May next, is not yet determined. His title is to be "Emperor of the French, King of Algeria, and Protector of the Holy Place."—The last is supposed to be assumed to give him a pretext for meddling in the affairs of the East. A large number of arrests have been made, in connection with "the Gass pipe plot" of Marsailles.

SPAIN.—There is little news of importance from Spain, except that which relates to Cuba. The Spanish Government is making every arrangement to strengthen the defences of that Island. Gen. Olliquip has been ordered to Puerto Principe, and large reinforcements from all parts of Spain are on their way to Cuba.

ROME.—A number of the first citizens of Velletri have been arrested at the instance of the Pope, on the charge of propagating anti-papal doctrines among the soldiers.

It is said that the mission of Sir H. Bulwer to Rome, which was for the purpose of obtaining a disclaimer from the Pope, of the pretensions of the Irish Clergy in political matters, has proved an entire failure.

Home Items.

The New York Express assures us that the election in that city presented a most disgraceful scene of drunkenness, vulgarity and rowdyism. Every precinct was so infested with the infatuated victims of intemperance, that it was hardly safe to attend the polls. Another argument for "te-totalism."

The Presidential election has resulted in the success of the Democratic party by an overwhelming majority. So, Gen. PIERCE becomes our President for the next four years, from March 4th, 1853.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We learn from the Plymouth Banner that a Mrs. Fall, of Marshall county, was accidentally shot through the body by her son, on the 3rd inst., and died in about an hour afterwards. It resulted from the son's pressing a cap, which was too small, upon the tube of the gun. What makes the accident more melancholy than otherwise it would be, is the fact that her husband has been for sometime past, and still is, an inmate of our Lunatic Asylum, with but little prospect of his recovery. The children are, therefore, left without either father or mother to care for them. May He who tempereth the wind to the shorn lamb, have them in his keeping.

The Boston Chronicle, rum organ, says the increase of crime in a large city is indispensable to its growth. It may be in Boston, where the liquor interest is looked on as paramount to all others. There is but one Boston and rum is its *profit*.

[*Spindle City.*

IN BAD ODOR.—A gentleman in Boston published extensively a lecture in opposition to the "liquor law" in that city. After every effort, only *ten* were present to hear him, and the lecture was postponed until a more convenient season.—*Organ of Reform.*

From the Metropolitan.

Stray Thoughts.

BY REP. PHILLIPS.

"All that's bright must fade,
The brightest still the fleetest;
All that's bright was made,
But to be lost when sweetest."—MOORE.

The heart is a curious sepulcre of emotions; all that's bright or gloomy in our nature have their birth place there. Like the face of the Heavens, the inmost chambers of the heart, have their hours of sunshine and of gloom. Who is it that has not, when the tide of our heart's overflow with joyous emotions, cherished some hope; that, in the dim future, we expected would be fraught with all the rarity, that the most fruitful imagination could possibly devise, or fancy create? It is, but too often, that we risk the future happiness of our being, upon some hope, which even if gained, will perhaps, have two thorns to every rose. There is one, great and almost universal propensity of human nature; that is, we take no note of time, unless the heart is interested, and then, o'er the passing pleasure of a day, we cast the mantle of eternity.

Alas we forget, whilst reclining amongst such sunny scenes as those our heart depicts, that such a thing as stern reality stalks around ready to blight with its icy finger all of fancies mad creations.

Oh, when I look around me and see how unfitted many are for the stern realities of life; those who from infancy to man and womanhood have lived within the bounds of fancy's empire; whose every wish has been gratified, whose every dream of this world's beauty and sweetness, has been all their hearts could wish, whose every hope has bloomed and blossomed like the rose, it chills the current of my heart; for but too well do I know that the empire of beauty must be invaded, by stern reality, and its fickle fabric scattered to the four winds of Heaven. Is it not enough to chill the current of any one's heart, to see the fondly cherished dreams, of their fellow-brothers crushed; to see them start back, from the world; (that world, which in their moments of revelry they had clothed with beauty's never fading robes,) as though some visitor from the land of spirits stood before them? Alas they forget; they never knew, that,

"All that's bright must fade,
The brightest still the fleetest;"

Oh, if in my earlier hours I had had some friend to ask me what he could do to render me most happy, I would have said—with my present experience—teach me so to live that I may meet with unflinching firmness the stern realities of life, teach me not to trust myself with too much confidence upon the bosom of life's troubled ocean, for even when not a ripple glides o'er its glass-like surface to disturb its serenity, or mar its beauty, in the distance, the storm is coming on; before which my frail life bark would be driven, with mad resistless fury, and to destruction, if I had no harbor in which to ride with safety.

Look around you, brother traveler upon our uncertain sea; look upon nature, look upon the art of man, look upon the wreck of your own fondly cherished hopes, turn yet again and look; eternity is before you, that dread, dark unknown, from which the mind of man ever starts with a feeling of terror, look again, and you will see within upon the front of each and all, that

"All that's bright was made,
But to be lost when sweetest."

Parricide caused by Rum.

Mrs. Eliza Blonk, lately residing at No. 147 Varick street, died at an early hour on Wednesday morning of last week at the Bellevue Hospital, in consequence of violence inflicted upon her on the 13th ult., by her son Samuel Blonk. Coroner Ives held an inquest upon the body, and a verdict was given against the son, who, however, has escaped. Rum is again concerned in this affair.—*N. Y. Organ.*

And still stalks intemperance through the land, untrammeled, and scarcely unheeded. Rumsellers still continue to deal out mad'ning liquid which causes such crimes; and professed friends of Temperance sanction the cursed traffic by their want of interest in behalf of the good cause, or their attachment to party. Yes, Rum, the great curse of mankind, roams over the land, carrying ruin and misery in its train, committing hourly the most hellish deeds, but still we stand, while the work of destruction goes on. Friends of humanity, shall this state of things longer continue? Shall we not arouse from the torpid state which has so long enveloped us, and put an end to such scenes as are every day enacted in the rum-holes that swarm our country?

Shall we not strive to stay this stream of pollution in its mad career, and turn in its course the pure, healthful stream of temperance, that carries with it peace and joy to all? then shall we no longer be called upon to record scenes so revolting as the above.—*Michigan Organ.*

Should any among our community have the ill luck to contract a cold, or the prevalent influenza, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral* is recommended to such as an efficient agreeable medicine—sure to relieve them.

Work to be Done.

Too much care and sacrifice cannot be made to secure the election of law men to the legislature. Go with, and use party organizations just as far as you can. Bolt only when you must for conscience' sake. The *great* work, however, to be done, is to educate the masses. Just tell them what the law is, and what it has done, and will do, and you make them converts at once. This must be done by agitation—just such agitation as is now going on all over the state. Ministers are preaching and praying on the subject. Laymen and women are using personal influence and effort for it. Lectures on the principles of the law are being delivered extensively. The state committee are making a systematic effort to put a copy of the law and other important matter, illustrating its principles and open operations in to every family in the state. We purpose also, as soon as the election is over, to go into one of the *most thorough* and *systematic* operations for canvassing the state with petitions for signatures for a prohibitory law. *Not a man* or person in the state must be neglected.—*Ask every one.* And this work, and *work* it will be, must be done heartily; and why not? We have every thing to stimulate us. Our cause is based on right. God and his ministers and children are interested in the success of the cause. And succeed it *must* and *shall.* Be of good cheer. Press on in the conflict, and soon the sower and reaper will rejoice together.—*Reformer.*

☞ The Editor of the Morristown Jerseyman has received a letter from his son, in San Francisco, of which the following is an extract:

The "Celestials," although quiet toward their Yankee neighbors, are continually in difficulty among themselves, and to set our swarthy friends right, gives our Justice much trouble. There are about 20,000 of these forlorn specimens of humanity on our borders, of whom not more than 50 are females! There has been for a few years past a Chinaman of distinction living here, who seems to look after his countromen, and rules them pretty much after the Oriental style; lately he had opposition, and our new Mandarin drew off many of Ahi's flock. This excited the ire of Mr. Ahi, who immediately issued a proclamation offering $300 for the body of Sin Chu, dead or alive. Sin Chu believing his "tail" to be in danger, with all speed made known his grievance to the Recorder, who ordered Ahi to appear before him. Swearing (judicially) is a matter of some moment with the Chinese, and is conducted in a different manner from what it is with us. The deponent stands up before the Court, and lighting a piece of yellow paper, holds it in his fingers until it is consumed, mentally ejaculating a prayer in the meanwhile. The Recorder warned Ahi of his being in America, and somewhat beyond the influence of the "brother of the sun," and inflicted a fine upon him. It appeared the good counsel of the Recorder was of no effect, for shortly after Ahi again proclaimed that the natives of the flowery empire are to pay to him an annual tax—that the ladies are to slive over the sum of $30 quarterly, are to be more circumspect in their behavior, not to receive the embraces of any "outside barbarians," and especially the Yankees. The penalty was the loss of the "tails" of the men, and heads of the women. "Little China" was in an uproar, but the edict was never enforced, and Ahi finds his glory has indeed departed, for the men snap their fingers under his nose, and the "ladies" smile on their barbarian gallants as in days gone by.

A SHORT LECTURE.—Keep good company or none. Never be idle. If your hands cannot be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind. Always speak the truth. Make few promises. Live up to your engagements. Keep your own secrets, if you have any. When you speak to a person, look him in the face. Good company and good conversation are the very sinews of virtue. Good character is above all things else. Your character cannot be essentially injured, except by your own acts. If one speaks evil of you let your life be so that none will believe him. Drink no intoxicating liquors. Ever live, misfortune excepted, within your income. When you retire to bed, think over what you have done during the day. Make no haste to be rich, if you would prosper; small and steady gains give competency, with tranquility of mind. Never play at any kind of game or chance. Avoid temptation, through fear you may not withstand it. Never run in debt, unless you see a way to get out again. Never borrow if you can possibly avoid it. Never speak evil of any one. Be just, before you are generous. Keep yourself innocent, if you would be happy. Save when you are young, to spend when you are old.

[*Hunt's Magazine.*

The new postage law for newspapers, circulars and periodicals has gone into effect, and persons placing stamps on such matter, will save 50 per cent.

Synod of Ohio on the Maine Law.

We extract the following from the "Narrative of the state of religion" adopted by this Synod, at its recent sessions at Chillicothe, as published in the Central Christian Herald. It was passed *unanimously* and expresses the sentiments of that large and influential body, embracing fifty-two ministers and representing seventy-seven churches, touching the Maine Law.

"Temperance is another reform in which our Churches have ever manifested a deep interest. At one time, progress has been reported, and such progress as to beget the hope that a complete triumph was fast at hand, and then again, the very next year, the reported movement has been backward rather than forward; and the result darkness, doubt, and almost despair. But a new star of hope has lately risen in the East. The friends of temperance have hailed it with joy, and our Church members—though it may have been in some cases doubtfully at first—have already come to regard it as the rare harbinger of a brighter temperance day than has ever dawned before. In plain language, our Churches, so far as your committe have ascertained, are singularly unanimous in the opinion that what is commonly called the Maine Law, for the destruction of the liquor traffic, is the great measure for the legal enactment of which they must now vigorously strive, and for the execution of which, when once obtained, they must pledge their influence, and stand ready with their best personal endeavors. From this unanimity and determination, your committee hope much for the temporal and spiritual welfare of our fellow-men, and for all the vital interests of religion within our bounds."

KOSSUTH AND HUNGARY.—The Boston Commonwealth, in noticing the charge that Kossuth is living at his ease, in London, on the money given for the Hungarian cause in America, makes the following statement, which is we presume, correct:

"We take this opportunity of stating, from positive knowledge, that of the 90,000 or $100,000 which Kossuth collected in this country, hardly a dollar crossed the Atlantic with him. He expended it in this country in purchasing and making munitions of war, by the manufacture of which he gave employment to a large number of his destitute countrymen. He had for months nearly a hundred of them employed in making cartriges alone. He expended it also in carrying on a most extensive and costly correspondence with his agents in Europe, transmitting, of course, his letters by private messengers, who went at the risk of their lives, and had to be paid proportionably, and who, of course, had to be amply furnished with money for emergencies. Every letter which Kossuth sent to Hungary cost him on an average $500. The money that he raised here was of course easily absorbed by these expenditures, and with it, *as we know,* was spent a considerable sum belonging to his wife, which her relatives in Hungary sent to her for her own use, but which she gave her husband for his cause.

Kossuth left America penniless and in debt, as in 1849 he left Hungary, after two year's administration of the treasury of that rich kingdom.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.—The extraordinary popularity of this book in England, it is said, quite exceeds anything of the kind known in that country, and throws the most succesful efforts of Dickens into the shade. There cannot be less than twelve distinct editions of the work now being published in London, to say nothing of the penny serials in which it appears in weekly portions. In one house fifteen perfecting steam printing machines are kept at work night and day, supplying it to publishers. Another establishment declined a contract for fifty thousand copies, to be furnished in a week, being afraid to undertake it in so short a time. The prices of the volume vary from sixpence to three shillings sixpence, and a splendidly illustrated edition is advertised to come out at seven shillings sixpence. The only profit that Mrs. Stowe derives from this princely success is out of the three and six penny 'author's edition,' published by Bosworth, for which she is allowed *two pence* on each volume sold. It is somewhat remarkable that the book was published in London full three months before it attracted any attention; and it was through the medium of an edition in penny numbers that it first became popular. So much for cheap literature.

"Does the court understand you to say, Mr. Jones, that you saw the editor of the 'Auger of Freedom' intoxicated?"

"Not at all, sir; I merely said that I have seen him frequently so flurried in his mind that he would undertake to cut out copy with the snuffers—that's all."

How shall we learn to know ourselves? By reflection? never—but only through action. Strive to do thy duty; then shalt thou know what is in thee. But what is my duty? That which is before thee—the task of the day.—*Goethe.*

The Wit of Sarcasm.

To be sarcastic is thought by some people a proof of ability. Such individuals are like a pack of Chinese crackers thrown into a crowd, continually exploding in every direction, but with greater noise than injury. There is more ill-breeding than wit in a sarcasm; and more ill nature than either. True wit does not consist in abuse, but in profound wisdom tersely expressed. Nothing, therefore, can be further from wit than sarcasm, and where they go together, one is pressed into the service, and is not a legitimate ally.

Nevertheless, we know many, mostly young persons, who set up for wits on the score of sarcasm. They are usually very conceited, or very foolish, or very unamiable individuals, and by no means the terror to others they imagine. Persons of sense are no more affected by their sarcasms than mastiffs are by the yelp of a lap-dog. A real wit never condescends to reply to them. We have known many of such sarcastic persons in our experience, and always found they cured themselves of this childish habit as soon as they grew up; or, if they did not, that they remained children in their tempers to the end of their career. It is a mean sort of revenge that seeks to gall another's feelings by sarcasm; for where it chances to be successful, it is like the copper shot of the Mexicans, which gangrenes the wound.—*Exchange.*

SILENT INFLUENCE.—It is the bubbling spring which flows gently, the little rivulet which runs along, day and night, by the farm house, that is useful, rather than the swollen flood, or the waving cataract. Niagara excites our wonder, and we stand amazed at the power and greatness of God there, as he "pours it from his hollow hand." But one Niagara is enough for the continent, or the world—while the same world requires thousands and tens of thousands of silver fountains and gentle flowing rivulets, that water every farm and meadow, and every garden, and that shall flow every day and every night, with their gentle, quiet beauty. So with the acts of our lives. It is not by great deeds, like those of the martyrs, that good is to be done; it is by the daily and quiet virtues of life—the Christian temper, the meek forbearance, the spirit of forgiveness, in the husband, the wife, the father, the mother, the brother, the sister, the friend, the neighbor, that good is to be done.—*Exchange.*

A GENTLEWOMAN.—"I cannot forbear pointing out to you, my dearest child," said Lord Collingwood to his daughter, "the great advantages that will result from a temperate conduct and sweetness of manner to all people on all occasions.—Never forget that you are a gentlewoman, and all your words and actions should make you gentle. I never heard your mother—your dear good mother—say a harsh or hasty thing to any person in my life. Endeavor to imitate her. I am quick and hasty in my temper, but, my darling, it is a misfortune which, not having been sufficiently restrained in my youth, has caused me inexpressible pain. It has given me more trouble to subdue this impetuosity than anything I ever undertook."

HONESTY IN BUYING AND SELLING.—Some are not honest in buying or selling. Their rule is, to buy at all times as cheap as they can, and sell as dear as they can.—This is a wicked rule. We often trade with those who do not know the worth of the thing bought or sold. It is cheating them, to make the best bargain we can.—Sometimes we trade with those who are in great want, and we fix our own prices, and make them much too high if we sell, or too low if we buy. There is a fair price for every thing. Let that be paid or taken for every thing. He who is just and true, and loves his neighbor as himself, will soon find out what a fair price is. Almost all men use too many words in buying and selling; and when too many words are used, there is almost always a lie somewhere.—*Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.*

$25 00 Premium.

THE undersigned, a Committee appointed by the Grand Section of the Cadets of Temperance of Indiana, with full power to adopt and introduce a new Initiatory Ceremony for Sections, hereby offer the above Premium for a satisfactory Ritual. Competitors for the same to be members of some Temperance organization.

In addition to those already embraced in the Order, the design is to admit females over twelve years of age.

All manuscripts must be handed in by the 20th of December, 1852, or as much earlier as possible.

For further information apply by letter, post paid, or personally, to either of the Committee.

JOHN H. OHR,
H. C. NEWCOMB,
J. T. BROWN,
J. K. EDGAR,
R. M. HALL,
F. M. THAYER,
Committee.

Indianapolis, Nov. 1st, 1852.

Choice Gems.

There is more fatigue in laziness than in labor.

The greatest learning is to be seen in the greatest simplicity.

There are reproaches which give praise, and praises which give reproach.

The more a man works, the less time he has to grumble about hard times.

Many drops make a shower; light gains make a heavy purse.

Speech is the gift of all, but thought is the gift of few.

A fool's tongue is long enough to cut his throat.

A man is a man though he have but hose upon his head.

A blow from a frying pan, though it does not hurt it sullies.

A thousand probabilities do not make one truth.

Affairs, like salt fish, ought to be a good while a soaking.

A good key is necessary to enter into paradise.

A hand saw is a good thing, but not to shave with.

Words are the daughters of the mind, but actions are the sons of the soul.

Discovery often becomes a crime, and doubt of establishing error, treason.

They that laugh at everything, and they that fret at everything, are alike fools.

To believe good and to do good, truly and trustfully, is the healthiest of humanity's conditions.

Be not niggardly of what costs thee nothing—as courtesy, counsel and countenance.

Man's nature runs to either herbs or weeds: let him seasonably water the one and destroy the other.

To all men, and at all times, the best friend is virtue; and the best companions are high endeavors and honorable sentiments.

The Chinese have a saying, that an unlucky word dropped from the tongue, cannot be brought back again by a coach and six horses.

My notions about life are much the same as they are about travelling: there is a good deal of amusement on the road, but after all, one wants to be at rest.

Little truisms often give the clue to long, deep, intricate, undisplayed trains of thought which have been going on in silence and secrecy for a long time before the common-place result, in which most meditations end, is expressed.

Acknowledgments

Bro. Jno. C. Edmondson, Ellettesville, sends us $5 for 10 copies, under the old arrangements.

Mr. J. Calfee, Crawfordsville, sends us $2 for 3 copies.

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Jasper	"	26
Haysville	"	27
Mt. Pleasant	"	28
Dover Hill	"	29
Harrisonville	"	30
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CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00. Books, $2 00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. Woodward, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind., free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20 00.

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

J. H. OHR, G. W. R.

Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys of ——, believing the Order of Cadets of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Section of the State of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called the —— Section, No ——, Cadets of Temperance, of the State of Indiana, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Section, and also those of the acting Head of the Order.

Enclosed is the fee for Charter, R. B.'s and officers' cards, $5 00.

It must also be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not; if they are, of what Section. The application to be directed to the Grand Secretary, free of postage.

It must also be certified by a W. P. or P. W. P, that the W. Patron elect is a Son of Temperance in good standing.

Address (post paid) HENRY OHR, G. S., C. of T., Indianapolis, Indiana.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the —— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00.

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

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PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

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THIS superb picture, Engraved under the superintendence of THOMAS SULLY, Esq, the eminent and highly gifted artist, is the only correct likeness of Washington ever published. It has been characterised as the greatest work of art ever produced in this country. As to its fidelity, we refer to the letters of the adopted son of Washington, GEORGE WASHINGTON PARK CUSTIS, who says, "it is a faithful representation of the celebrated original," and to CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY of the Supreme Court of the United States, who says, "As a work of art its excellence and beauty must strike every one who sees it: and it is no less happy in its likeness to the Father of his country. It was my good fortune to have seen him in the days of my boyhood, and his whole apearance is yet strongly impressed on my memory The portrait you have issued appears to me to be an *exact likeness*, representing perfectly the expression as well as the form and features of the face." And says SENATOR CASS, *it is a life-like representation of the great original.* PRESIDENT FILLMORE says, "the work appears to me to have been admirably executed and *eminently* worthy of the patronage of the public." Says MARCHANT the eminent portrait painter, and the pupil of Stuart, "your print to my mind is more remarkable than any other I have seen, for presenting the *whole* individuality of the original portrait, together with the noble and dignified repose of air and manner, which all who ever saw him considered a marked characteristic of the illustrious man it commemmorates."

For the great merits of this picture we would refer every lover of Washington to the portrait itself, to be seen at the office of this paper, and to the letters of the following Artists, Statesmen, Jurists and Scholars accompanying it.

ARTISTS.—Marchant and Elliott of New York; Neagle, Rothermel, and Lambdin of Philadelphia; Chester Harding of Boston; Charles Fraser, of Charleston, S. C; and to the adopted son of Washington, Hon. Geo. W P. Custis, himself an artist. STATESMEN.—His Excellency Millard Fillmore, Major Gen. Winfield Scott, Hon. George M. Dallas, Hon. William R. King, Hon. Daniel Webster, Hon. Lynn Boyd, Hon. Lewis Cass, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Hon. John P. Kennedy, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, LL. D. JURISTS.—Hon. Roger B. Taney, Hon. John Duer, Hon John McLean, Hon. Rufus Choate. SCHOLARS.—Charles Folsom, Esq. the well known Librarian of the Boston Atheneum, who says, "I would rather own it than any painted copy I have ever seen;" E. P. Whipple, Richard Hildreth, Hon. Edward Everett, LL. D., Jared Sparks, LL. D., Wm. H. Prescott, LL. D., Washington Irving, Ralph W. Emerson, Esq, Prof. T. C. Upham, J. T. Headley, Fitz Green Halleck, H. W. Longfellow, Wm. Gilmore Simms; and FROM EUROPE, Lord Talfourd, T. B. Macauley, Sir Archibald Alison, Lord Mayor of London, &c., &c. THE PRESS, throughout the entire Union, have with one voice proclaimed the merits of this suberb engraving.

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C. WOODWARD, Agent.

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aug 11-1y

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COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

To Cure a Cold, with Headache and Soreness of the Body, take the Cherry Pectoral on going to bed, and wrap up warm, to sweat during the night.

For a Cold and Cough, take it morning, noon, and evening, according to directions on the bottle, and the difficulty will soon be removed. None will long suffer from this trouble when they find it can be so readily cured. Persons afflicted with a seated cough, which breaks them of their rest at night, will find, by taking the Cherry Pectoral on going to bed, they may be sure of sound, unbroken sleep, and consequently refreshing rest. Great relief from suffering, and an ultimate cure, is afforded to thousands who are thus afflicted, by this invaluable remedy.

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J. W. GORDON, M. D., Editor.] ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA. [JOHN H. OHR, Printer.

VOL. II. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1852. NO. 24.

THE TEMPERANCE CHART,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE GRAND DIVISION, S. of T. OF INDIANA.

Edited by J. W. Gordon, M. D.

To whom all Communications and Subscriptions must be addressed, post paid.

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From the Louisville Journal.

The Wine Cup.

Oh pass the glowing wine-cup by,
  Nor let thy lips its poison drink,
Though it be mantling warm and high,
  Yet pause and on its ruin think.
It meets thee at the festive board
  Crowned with its jests and ringing laughter—
A glad temptation brightly poured—
  But oh, what heavy days come after!

It lends the soul a feverish power,
  What wild and flashing words to speak,
And lights a cold and gloomy hour
  Where hope nor sunlight seemed to break;
'Tis like a transient magic spell,
  The draft within yon gilded chalice,
But fevered lips that love it well,
  Regret too late its burning malice.

There is a tearful record kept
  By a pure angel from on high,
And tears of blood are o'er it wept
  From eyes that slumber not nor die—
It bears the names of those like thee,
  Who only touched and lightly tasted,
Yet have gone down as silently
  As treasure-barks that rocks have wasted.

A voice of warning sternly comes
  From where the young and proud were wrecked,
And canst thou tread earth's ruined homes
  And sink thy godly intellect?
The costly jewels of thy brain—
  And wouldst thou have their brightness scattered?
To dull the maddest sense of pain,
  Wouldst have thy reckless life-strings shattered?

Is there no hallowed spirit fled,
  To hover round and guard thy fate?
Nor whisper from the sainted dead,
  To stay thee ere it be too late?
Is there no human heart that's thine,
  And linked by ties thou would'st not sever?
Oh turn and flee the sparkling wine,
  As thou would'st keep that love forever.

Ministering angels stand between
  Thy priceless soul and its dark grave;
And would'st thou trample love unseen
  That lines thy path to shield and save?
Oh we are not our own, but His
  Who by a wondrous mystery wrought us,
And we should guard a truth like this
  That by His costly blood He bought us.

By all the star-bright hopes that shine,
  And make thy future dazzling seem,
By angel aspirations—thine,
  And by ambition's gorgeous dream;
By all the prayers that upward go,
  Joy deep and passionate emotion,
Oh tread this strong temptation low
  And save for Heaven a heart's devotion.

There is a bird in Eastern skies,
  That will not soil its wings with earth—
The peerless bird of Paradise—
  Art *thou not too* of Eden birth?
Then leave the wine that's foaming high,
  Though jovial friends shall praise its gladness,
And pass the cup untasted by,
  Charmed from its ruin and its madness.

Ida.

A soft answer turneth away wrath, but grievous words stir up anger.

A spur in the head is worth two in the heels.

A willing mind makes a light foot.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Curiosities of Great Men.

Among the curious facts which we find in perusing the biographies of great men, are the circumstances connected with the composition of the works which have made them immortal.

For instance:—Bossuet composed his grand sermons on his knees; Bulwer wrote his first novels in full dress, scented; Milton before commencing his great work, invoked the influences of the Holy Spirit, and prayed that his lips might be touched with a live coal from off the altar; Chrysostom meditated and studied while contemplating a painting of St. Paul.

Bacon knelt down before composing his great work, and prayed for light from heaven. Pope never could compose well without first declaiming for some time at the top of his voice, and thus rousing his nervous system to its fullest activity.

Bentham composed after playing a prelude on the organ, or whilst taking his 'anteentacular' and "post-prandial" walks in his garden—the same, by the way, that Milton occupied. Saint Bernard composed his "Meditations" amidst the woods; he delighted in nothing so much as the solitude of the dense forest, finding there, he said, something more profound and suggestive than anything he could find in books. The storm would sometimes fall upon him there, without for a moment interrupting his meditations.

Camoens composed his verses with the roar of battle in his ears; for the Portuguese poet was a soldier, and a brave one though a poet. He composed others of his most beautiful verses at the time when his Indian slave was begging a subsistence for him in the streets. Tasso wrote his finest pieces in the lucid intervals of madness.

Rosseau wrote his works early in the morning; Le Sage, at mid day; Byron, at midnight. Hardouin rose at four in the morning, and wrote till late at night.

Aristotle was a tremendous worker; he took little sleep, and was constantly retrenching it. He had a contrivance by which he awoke early, and to awake was with him to commence work. Demosthenes passed three months in a cavern by the sea-side, in laboring to overcome the defects of his voice. There he read, studied and declaimed.

Rabelais composed his "Life of Gargantua" at Bellay, in the company of Roman cardinals, and under the eyes of the Bishop of Paris. La Fontaine wrote his fables chiefly under the shade of a tree, and sometimes by the side of Racine and and Boileau. Pascal wrote most of his "Thoughts" on little scraps of paper, at his by-moments. Fenelon wrote his "Telemachus" in the Palace of Versailles, at the Court of the Grand Monarque, when discharging the duties of tutor to the Dauphin. That a book so thoroughly democratic should have issued from such a source, and been written by a priest, may seem surprising. De Quesnay first promulgated his notion of universal freedom of person and trade, and of throwing all taxes on the land—the germ, perhaps, of the French Revolution—in the boudoir of Madame de Pompadour!

Luther, when studying, always had his dog lying at his feet—a dog he had brought from Wartburg, and of which he was very fond. An ivory crucifix stood on the table before him, and the walls of his study were stuck round with caricatures of the pope. He worked at his desk for days together without going out; but when fatigued, and the ideas began to stagnate in his brain, he would take his flute or his guitar with him into the porch, and there execute some musical fantasy (for he was a skilful musician) when the ideas would flow upon him as fresh as flowers after summer's rain. Music was his invariable solace at such times. Indeed, Luther did not hesitate to say, that after theology, music was the first of arts.—"Music," said he, "is the art of the prophets; it is the only other art, which, like theology, can calm the agitation of the soul, and put the devil to flight." Next to music, if not before it, Luther loved children and flowers. That great, gnarled man had a heart as tender as a woman's.

Calvin studied in his bed. Every morning, at five or six o'clock, he had books, manuscripts and papers carried to him there, and he worked on for hours together. If he had occasion to go out, on his return he undressed and went to bed again to continue his studies. In his later years he dictated his writings to the secretaries. He rarely corrected anything. The sentences issued complete from his mouth. If he felt his facility of composition leaving him, he forthwith quitted his bed, gave up writing and composing, and went about his out-door duties for days, weeks, and months together. But as soon as he felt the inspiration fall upon him again, he went back to his bed, and his secretary set to work forthwith.

Cujas, another learned man, used to study when laid all his length upon the carpet, his face towards the floor, and there he revelled amidst piles of books which accumulated about him. The learned Amyot never studied without the harpsichord beside him; and he only quitted the pen to play it. Bentham also was extremely fond of the piano-forte, and had one nearly in every room in his house.

Richelieu amused himself in the intervals of his labor with a squadron of cats, of whom he was very fond. He used to go to bed at eleven at night, and, after sleeping three hours, rise and write, dictate, or work, till from six to eight o'clock in the morning, when his daily levee was held. This worthy student displayed an extravagance equalling that of Wolsey.—His annual expenditure was some four millions of francs, or about £170,00 sterling.

How different the fastidious temperance of Milton! He drank water and lived on the humblest fare. In his youth, he studied during the greatest part of the night; but in the more advanced years he went early to bed—by nine o'clock—rising to his studies at four in summer and five in winter. He studied till mid-day; then he took an hour's exercise, and, after dinner, he sang and played the organ, or listened to other's music. He studied again till six, and from that hour till eight he engaged in conversation with friends who came to see him. Then he supped, smoked a pipe of tobacco, drank a glass of water, and went to bed. Glorious visions then came to him in the night, for it was then, while lying on his couch that he composed in thought the greater part of his sublime poem. Sometimes, when the fit of composition came strong upon him, he would call his daughter to his side, to commit to paper that which he had composed.

Milton was of opinion that the verses composed by him between the autumnal and spring equinoxes were always the best, and he was never satisfied with the verses he had written at any other season. Alfieri, on the contrary, said the equinoctial winds produced a state of almost 'complete stupidity' in him. Like the nightingale, he could only sing in summer. It was his favorite season.

Pierre Corneille, in his loftiest flights of imagination, was often brought to a stand still for words and rhyme. Thoughts were seething on in his brain, which vainly he tried to reduce to order and he would often run to his Thomas "for a word."—Thomas rarely failed him. Sometimes, in his fits of inspiration, he would bandage his eyes, throw himself upon the sofa, and dictate to his wife, who almost worshipped his genius. Thus he would pass whole days, dictating to her his great tragedies; his wife scarcely ventured to speak, almost afraid to breathe. Afterwards, when a tragedy was finished, he would call in his sister Martha, and submit it to her judgment; as Molier used to consult his old housekeeper about the comedies he had newly written.

Racine composed his verses while walking about, reciting them in a loud voice.—One day, when thus working at his play of "Mithridates," in the Tuilleries' Gardens, a crowd of workmen gathered around, taking him to be a madman about to throw himself into the basin. On his return home from such walks, he would write down a scene at first in prose, and when he had thus written it out, he would exclaim—"My tragedy is done," considering the dressing of the acts up in verse as a very small affair.

Magliabecchi, the learned librarian to the Duke of Tuscany, on the contrary never stirred abroad, but lived amidst books, and lived upon books. They were his bed, board, and washing. He passed eight and forty years in their midst, only twice in the course of his life venturing beyond the walls of Florence; once to go two leagues off, and the other three and a half leagues, by order of the Grand Duke. He was an extremely frugal man, living upon eggs, bread and water, in great moderation.

The life of Liebnitz was one of reading and meditation. That was the secret of his prodigious knowledge. After an attack of gout, he confined himself to a diet of bread and milk. Often he slept in a chair and rarely went to bed till after midnight. Sometimes he was months without quitting his seat, where he slept by night and wrote by day. He had an ulcer in his right leg which prevented his walking about, even had he wished to do so.—*Eliza Cook's Journal.*

Death.

A mother was kneeling in the deep hush of evening, at the couch of two infants, whose rosy arms were twined in a mutual embrace. A slumber, soft as the moonlight that fell through the lattice over them, like a silvery-veil lay on their delicate lips—the soft bright curls that clustered on their pillow were slightly stirred by their gentle and healthy breathings, and that smile, which beamed from the pure depths of the fresh glad spirit, yet rested on their red lips. The mother looked upon their exceeding beauty with a momentary pride—and then as she continued to gaze on the lovely slumberers her dark eyes deepened with an intense and unutterable fondness; and a cold shudder came over her, lest those buds of life, so fair, so glowing, might be touched with sudden decay, and gathered back in their brightness to the dust. And she lifted her voice in prayer, solemnly, passionately, earnestly, that the giver of life would still spare to her those blossoms of love, over whom her soul thus yearned. And as the low breathed accents rose on the still air, a deepened thought came over her, and her spirit went out with her loved and pure ones, into the strange wild paths of life, and a strong horror chilled her frame as she beheld mildew and blight settling on the fair and lovely of the earth, and high and rich hearts scattered with desolation and guilty passions. And the prayer she was breathing grew yet more fervent, even to agony, that He who was the fountain of all purity, would preserve these whom He had given her in their perfect innocence, permitting neither shame, nor crime nor folly to cast a stain on the brightness with which she had received them invested from his hand as with a mantle.

As the prayer died away in the weakness of the spent spirit, a pale shadowy form stood beside the infant sleepers. "I am death," said the spectre, "and I came for thy babes—I am commissioned to bear them where the perils you deprecate are unknown; where neither stain, nor dust nor shadow can reach the rejoicing spirit. It is only by yielding them to me you can preserve them forever from contamination and decay." A wild conflict—a struggle as of the soul parting in strong agony, shook the mother's frame, but faith and the love which has a purer fount than that of earthward passions, triumphed, and she yielded her babes to the spectre.

"Behold!" said Death, as he touched the fair forms, and the beauty of life gave place to a holier and yet deeper loveliness, "behold, the smile of innocence is now forever sealed. They will waken where there is neither blight nor tempest," and the benign power, whom we call the Spoiler, bore away the now perfect blossoms of immorality to the far off sky.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher makes the following shrewd reply to those disinterested people who ask the temperance men why they don't enforce the laws against rumselling, instead of framing new ones like that of Maine:

"It is said, "Why don't you execute the present law?" This puts me in mind of an old rat, who, sleek and fat, comes out of his hole and sees a new trap. He walks around it, peeps into it, nibbles at it, and finds that it is not like the old one—it is all wire, and there's no getting out of it. So he goes to the keeper of the house and says: "Why are you not satisfied with the wooden bottom, through which I have crawled forty temes?" So with these old liquor rats—they know how to evade them—they can crawl through most anything. They don't like the Maine Law.—These men can tell what the law means.—The outcry they make, makes me think they smell fire. I never was so much in favor of the law, as when I found out how the rumsellers opposed it."

A man that keeps riches and enjoys them not, is like an ass that carries gold and eats thistles.

A divided family can no more stand than a divided commonwealth.

A fault once denied, is twice committed.

Choice Gems.

A penny saved is a penny got.

A quiet conscience sleeps in thunder.

A gossip speaks ill of all, and all of her.

A fool's bolt is soon shot.

A jealous head is soon broken.

A fool loseth his estate before he finds his folly.

A gallant man rather despises death, than hates life.

A good man can never be miserable, nor a wicked man happy.

A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches.

A covetous man is a dog in a wheel, that roasteth meat for others.

A guilty conscience never thinketh itself safe.

A hog that is bemired endeavors to bemire others.

A jest driven too far, brings home hate or scorn.

A joke never gains over an enemy, but often loses a friend.

A little wealth will suffice us to live well, and less to die happily.

A little wrong done to another, is a great wrong done to ourselves.

A lie has no legs, but a scandal has wings.

A man may love his house, and yet not ride on the ridge.

A man must ask his wife's leave to thrive.

A man's folly ought to be his greatest secret.

A Picture.

Reader, let us picture a scene,—one fraught with sad interest, and suggestive of mournful emotions.

Far, far away, and in one of the loveliest spots that deck the God favored face of old Ireland, in years long gone, stood a beautiful cottage, cosily nestled among the trees and flowers that grew and bloomed upon the banks of one of those charming little lakes, of which "Green Erin" can boast so many, and that served in the Celtic ages, as mirrors for the COLEENS of those times. This cottage was the home of Bryan S——, who had but a short twelve-months before, gladdened his heart and brought sunshine upon his hearth by taking the lovely Norah to his home, to be the presiding angel over all that therein was. Old Ireland had not within her whole length and breadth a happier peasant than Bryan, nor a more loving, sweet-tempered wife than Norah, Heaven, too, as if to bind their love by a firmer tie, and make their happiness more complete, had given them a boy—a laughing, bright-eyed littte elf. Bryan was proud, Norah was pleased, and together they thanked God. Years passed by, and the peasant's boy was fast growing to manhood. Bryan and Norah had, by their industry and frugality, accumulated a goodly portion of this world's goods, and they determined, for the love they bore their son, to give him a legacy of far more value than filthy lucre, and consequently we find the peasant boy a student at the University of Dublin. * * * * *

Years had flown. Bryan and Norah had been gathered to their fathers. A gallant ship was bounding o'er the billow towards the New World, bearing many persons who were leaving starvation behind, to a home in the Land of Plenty.

The peasant boy was one of its passengers.

* * * * * * *

Yesterday we heard a poor miserable, bloated wretch begging a dime to procure for his children bread to keep them from starving. The intelligent eye of the mendicant attracted our attention. We entered into conversation with him, and was surprised at the fluency with which he spoke. We were perfectly astonished at his extensive knowledge of classic lore, and we wondered how one so highly gifted could have fallen so low. But the ways of Providence are inscrutable. The peasant boy, the student and the mendicant were one. Cynthianians, would you dream of a family starving to death in your midst? Do you know what is the cause of this destitution? It is not liquor, of course—but, what is it?—*Cyntkiana (Ky.) News.*

TEMPERANCE CHART.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8, 1852.

State Temperance Convention.

We publish to-day the call of the Central Committee for a Temperance Convention to be held in this city on the 12th of January, 1853. Let all who read the Chart ponder that circular, and spread it wide among their friends, that all the friends of the good cause in the State may know their duty, and take immediate steps to do it. Let county meetings be called, and delegates chosen to that grand rally of the friends of progress and reform; and then let those chosen not fail to come up to the help of the Right against the Wrong. Send men of principle—sound-headed, pure-hearted, fearless, and earnest men, who would rather have the consciousness of being right than

"A whole year's applause
Of stupid starers and of loud huzzas."

☞ Gentle Reader, do not overlook, but be sure to look over, the article from "The Independent," on Wolfe's Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps. It is from the pen of that great and good man, HENRY W. BEECHER, in losing whom Indiana lost more than gold can restore. We do hope none of our Druggists will lend themselves to the scheme of distributing that falsely labelled poison among our people. If any should, let the brand of Cain be upon him, that, like Cain, he may feel that his punishment is greater than he can bear.

☞ We take the liberty of publishing a letter from the Rev. LeRoy Wood, of Clark county, because it informs us that the right spirit is awake in that section of the State. Let this be our apology for making public that which was not, perhaps, intended for the public eye. It will do good in other parts of the State. Let us let our friends know that our cause is not overwhelmed by the wave of political excitement which has recently rolled over us; that it is still steadfast in its own strength, as the rock which remains unmoved when the wave that covered it for a time, has subsided. Let voice answer unto voice all over our State, until the song of progress shall arise from all her emancipated children, and the march of the destroying angel of Intemperance be stayed forever.

A Good Sign.

The religious world are becoming awake to the demoralizing influence of Mrs. STOWE's celebrated work, "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The English press noted its obliquity, and the American Evangelical papers are aroused. That organ of sound theological sentiment, the New York *Observer* has long carried on a holy crusade, and the other Presbyterian journals of more radical tendencies are joining in the contest. The *Independent* will soon be alone, in its support of this negro romance. Before many months, Uncle Tom will have passed from public notice, and few will be so bold as to give it countenance.

[*Carson League.*

A slight mistake, that of yours, neighbor of the League. It is very difficult, very—*indeed it is*—to write down so veritable an idea as that which is embodied in that strange book, Uncle Tom's Cabin. You can't do it in a few months, try your best. No—and we'll even allow the "London Times," and "New York Observer" the privilege of assisting yon. The Times, you know, lavished praises on *Haynau*, the *woman-whipper* and *butcher*, and we fear its name will add little to your strength, where, as in our country, reason has more, and mere brute force less power, than in other less favored climes. We know it is foolish "to support a negro romance," but whether we will or not it will still find support; and we, now, like yourself, assume our prophetic robes and pronounce that "Uncle Tom will" not "pass away from public notice" in many months. We hesitate not thus to place our prediction side by side with yours, and let them both go to the future together. We know that we hazard our repntation as a prophet by doing so; but, great as it is, we put it to the hazzard. Nay, further, we really fear, that Tom will be canonized, and take his place among the Saints of the Calendar; for of whom can we more fitly think than of him, when devoutlg praying, "let me die the death of the righteous."

"Old City Hotel."

"We believe the *Chart* is too severe in its strictures on the owners of the above-named property, and that the trustees that have charge of it have no desire whatever to foster a den of iniquity. The building is in a dilapidated, and, we believe, dangerous condition, and for that reason we give room to the above."—*Locomotive.*

So it seems that our Bro. of the Locomotive deems our strictures on the Trustees of the "Old City Hotel," too severe. It will be recollected, however, that what we said was based on the supposition that they knew the condition of their property and the character and habits of its tenants; which we suppose they now understand if they did not before our notice; and will take steps for the correction of so great an outrage to propriety, decency and morality. If a change shall not soon be made in reference to it, our article must stand, stript of its condition, as our recorded opinion against both the house and those who have charge of it.

Bro. Elder is only speaking ironically, however, when he says we are "*too severe.*" In any other sense, even the men who control it, whatever they might say, would laugh at his language, *as the utmost stretch of flattery consistent with truth.*

☞ CARLYLE, in an essay on German journalism and journalists, has the following recommendation, which might well be commended to a large portion of our journalists. It really seems that a large proportion of our newspapers are conducted on the principle that the liberty of the press is, in the language of the Democratic Review, "the power to publish wicked and pernicious doctrines." To those who practice on this principle, we recommend a timely adoption of the advice of Carlyle:

"By way of palliative, we have sometimes imagined that a Congress of all German Editors might be appointed, by proclamation, in some central spot, say the Nurnberg Market-place, if it would hold them all; here we would humbly suggest that the whole *Journalistik* might assemble on a given day, and under the eye of proper marshals, sufficiently and satisfactorily horse-whip one another simultaneously, each his neighbor, till the very toughest had enough both of whipping and of being whipped. In this way, it seems probable, little or no injustice would be done: and each Journalist, cleared of gall, for several months, might return home in a more composed frame of mind, and betake himself with new alacrity to the real duties of his office."

THE GENIUS OF YOUTH.—This is a small monthly, printed and published by ROSS ALLEY, at Olean, Ripley county, Indiana. The printer has acquired a knowledge of his art without the aid of any instructor; and we understand the press upon which his paper is executed is one of his own construction. Taking into consideration the fact that the Proprietor is still in his teens, and that his opportunities have been most limited, we know of no terms too strong to express our desire for his success.

TERMS:—1 copy 15cts per year;
8 copies $1 " "
18 " $2 " "
30 " $3 " "

Let the "Genius of Youth" be encouraged by all the friends of merit.

A gentleman on whom we can rely, informs us that he has now in his employ five men, who for the year preceding the nineteenth of July, were known as drunkards, and had not in that time performed a single week of unbroken labor, but who, since that time, have been steadily at work and have carried to their families, every Saturday night, the wages of their week's toil. Let the rum organs put that in their pipes, and then see if they can't hunt up a case of drunkenness somewhere, brought about by the liberality of some of the rum-selling gentry.—*Providence Advocate.*

A man had better be poisoned in his blood than in his principles.

"This teaching every one to read, is bearing its fruit in our own days, here and elsewhere, and a very unwholesome kind of fruit it appears to us to be."—*Shepherd of the Valley.*

☞ In the above we have the expression of a more treasonable sentiment against our free government, than could be uttered by an open levying of war against it. The man who uttered it, is not only traitorous at heart against our institutions, but against the rights of common humanity, and the Creator himself. He should be marked with the brand of Cain, that he may be known and shunned; and, if he represents a class entertaining the same idea, he and the fraternity should be held as the real enemies of all that is pure and elevating in self government—the real friends of all that debases and brutalizes. He has been born too late. His spirit belongs to the dark ages; and should seek a congenial companionship among the degraded Mexicans, or the Lazoroni of Italy, who, under similar sentiments, have been sunk as low as the spirit of oppression could desire.

FIRST IN WAR—FIRST IN PEACE, FIRST IN THE HEARTS OF HIS COUNTRYMEN.

Welch's Washington after Stuart.—This superb engraving is eliciting universal and unqualified admiration. We have seen a large number of letters from many of the first artists, authors, statesmen, jurists, and amateurs in the country, all unanimously testifying to its high excellence both as a faultless translation of STUART's painting and as a valuable exhibition of Mr. Welch's artistic skill as an engraver.

From a large number of notices appearing in various papers, and of a highly flattering description, we select the following from the *Washington National Intelligencer:*

"As a production of artistic skill, the print reflects the highest honor on the engraver. It is a fac-simile, a mirrored reflection of the original; and could but the rich coloring, for which Stuart was so justly celebrated, be transferred from the canvas and thrown upon paper, the print would be a *multiplication* instead of merely an imitation of the picture. Stuart's style was remarkable for breadth and boldness; both are here; the very touches of the pencil, in all their unreserved and masterly freedom, have been preserved to us; insomuch that no one familiar with the works of the great painter can fail at once to recognize his brush. With sound judgment and equal modesty the engraver has abstained from all attempt to add a line to the original, though unfinished. We have the noble Godlike head, and nothing more. It is enough. It meets and satisfies every wish. If it be true that Stuart himself, having succeeded, thus far, beyond his hopes, was afraid of adding lest he should diminish the effect, how much more does it become one whose sole aim in this case, and whose highest attainment was perfect imitation, not to overstep the modesty of his artistical position, and attempt to complete, in drapery and background, a production so perfect that even the author trembled to add another touch.

On the whole, we cannot but congratulate Mr. WELCH on his happy success in a most difficult undertaking. It will identify him, in his place and degree, with the wide-spread fame of the work of our greatest painter, and thus far give him to share, as far as perishable art can be a sharer, in the immortality of WASHINGTON.

This print, supplying as it does all that can be desired in its way, must of course, have a wide diffusion. It should adorn the dwelling of every American who can afford to procure it; and the publishers have wisely set the price as low as the cost of such an enterprise will allow. Would it not be a very becoming and no less popular act should Congress order a supply for distribution among their constituents?—What more suitable or worthy present could be made for example, to a public institution for education? What fitter to be placed before the eye and the ambition of the youth of America, than this exemplar of all the civic, all the social, and all the domestic virtues?"

We conclude the above article from the Intelligencer with the urgent request that our readers will call at our office and examine this most superb and *only faithful likeness* of the immortal Washington. This valuable portrait will also be found advertised in another part of our paper.

☞ The Diploma of the Mass. Institute awarded to *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral* by Prof. Webster, when Chairman of their Committee on Chemicals, is now on exhibition at the American College in this city.

It is set with the medallion awards of the three great Institutes of Art in this country; and also the gold medal of the Medical Institute at Naples. Surely this discovery has received the honors of the great, as well as the gratitude of the humble it cures.—*Phil. Sat. Cour.*

Local Items.

DREADFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday night, a collision occurred on the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad, between this city and Lanesville, about three miles from here, which resulted in the death of one man, and the serious and probably fatal injury of three others.

A construction train belonging to the Indiana Central Railroad went up to Lanesville in the evening for a load of "ties," without giving notice to the regular hog train, which runs on the I. & B. R. R.—The latter started up without knowing the other was on the road. The construction train started down after loading, and soon after the collission occurred. Both trains were running backward, and thus were prevented from seeing each other's lights. The shock damaged both trains, though not seriously.

The name of the individual killed was Thomas Barrett.

Thomas O'Brian received a severe compound fracture of one leg, besides an injury of the kidneys, from which it is doubtful whether he will ever recover.

William Dunn had one leg cut entirely off, and the other horribly crushed. Both his legs were amputated just below the knees, yesterday morning, by Drs. Parry, Mothershead, and Bullard. He is doing as well as could be expected, but very weak from loss of blood.

Michael Cady had one foot almost entirely cut off at the ancle, and several of his ribs broken, by one of which his lungs seem to have been perforated so that the air escapes and dilates the skin which covers the broken ribs. His left eye is also much injured. At the time we saw him, the physicians did not amputate his leg, because he had not rallied sufficiently from the shock of the injury.

The above-named men are all Irishmen, and residents of Indianapolis. They have, we belive, families.

This is the first railroad accident of so great magnitude that has yet happened near this place, and God grant that it may be the last. Thus is brought home to the minds of railroad men the great necessity of sleepless diligence, care, prudence, punctuality, temperance, and system, in the management of railroads. Upon the numerous railroads which will centre here, and cross the city in many directions and places, such accidents will surely occur very often, if those having them in charge do not ordain and carry out inflexibly an efficient system of rules and regulations.

Since the above was written, we have learned from most undoubted authority, that it was well understood that the construction train was going up after the 'ties,' and the disaster resulted from a misconception between the persons concerned, which was apparently unavoidable.—*Journal.*

Michael Cady has since died, and the recovery of O'Brien is extremely doubtful. Dunn is in a fair way to recover.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A German, named Jacob Richter, who has been in the city about a week, was found in an alley on Sunday evening in a dying condition, and taken into the office of the Western Stage Company, where he expired about nine o'clock. An inquest was held by Coroner Smith, on the body. The verdict of the jury was, that the deceased "died from sickness and exposure." He was about forty-two years old.—*Journal.*

Though on the jury ourself, and unable to obtain any evidence that intoxicating liquors had anything to do in the above death, we have since learned that the deceased was greatly intoxicated a few hours before he was found in a dying condition.

NEVER shrink from a woman of strong sense. If she becomes attached to you, it will be from seeing and valuing similar qualities in you. You may trust her, for she knows the value of your confidence; you may consult her, for she is able to advise; and does so at once with the firmness of reason, and the consideration of affection. Her love will be lasting, for it will not have been lightly won; it will be strong and ardent, for weak minds are not capable of the loftier grades of the passion. If you prefer attaching to yourself a woman of feeble understanding, it must be either from fearing to encounter a superior person, or from the poor vanity of preferring that admiration which springs from ignorance, to that which arises from appreciation.—*Exchange.*

MORE OF THE FRUITS.—Margaret Hurley died of delirium tremens, in our county jail, on Sunday night last, where she had been consigned as a vagrant. A coroner's inquest was held over the body of Sally Williams, on Tuesday last; verdict, came to her death by *intemperance* and exposure.

Thus is the liquor traffic doing its murderous works in our midst—neither age or sex is spared in its merciless march.—*Organ.*

A great man will not trample upon a worm, nor sneak to an Emperor.

Items of News.

☞ It seems that among others who have endeavored to embroil our Government in a war with Spain, concerning Cuba, none have been more active than Mr. Law of New York. He has recently received such a notice from President FILLMORE, as will tend, we opine, to allay his belligerant feelings. Men of his stamp—who, for the promotion of a selfish interest, would kindle the fires of war between two nations—deserves the execration of all mankind.

☞ It is probable, from present indications, that great changes will soon transpire in the position of certain political parties in Great Britain, which may lead to the adoption of a commercial policy widely different from the free trade policy so much talked of in that country of late.—We wait the results.

☞ It appears from a recent letter of Bayard Taylor, written from Goetha, in Germany, that in the Austrian dominions the baggage of travellers is subjected to a most rigid and senseless examination to the Custom-House officers. Yet a Government that resorts to such disgraceful vigilance to maintain its ill-got and worse used power, has its friends and adulators even among us. Shame on the slaves!

☞ Prof. ROTH, of Heideburg, author of the "History of Eastern Philosophy," has employed the last three years in the study of Egyptian hieroglyphic language, which he can read with such facility as to induce the hope that he will be able to give the world complete translations of the inscriptions on all the monuments of the mother of Arts and Sciences.

☞ Nokiah Lisander, a free negro, was recently brought before the Mayor of Richmond, Va., and ordered thirty-nine lashes per diem, until he should leave the State. So it goes in the "Old Dominion!"

☞ Dr. J. W. Campbell, of Louisville, was killed on the evening of the 28th ult., by being rode over by a party returning from an Irish funeral. He was on horseback when they run over him, throwing both him and his horse down at the same time, and mangling his body in a most shocking manner. One of the party has been taken, and held to bail for manslaughter. They all ought to be severely punished for such murderous behavior.

Massachusetts.

The success of the new liquor law in this State is of the utmost importance to its triumph in other States. Maine has done her duty nobly, Rhode Island is doing hers, and Massachusetts will not be found wanting. The Salem Observer, a steadfast friend of the cause, says:

"From the gratifying accounts which have been received of the operation of the anti-liquor law in all parts of the Commonwealth, wherever the public authorities have not obstructed it, the friends of the great and holy cause of temperance have abundant occasion to thank God and take courage. And no part is more significant in favor of the success of the law in restricting the traffic, than the fierce, furious, and indefatigable efforts, which have been made and are making by the liquor interest of Boston, &c., for repeal. In view of these efforts, and especially those which have had especial reference to political action, the temperance men, at their late State convention and the various county and town conventions, and the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, have each and all resolved to vote for no man who will in any manner encourage the repeal of this beneficent Statute, or for any enfeebling modification thereof.—And this is the only true ground for temperance men to take and to maintain, especially now that their opponents are openly and undisguisedly in the field, calling their conventions, sending out their speakers, and making their nominations."

Here is a very beautiful thought of that strange compound of Scotch shrewdness, strong common sense, and German mysticism, or *un*-common sense—Thomas Carlyle:

"When I gaze into the stars, they look down upon me with pity from their serene and silent spaces, like eyes glistening with tears over the little lot of man. Thousands of generations, all as noisy as our own, have been swallowed up of Time, and there remains no record of them any more: yet Arcturus and Orion, Sirius and the Pleaides are still shining in their courses, clear and young, as when the shepherd first noted them in the plain of Shinar!—"What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue!"

A clear conscience is a sure card.

Correspondence.

For the Temperance Chart.

DR. GORDON—*Dear Sir:* I have this day received the 22nd No. of the Chart, containing your most excellent "Appeal to the friends of Reform in Indiana." I could most heartily wish that, that appeal was read and acted upon by every man in our State. Certainly there are matters contained in it well deserving the consideration of every citizen; and all that is necessary to convince them of this fact is to get them to think, to think soberly for but one minute, and they must, they will feel.

In Clarke county, where I reside, the good cause goes forward finely. Our citizens talk calmly, though fearlessly, of a Prohibitory Law; nor are any of them frightened at the cry of carrying things too far, or taking away personal liberty.—They have heard this kind of croaking until it has lost all its thunder, and now they heed it no more than they would the ravings of the rumseller.

I believe that an overwhelming majority of the Temperance men in this section of the State, are decidedly in favor of some strong prohibitory legislation on the subject; and there are many, very many too, who are not connected with our Temperance organizations, who will, as a very respectable old farmer said to me, vote with us.

There is a strong and growing conviction in the public mind that the prohibition of the sale and manufacture of ardent spirits is quite as legitimate for Legislative action as the licensing of hundreds of men all through the State to retail it. In this there is great unanimity, and to accomplish this we have our petitions in circulation, and intend to try and give to our approaching Legislature such an expression as will prove to them that we are in earnest, and as voters and free men, we are not afraid to ask for what we esteem our rights.

But when I began this communication I simply designed to enquire what has been done by the Central Committee with regard to a resolution passed at our last State Convention, determining to have one of a similar character this winter in your city. Has it been abandoned or not, and if not, is it not time that action should be taken immediately by the friends all over the State to secure as large a delegation as possible? Having had the pleasure of being at that Convention, I am exceedingly anxious for another of the same sort, only larger; and I think I can see many and very strong reasons why such a Convention should be had—and hope that the Central Committee will, without delay, adopt measures for calling such an one.

Yours, in the cause of Reform,
LEE ROY WOODS.

Louisville, Dec. 1, 1852.

For the Temperance Chart.

Some few days since our County Prosecutor having occasion to leave, appointed a deputy to attend to the duties of the office during his absence. Immediately after, the deputy, who is by nature a noble hearted, social, generous man, was invited into two or three grog-shops, and was there treated by some of his kind associates who were so unfortunate as to be tempted into those withering, blasting dens of desolation and death, which, in despite of all law, human and divine, continue to curse the character of our beautiful city. But the Attorney was true to his trusts.—From the rum-shops he made his way to the Mayor's office, sent after his friends who had been so kind in treating him, and for the guilty keepers. The cases were called up by his honor, the Mayor, and to the utter astonishment of the dram-drinkers and whisky-sellers, the deputy appeared as the Prosecutor in the cases. Mr. —— the first witness being qualified, the Attorney for the county commenced the investigation as follows:

ATTORNEY. Will the witness please state what kind of liquor he bought and drank?

WITNESS. You know d—d well what kind it was for you drank more than I did.

ATTORNEY. I do not ask you to inform me what I drank, but I wish you to state to this Court what you drank?

WITNESS. Well it was whisky I drank, and it was whisky you drank, &c.

The next case was called, and after a similar hearing, the Court fined each of the grog men two dollars and fifty cents, and costs of suit. During the trials, looks of vengeance and contempt fell from the defendants and witnesses on the bold and fearless lawyer. But as soon as a decision was obtained in both cases, the noble Prosecutor rose and addressing the Court, said: "If your Honor please, it may be thought that I have acted dishonorably in the exciting events which have just taken place, but before that sentence is passed by this interesting crowd on my hitherto stainless character, I beg leave to offer a few reasons in defence of my conduct, which, I trust, shall forever silence the tongue of slander, and secure me from those belligerent frowns which fall so freely from the criminals at the bar. Sir, I have been appointed, independent of my wish, Prosecutor of the county. I have sworn to support the Constitution of this State, and of the United States, and I should be looked upon by this virtuous community as a perjured reprobate, if, by my silence such high-handed iniquity as this should go unpunished. Forbid it Heaven that my humble tomb-stone shall ever mark the spot of a perjured villian. Sir, I am done."

RUMOR.

Circular.

A State Temperance Convention will be held in the city of Indianapolis on Wednesday the 12th day of January, 1853.

All the friends of this great Reform—all the foes of that liquid poison which is yet drowning the intellects, darkening the hopes, desolating the homes and destroying the souls of thousands, are invited to come.

Our platform is broad enough for every patriot and philanthropist.

Our work is great enough to enlist the best intellect and energy of the State; and it is urgent enough to justify the most immediate—the most earnest effort.

Let every father come for the sake of his children.

Let every citizen come to deliver the State he loves from the stain and stigma of the license system.

Let every christian come to close this wide flood-gate through which millions have been hurried to eternal death.

Let every man come, because he is a man and must feel for the wants and the woes of his race.

Let us have a gathering worthy of our cause and of our State. Let every county and every township send its delegates.

The friends of Temperance in this city will open their doors and bid you welcome. We expect to entertain all who send their names to the Committee one week before the time of meeting.

Bring your petitions and memorials with you. We want to present them all together—to gather them into one mighty moral Avalanche to roll before the Legislature with a volume and a voice that will satify it that "the People are with us" and must be heard.

Our cause is advancing. Every breeze brings tidings of some new victory. It is a time to hope and to work. How much easier to accelerate a rolling ball than to start one that has stopped! Add but a little more to the momentum of the past year, and Indiana may stand among the States that have been redeemed. What a glorious fact to inscribe upon her annals! What a glorious heritage to leave to our children.

Yes, fellow citizens, this year we may take our place beside the four free States—we may banish the deadly Upas of Intemperance from our borders.

We are strong—the strongest party in Indiana.

1st. All the *wise* are with us, for they must see that what we seek is politic and just.

2nd. All the good are with us—for they must feel the benevolence of our object and efforts.

3rd. The heart of the drunkard himself is with us. He knows that we are trying to rescue and protect him.

4th. All consider the liquor-makers and sellers have left is with us. It echoes in the distillery—and in the dram-shop thetr condemnation and our praise.

5th. The prayers of all pious men and of thousands of meek sufferers are with us. And more than all—

The Omnipotent, whose Throne stands on a fountain of living water, is with us.

Let us unite our strength. Let us manifest it. Let us use it. For this purpose the Convention is called.

Yours in hope and effort for a prohibitory law.

EDWARD R. AMES,
CALVIN FLETCHER,
W. HANNAMAN,
W. C. THOMPSON,
J. R. OSGOOD,
CLEMENT E. BABB,
State Central Committee.

From the Independent.

A Wolf in gin—or Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps.

We have heard of a wolf in sheep's clothing; of a wolf in Æsop's fables who quarreled with a lamb standing in the stream below him for riling the water so that he could not drink. Besides these fabulous wolves we have stories innumerable of historic wolves. A certain Mr. Putnam of revolutionary memory, and irreverently called 'old Put,' crept into the den of a Connecticut wolf to return a call that his brindled neighbor had made upon him; disagreeable words followed, and a scuffle in which the amiable quadruped lost his much regretted life. We have many other wolf tales in remembrance which we cannot pause to record, hastening as we do to chronicle the achievements of Udolpho Wolfe of Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps notoriety!

This distinguished *savant* has a manufactory of Gin at Schiedam in Holland. The sale of that article would naturally be desirable. If allowed to take its regular course in commerce it would probably command neither so rapid a sale, nor so large a profit. Something must be done. The happy thought is struck—let it be made as a medicine and not as simple gin!

Accordingly, common Holland gin is made and mauufactured by usual methods; but Wolfe Gin is manufactured "by a process peculiar to his own factory"—doubtless a chemical discovery of a new method of tooling. Now see too how a rhetorical phrasing of language knocks the old fashioned juniper berry in the head:

"It is flavored and medicated, not by the common harsh berry, but by the choice botanical variety of the aromatic Italian juniper berry, whose more vinous extract is distilled and rectified with its spirituous solvent, and thus becomes a concentrated tincture of exquisite flavor and aroma, altogether transcendent in its cordial and medicinal properties, to any Holland Gin heretofore known."

This Italian juniper berry must be looked after, for it will revolutionize all our ideas of vegetation to have it ascertained that there is besides the old fashioned juniper another variety—a "*botanical*" variety"! It will never do to have *botanical* varieties of plants admitted into the vegetable kingdom!

But one thing rejoices us. This nimble Italian juniper is out after the old-fashioned harsh and crabbed juniper berry which has long ranged the world on errands of mischief. May it be caught and drubbed with a Hercules' club.

But, oh, the blessings of science! Instead of Holland gin to drink, thanks to our immortal Wolfe, we shall now have a "concentrated tincture" made by the 'distillation' and 'rectification' of the 'spirituous solvent' of the 'vinous extract' of a 'variety of the aromatic Italian juniper berry'! Bacchus, weep! Nothing like this was known in thy day, either in Greece or sunny Italy. Nectar-drinking gods, ye all lived too soon. Botanical junipers were not then growing! Jupiter, friends and celestial ladies Olympian, your peculiar delights were mere slops, and Ganymede a fool and Hebe a slut. We, in this latter day, have Ganymede Hebe Udolpho Wolfe bearing to our longing lips this concentrated tincture of a botanical variety of Juniper, and disease, and weakness, and death fly away. They can stand a good tug at mere medicine, but Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps is too much even for diseases that have fed for numberless centuries on the delicacies of a doctor's pouch or saddle-bags, unharmed!

Where are our scientific societies? Are there no medals for merit left? Shall Udolpho Wolfe and his Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps go unhonored! Oh! ingratitude, &c.

But, rejoicing in this disclosure of science at Schiedam (the very name is suggestive), we have but begun to joy. It is yet to be told of the powers of this wondrous agent.

The advertisement proceeds:

"IN GRAVEL, GOUT and RHEUMATISM; in OBSTRUCTIONS OF THE BLADDER and KIDNEYS, and DEBILITY OF THE URINARY FUNCTIONS, its effects are prompt, decided, and invariably reliable. And it is not only a REMEDY for these maladies, but, in all cases in which they are produced by DRINKING BAD WATER, which is, almost universally the cause of them, it operates as a SURE PREVENTIVE."

We have often been troubled with 'gravel' in our boots, and squirming about as we would, we always had to come to the one remedy—pulling off the offending member and shaking the 'gravel' out. We shall know how to manage better hereafter.—As to these other grievances, we have no doubt whatever that we have had them all, and shall have them again, each particular one. And we shall know what arms to take up against this "sea of troubles."—We mean also to send a bottle or two of Schnapps to our Street Commissioner and see if it will have any effect on those heaps of gravel which have blocked up Columbia-street, Brooklyn, for so many months.

As to 'bad water,' if at last we have a remedy for its innumerable evils, the world may roll around an extra turn or two for mere jollity at so precious a boon. For, among the extraordinary changes which have been going on upon our globe, the recession or encroachment of the ocean, the sinking or rising of continents and islands, the formation of deltas, reefs, &c., no change can be compared to that which has afflicted fresh water. Thousands of people can no longer drink it. Limestone water, granitic water, alluvial streams, diluvial percolations, mountain springs, and fountains in the valley, cisterns, wells, Croton, Schuylkill and Cochituate, all of them are subtle enemies of health. Our travels have revealed to us a most affecting valetudinarianism. On ship-board water from casks produced ills that only brandy could allay. The water of England deranged all the stomachic economy unless qualified with cogniac, or followed at proper intervals with sling, or beer. We observed that the maladies increased as one journeyed south, until Parisian, Belgian and Berlin water were utterly intolerable, and nothing but wine and beer could be kept upon the stomach. We do not think that this can be regarded as depending upon electric conditions of the atmosphere; nor upon relative distances from the magnetic poles; for we have seen the same effects in all atmospheres and just as much in east and west journeyings as in those north and south. Indeed, no temperance man should take boat on the Ohio or Mississippi, until he has removed his name from the pledge. For those two rivers are as poison as death from the first drop of head waters to the last eddy at the Gulf of Mexico; and no remedy has ever been discovered for their effects, except brandy, or whisky,—until our incomparable Wolfe discovered his 'botanical variety' of Juniper!

But now, with a flask of juniper in our pockets, we defy the waters of the world! We have you at bay at last; though ye have in you all the water sprites and nymphs of infinite mischief, we will drink you now! We are not afraid of wells sunk till their bottoms touch Tartarus; nor of swamps, nor mineral springs. We believe that, were we sent with thousands of our unhappy countrymen to explore the whole head-waters of Salt River, or the Blue Licks, we could drink copiously saline or sulphureted hydrogen waters. Unhappy Egyptians! when *your* rivers, like ours, were undrinkable, ye had no Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps! Udolpho Wolfe was not born till our age!

But oh, we revel in joy—there is more joy coming. Read the next paragraph, and clap your hands.

"The distressing effect upon the STOMACH, BOWELS, and BLADDER of travellers, now residents, and all persons unaccustomed to them, produced by the waters of nearly all our great inland rivers, like the Ohio, Mississippi and Alabama, from the large quantity of decayed vegetable matter contained in them, in a state of solution, is well known; as is also that of the waters of limestoue regions in producing GRAVEL, CALCULI, and STONE IN THE BLADDER. The *Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps* is an absolute corrective of all these injurious properties of bad water, and consequently prevents the diseases which they occasion."

We give these tidings, with capitals and all, as they stand in the advertisement.

Good as this is, better is yet coming.

"It is also found to be a cure and preventive of FEVER AND AGUE, a complaint caused by the conjoint effects of vegetable malaria in the atmosphere, and vegetable putrescence in the waters of those districts in which it principally prevails. The AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS is consequently in great demand by persons travelling, or about to settle in those parts of the country, especially; as well as by many in every community where it has become known, on account of its various other remedial properties."

It makes us sad to remember the unnecessary days and months of unprofitable chills and fever that we have ourselves had; and if any thinks that a regular orthodox "fever and agur" is no great shakes, we heartily wish them a trial of it. But it is all over now. Our Home Missionaries can now go to the most unhealthy river bottoms, with the Bible in one hand and Schnapps in the other; for the very beard is plucked out of this grim monster who has had so long a despotism in western valleys and river bottoms.—The quarterly drafts of missionaries will no longer signify mere cash, but something more subtle; for it will of course be the duty of the parent society to send forth this essence of Wolfe to all their stations.

What else this Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps will do, the reader may see, as follows:

"In all cases of a DROPSICAL tendency, it is generally the only remedy required, when adopted in the early stages of the disease. In DYSPEPTIC MALADIES, when taken in proper quantities, as a Diet, Drink, and especially at dinner, it is found, by uniform experience, to be eminently efficacious in the most obstinate cases, when even the best of the usual remedies have failed to afford more than mere temporary relief.—In cases of FLATULENCY, it is an immediate and invariable specific; and it may be administered in diluted and proportionate quantities even to young infants, in all those paroxysms of griping pain in the stomach and bowels, to which they are especially subject, as well as in the colic of grown persons.

"Its judicious adoption in connection with the principal meals, or when a sense of exhaustion dictates its use, never fails to relieve the debility attendant upon protracted CHRONIC MALADIES, LOW TEMPERAMENTS and EXHAUSTED VITAL ENERGY, by whatever cause induced. These are the facts to which many of the most eminent medical men, both in Europe and the United States, have borne testimony, and which are corroborated by their highest written authorities.

"The AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS is put up in good strong bottles, neatly covered and labelled, accompanied by an Essay upon its properties and uses."

There, we have given the whole advertisement, and expect no pay for it; at any rate none in the regular way. Though,—as the water of Brooklyn is bad, as we have long lived in malarial regions, as we have twinges of rheumatism occasionally, as we are frequently exhausted, as we find after our "principal meals" not unfrequently most somnolent symptoms,—if our temperance Wolfe will send us a *specimen*—just a specimen only—we will see what can be done with it. But we wish him to remark that this article does not proceed from the regular editors of *The Independent*, and make mistakes in that direction. *They* have prejudices which might blind their eyes.

Our readers may be surprised at so long a notice of an *advertisement*. But they must know that this medical wonder is not only trumpeted abroad most vociferously, but the New York *Medical Gazette* has given it a most favorable notice, saying, in its closing paragraph—

"Mr. Wolfe liberally supplies physicians with a sample bottle for analysis and trial, as set forth in his circular, and stakes the reputation of the remedy upon the innocence, safety and efficiency of his Holland Gin, when used under medical advice; and pledges his own character in business that the article will not disappoint any who use it."

This is a conscientious gazette. It belongs, we believe, to a school which is not afraid to take the medicines which they prescribe to others; and if our article seems to Mr. Wolfe cold in its praises compared with the *Gazette's*, he must remember that we were obliged to write it on poisonous cold water, as we have not as yet been "liberally supplied with a sample bottle for analysis and trial," whereas the *Gazette* had the benefit of Aromatic Schnapps before writing.

And now, if our readers would like a sober word at the end, in the way of our honest opinion, we would say that we regard this as about the most impudent attempt of a ginseller, tricked up with a medical indorsement, to get the patronage of that large class of orphan drinkers made by the Maine Law, who desire to have all the benefits of drinking, with all the respectability of temperance; and Mr. Wolfe is engaged in the interesting game long known under the very homely phrase of "whipping the Devil around the stump."

How I remember well the time—
It seems but yesterday!—when thou
Would'st with a mild, unruffled brow,
Bid me put by my childish rhyme,
And listen to the word of God.
* * * Let good or ill betide,
The light a mother's soul imparts
Will radiate in her childrens' hearts
Till all is dark beside!—BENJAMIN.

☞ Gen. Waddy Thompson, in a three week's visit to the Cherokee Indians, did not see a ragged, dirty or *drunken* Indian. The laws against the traffic in rum are very stringent.

A man that breaks his word, bids others to be false to him.

A proud look makes foul work in a fine face.

Acknowledgments

Received of W. McK. Dunn, Esq., of Madison, 75cts for the Chart for one year.

Of John Grier, of Indianapolis, 75cts for the Chart for one year.

Of Bro. Shirts, 37½cts for the Chart for six months.

Of Mr. Jones, Indianapolis, 75cts for the Chart for one year.

Of Mr. Cotton and O. J. Creeks, at Oakland, each 50cts on the Chart.

Of J. McIntosh, Hardinsburg, on ten copies of the Chart $5.

Bro. Parsley has sent us the names of quite a number of subscribers to the Chart, at different places, to all of whom it has been duly forwarded.

DIED, At his residence in Economy, Wayne county, Indiana, November 16th, 1851, of fever, WILLIAM W. GOOD, P. W. P. of Economy Division, No. 95, S. of T., in the 31st year of his age.

Economy Division was organized in 1847; Brother Good was a charter member, and retained his fellowship until his death. He was a consistent, thorough-going temperance man, an advocate of the Maine Law, a man of intellect and good education, and a true reformer.

The Division adopted the usual resolutions of respect and condolence. *

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

WE are still prepared to print Constitution and By-Laws, where the alterations are few from the copy recommended by the Grand Division, at the following rates:

100 copies, (or less)	....	$5 00
200 "	.....	8 00
300 "	.....	10 00

We will pay the postage on all ordered from us.

☞ All orders accompanied by the cash, will be promptly attended to.

Address, JOHN H. OHR,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00. Books, $2 00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. WOODWARD, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind., free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20 00.

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

J. H. OHR, G. W. R.

Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys of ——, believing the Order of Cadets of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Section of the State of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called the —— Section, No. ——, Cadets of Temperance, of the State of Indiana, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Section, and also those of the acting Head of the Order.

Enclosed is the fee for Charter, R. B.'s and officers' cards, $5 00.

It must also be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not; if they are, of what Section. The application to be directed to the Grand Secretary, free of postage.

It must also be certified by a W. P. or P. W. P., that the W. Patron elect is a Son of Temperance in good standing.

Address (post paid) HENRY OHR, G. S., C. of T., Indianapolis, Indiana.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the —— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00.

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

Address (post paid,) Mrs. ELIZA RICHMOND, G. S. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

JAMES HALL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 2. Temperance, Hall, Indianapolis,

Manufactu'ng & Clothing Emporium,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, Trimmings, Trunks, Sachels, Canes, Umbrellas, Hats, Caps, a every description of Gentlemen's Furnishing.

Also:

General Agency for the sale of

GRAND AND SUBORDINATE REGALIA, EMBLEMS, COSTUMES, &c., FOR THE ORDERS OF MASONS, ODD FELLOWS, TEMPLE OF HONOR, SON, DAUGHTERS, AND CADETS OF TEMPERANCE. oct27 1y

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A NEW FEATURE.—All the Books furnished by this Establishment, which are 25 cents per quire and upwards, are beautifully PAGED, by a newly invented process, without charge. Memorandum Books of all kinds. Wholesale and Retail Dealers supplied in any quantity, for cash or approved credit.

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The Cheapest and Best of its Price yet Published.

A. MORRELL will issue every month, a volume of 150 pages of Choice Reading, useful and entertaining, by the best writers. Can be mailed to any part of the Union at Magazine postage. Single subscribers $1 50 per year; Four Subscribers for $5; *and Ten Copies sent to one address for $10; being only One Dollar per year.* All payments in advance.—Orders and Communications may be addressed to the office of publication, No. 7, Theatre Alley, or to the publisher, ARTHUR MORRELL,

aug 11 25 Park Row, New York.

Divisions who wish Constitutions, or any other kind of printing done with neatness and dispatch, we would recommend them to Bro. Ohr. Bro. O is a practical printer, and a member of the Grand Division. C WOODWARD, G. S.

THE ONLY TRUE PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

JUST PUBLISHED,

T. B. Welch's Magnificent

PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

Engraved (by permission) from Stuart's only original portrait, in the Atheneum, Boston.

THIS suberb picture, Engraved under the superintendence of THOMAS SULLY, Esq, the eminent and highly gifted artist, is the only correct likeness of Washington ever published. It has been characterised as the greatest work of art ever produced in this country. As to its fidelity, we refer to the letters of the adopted son of Washington, GEORGE WASHINGTON PARK CUSTIS, who says, "it is a faithful representation of the celebrated original," and to CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY of the Supreme Court of the United States, who says, "As a work of art its excellence and beauty must strike every one who sees it: and it is no less happy in its likeness to the Father of his country. It was my good fortune to have seen him in the days of my boyhood, and his whole apearance is yet strongly impressed on my memory. The portrait you have issued appears to me to be an *exact likeness*, representing perfectly the expression as well as the form and features of the face." And says SENATOR CASS, *it is a life-like representation of the great original.* PRESIDENT FILLMORE says, "the work appears to me to have been admirably executed and *eminently* worthy of the patronage of the public." Says MARCHANT the eminent portrait painter, and the pupil of Stuart, "your print to my mind is more remarkable than any other I have seen, for presenting the *whole* individuality of the original portrait, together with the noble and dignified repose of air and manner, which all who ever saw him considered a marked characteristic of the illustrious man it commemmorates."

For the great merits of this picture we would refer every lover of Washington to the portrait itself, to be seen at the office of this paper, and to the letters of the following Artists, Statesmen, Jurists and Scholars accompanying it.

ARTISTS.—Marchant and Elliott of New York; Neagle, Rothermel, and Lambdin of Philadelphia; Chester Harding of Boston; Charles Fraser, of Charleston, S. C; and to the adopted son of Washington, Hon. Geo. W. P. Custis, himself an artist. STATESMEN.—His Excellency Millard Fillmore, Major Gen. Winfield Scott, Hon. George M. Dallas, Hon. William R. King, Hon. Daniel Webster, Hon. Lynn Boyd, Hon. Lewis Cass, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Hon. John P. Kennedy, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, LL. D. JURISTS.—Hon. Roger B. Taney, Hon. John Duer, Hon John McLean, Hon. Rufus Choate. SCHOLARS.—Charles Folsom, Esq. the well known Librarian of the Boston Atheneum, who says, "I would rather own it than any painted copy I have ever seen;" E. P. Whipple, Richard Hildreth, Hon. Edward Everett, LL. D., Jared Sparks, LL. D., Wm. H. Prescott, LL. D., Washington Irving, Ralph W. Emerson, Esq., Prof. T. C. Upham, J. T. Headley, Fitz Green Halleck, H. W. Longfellow, Wm. Gilmore Simms; and FROM EUROPE, Lord Talfourd, T. B. Macauley, Sir Archibald Alison, Lord Mayor of London, &c., &c. THE PRESS, throughout the entire Union, have with one voice proclaimed the merits of this suberb engraving.

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aug 11-1y

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june30 6m

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J. W. GORDON, M. D., Editor.] ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA. [JOHN H. OHR, Printer.

VOL. II. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1852. NO. 25.

THE TEMPERANCE CHART,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE GRAND DIVISION, S. of T. OF INDIANA.

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To whom all Communications and Subscriptions must be addressed, post paid.

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POETRY.

From the Advocate and Home Circle.

A Drop of Woe.

Weird and wild, the drunkard's child,
Shivering in the tempest's wild,
Whispers to the air—
Where—Oh! where
Thinks a soul of me, outcast
Upon the wide, wide world to beg—
Perhaps to starve at last!

Stranger near—the glistening tear
Freezes in my sunken eye—
Scorn not thus my prayer!
Where—Oh! where
Lingers sympathy? And why
Must I beseech in vain, and sink—
Perhaps down here to die?

Weird and wild the tempest smiled,
Whistling o'er the barren heath—
Whistling round the flaxen hair:
There—Ah! there
Lies the corse, and every breath
Awakes the requiem of the poor—
Ah! this is death!

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Texas Tarantula.

BY AUGUSTINE.

This Texas of ours is an astonishingly prolific country. Every field stands luxuriant, crowded—so that it can scarce wave under the breeze—with corn, or sugar, or wheat, or cotton. Every cabin is full and overflowing, through all its doors and windows, with white-haired children. Every prairie abounds in deer, prairie-hens, and cattle. Every river and creek is alive with fish. The whole land is electric with lizards perpetually darting about among the grass like flashes of green lightning. We have too much prairie, and too little forest, for a great multitude or variety of birds. But in horned-frogs, scorpions, tarantulas, and centipedes, we beat the universe. Everybody has seen horned-frogs. You see them in jars in the windows of apothecaries. You are entreated to purchase them by loafing boys on the levee at New Orleans. They have been neatly soldered up in soda boxes, and mailed by young gentlemen in Texas, to fair ones in the old States. The fair ones receive the neat package from the post-office, are delighted at the prospect of a daguerreotype—perhaps jewelry—open the package eagerly, and faint, as the frog within hops out, in excellent health, upon them. A horned-frog is, simply, a very harmless frog, with very portentous horns. It has horns, because everything in its region — trees, shrubs, grass even, has thorns—and nature makes it in keeping with all around it. A menagerie of them would not be expensive. They are content to live upon air—and can live, if desired, I am told, for several months, without even *that*.

The scorpions are precisely like those of Arabia—in the shape of a lobster, exactly, only not more than some three inches long. You are very apt to put one upon your face in the towel which you apply thereto after washing. If you do, you will find the sting about equal to that of a wasp—nothing worse. They are far less poisonous than the scorpion of the East; in fact, none except new-comers dread them at all.

But the Tarantula! You remember the astonishing elasticity with which you sprang in the air that time you were just on the point of putting your raised foot down upon a snake coiled in your path.—You were frightened through every fibre of your body. Very probably the snake was as harmless as it was beautiful. Spring as high, be as utterly frightened as possible, when you just avoid stepping upon a tarantula, however. Filthy, loathsome, abominable, and poisonous—crush it to atoms before you leave it. If you have never seen it, know henceforth that it is an enormous spider, concentrating in itself all the venom and spite and ugliness of all spiders living. Its body is some two inches long—black and bloated. It enjoys the possession of eight long, strong legs, a red mouth, and an abundance of stiff brown hair all over itself. When standing, it covers an area of a saucer. Attack it with a stick, and it rears on its hind legs, gnashes at the stick, and fights like a fiend. It even jumps forward a foot or two in its rage, and if it bite into a vein, the bite is death! I have been told of the battle fought by one on board a steamboat. Discovered at the lower end of the boat, it came hopping up the saloon—driving the whole body of passengers before it; it almost drove the whole company, crew and all, overboard.

The first I saw was at the house of a friend. I spied it crawling slowly over the wall—meditating murder upon the children playing in the room. Excessively prudent in regard to my fingers, I, at last, however, had it safely imprisoned in a glass jar, unhurt. There was a flaw in the glass, as well as a hole through the cork by which it could breathe, but in ten minutes it was dead from rage! Soon after, I killed three upon my place, crawling about ground trodden every day by the bare feet of my little boy. A month after, I killed a whole nest of them. They had formed their family circle under a door-step, upon which the aforesaid little fellow played daily.—Had he seen one of them, he would, of course, have picked it up as a remarkably promising toy, and I would have been childless.

I was sitting one day upon a log in the woods, when I saw one slowly crawl out to enjoy the evening air and the sunset scenery. He was the largest, most bloated one, I ever saw. As I was about to kill him, I was struck with the conduct of a chance wasp. It, too, had seen the tarantula, and was flying slowly around it. The tarantula recognized it as a foe, and, throwing itself upon its hind legs, breathed defiance. For some time the wasp flew around it, and then, like a flash, flew right against it, and stung it under its bloated belly. The tarantula gnashed its red and venomed jaws, and threw its long hairy legs about in impotent rage, while the wasp flew round and round it, watching for another opportunity. Again and again did it dash its sting into the reptile, and escape. After the sixth stab, the tarantula actually fell over on its baek, dead; and the wasp, after making itself sure of the fact, and inflicting a last sting to make matters sure, flew off happy in having done a duty assigned it in creation. In an hour more, a colony of ants had carried it down piecemeal, and deposited it in their catacombs.

But, deadliest and most aborrent of all our reptiles in Texas, is the Centipede.—This is a kind of worm, from three to six inches long, exactly like an enormous caterpiller. It is green, or brown, or yellow; some being found of each of these colors. As its name denotes, it has along each side a row of feet, or horny claws rather. Imagine that you walk some night across your chamber floor with naked feet; you put your foot down upon a soft something, and instantly it coils around your foot in a ring, sticking every claw up to the body in your foot. The poison flows through each claw, and in two minutes you will have fainted with agony—in a few more, you will be dead. The deadly thing cannot be torn away. It has to be cut off, and claw by claw picked out. Even if it crawls over the naked body of a sleeping person, without sticking in its claws, the place will pain the person for years after; at least, so I have been told.

I have seen these things, in which nature corks her deadly poisons, often; yet I have heard of few cases in which they have bitten or killed any one. The kind Being who makes the butterflies to be abundant, in the same loving kindness which makes them so beautiful and so abundant, makes all deadly creatures to be scarce.—*Arthur's Home Gazette.*

A good life doth not silence calumny, but it certainly disarms it.

A man that hath no virtue in himself, envieth it in others.

Objections to the Maine Law.

The "Zion's Herald" has an able editorial on the famous Maine Liquor Law.—The objections to this glorious measure are met with a master pen, and for the benefit of its opposers, we append a few extracts:

Is it a sumptuary law?—By such as these the liquor law has been denounced as a sumptuary law. "It interferes," say they, "with our right to drink what we please, and is therefore arbitrary, and despotic." This denunciation is false. It betrays either the absence of knowledge or of truth in its authors. The liquor law is not, in any sense, a sumptuary law. What is a sumptuary law? It prescribes what article of diet or clothing men shall or shall not eat, drink, or wear. As, for example, in France, formerly it was enacted that none but princes should eat turbot, or wear velvet or gold lace. But what is there in the liquor law which resembles this? It forbids no man to drink liquor! It hinders no man from using it in his business, if its use be therein required; it even provides a way by which he may readily procure it for all medical, mechanical, and artistical uses. If he chooses to use it as a beverage, this law neither prevents him from importing it, nor denies him the right of manufacturing it for such private use. It merely forbids him from selling it—from making it an article of traffic—just as other statutes forbid him to sell obscene books, poisonous food, or lottery tickets. Is it then a sumptuary law? Nay! The principle of the sumptuary law is not in it. Every man is left entirely free as to the fact of drinking liquor. The law only makes it contraband as an article of common merchandise.

The Law and the Right of Search.—But it is objected by others, that this law provides for the violation of domestic sanctity. It permits *domiciliary visits*, and thereby neutralizes the proud boast of the freeman, that his house is his castle, and may not be invaded. "My enemies," an opponent of the law asserts, "have only to swear they suspect me, and straightway I am subjected to the annoyance and disgrace of having my house searched by police officers, and my private stock of liquors seized and destroyed. What could despotism do more?" This is partly true and partly false. The law does provide for the right of searching private dwellings. But is this a new thing in free governments? Do not our statutes authorize search-warrants to seek for gaming implements, obscene books, counterfeit money, and stolen property? Why not denounce these laws? But the liquor law guards the sanctity of home more than any other statute which recognizes the right of search. In other cases, the oath of a *single person* is sufficient to procure the issue of a search-warrant. This law requires the oath of *three voters*, before any building can be visited; if a dwelling-house is to be searched, *one* of these voters must swear to his belief of a sale of liquors within a month, and to the facts on which that belief is founded, and these facts must be such as to satisfy the mind of the magistrate who issues the warrant. Is there any danger of an improper exercise of the right of search under such restrictions?—We think not. And then, if a dwelling-house is searched, the mere presence of liquor is not taken as a proof of guilt; but of liquor "with the implements of sale." Could law guard personal right more carefully than this?

The Law and the Right of Property.—Still it is argued that this law attacks the right of property. Its operations, it is said, will depreciate the value of an immense capital already invested in the manufacture of liquors, and it proposes to seize and destroy personal property in certain cases. These facts, it is asserted, prove the law to be an unconstitutional violation of private rights.

Who is he that brings this objection?—Has he a man's nature?—a human heart? Would he set the claims of property above those of humanity? What if, as in the legendary history of old England, a body of men came among us, versed in the occult mysteries of pretended magical art. Suppose them capable, at an immense cost, of creating wax images, which, gradually melted before, had the power of wasting away the life of the person it was made to resemble? Imagine one or two or ten citizens to have perished thus, and the discovery of these magicians and their infernal arts to be made. Their images are costly. They have invested, say millions of dollars, in their instruments of death. Would any man plead the rights of capital or property in their behalf? Would the boldest priest of Mammon dare to whisper the thought? Nay! A demon would blush to plead the right of such property to be spared from destruction.—But who can show the difference between the two cases. Did the supposed magic figures destroy life? So does the liquor traffic—only on a larger and more fearful scale. Property!—Humanity! Place them in the scale! If you think the right of the former outweighs that of the latter, then oppose the law. Stand by the liquor-dealing capitalist! Tell him that human happiness is nothing, social enjoyment a trifle; the production of crime, the spread of pauperism, the degradation of mind, are all nothing compared with his capital! But if humanity is above property—if capital invested in a traffic which defeatures the glorious mind of man, is wickedly, immorally, and unlawfully invested—then stand by the law, and leave the guilty capitalist to shed his impious tears alone, in the solitude of his deserted distillery; or, if he prefers weeping in company, send him to those dealers in lottery tickets, vile books, and gambling implements, whose property, by the action of kindred laws, is depreciated and spoiled. Let him mingle his tears with theirs. They are fit companions for his grief.

From Arthur's Home Gazette.

Two Pictures.

Nothing is lost, and much gained, it may be, to the cause of humanity, by occasionally holding up to view pictures in strong contrast with those upon which the public gaze has been fixed admiringly—pictures which remind us that, while we are in the enjoyment of life's good things, others are in abject poverty. We are not of those who would lessen the elegancies of the rich, nor who regard the pleasures and recreations of life as evil rather than good. In all art, the world is gainer when high perfection is achieved, and it usually rewards the artist who surpasses in excellence, most liberally. With this no fault should be found. But, in regard to its favorites, the public is much inclined to run into extremes, and in eager devotion to pleasure to forget that something is due to suffering humanity. These remarks are preliminary to the following reference to Madame Sontag, which we find in the Boston Olive Branch. There is that in it which will throw over the mind of almost any one, a sober cast of thought:

"Madame Sontag is, no doubt, a worthy woman, a fine singer, and quite good-looking; but why the musical world should go into rhapsodies about her, we do not see. The praise that is lavished upon her partakes so much of fulsomeness and flattery, that it is almost disgusting to read. We are extravagantly fond of music, but even while listening to Jenny Lind, we could not once fancy that she was a seraph, or anything more than a sweet gifted woman with a wondrous voice. The following description is given of the appearance and dress of Madame Sontag:

"'She was magnificently attired in a white satin dress, flowered and covered with the finest white lace, with pink flounces. To satisfy the curiosity of our lady readers, we may inform them that this splendid dress was made here, and cost fifteen hundred dollars. Madame's hair was tastefully decorated with carnation pinks, and on her neck glittered a diamond necklace of great value. She also wore a costly diamond of sparkling beauty on her bosom, and displayed magnificent gold armlets on her wrists. The *tout ensemble* of Madame Sontag's appearance was splendid and enchanting, and, joined to her graceful and slight, though dignified figure, she looked a most fascinating personage.'

"We would like to introduce to just as fashionable an audience as greeted this great singer, a character for which the following description might suffice:

"'She was a poor New York seamstress, earning by constant toil ninepence per day. She was miserably attired in a common cotton dress, flowered and covered with various colored patches, without flounces. To satisfy the curiosity, and excite the compassion of our lady readers, we may inform them that this apology for a gown was made here, and cost the enormous sum of fifty cents—long years ago, when it was new. Madame's hair was mournfully streaked with gray lines; there were also sad furrows on her thin temples, and tears falling heavily down her cheeks.—On her neck she wore a little ribbon with the names of those merchants who furnished her with work, written upon it; and many were there having given her a few pennies for a shirt that day, with which she must pay her rent and go hungry, who had lavished a hundred dollars on Madame Sontag. She also wore upon her bosom a lean, famished, wretched child, that might be the possessor of 'sparkling beauty,' had it sufficient health; but its lack-lustre eyes, long swaying limbs, and the utter meaningless look it turned upon the brilliant company, denoted that its little heart had grown so inured to suffering, that it no longer knew a child's pleasure for the beautiful. Her wrists were grown too bony for bracelets, even had they been 'magnificent,' and wrought of gold. Altogether, the *tout ensemble* of Madame's appearance, and that of her child, was wretched enough to give a pang to the hardest heart, and, joined to her grief-worn features, her plaintive solo, 'I have seen better days,' her emaciated figure and trembling step — suggested appalling thoughts of hunger, shame, and suicide.'"

To Young Housekeepers.—Be satisfied to commence on a small scale. It is too common for young housekeepers to begin where their mothers ended. Buy all that is necessary to work skillfully with—adorn your house with all that will render it comfortable. Do not look at richer homes, and covet their costly furniture. If secret disaffection is ready to spring up, go a step farther and visit the homes of the poor and suffering; behold dark, cheerless apartments, insufficient clothing, and absence of all the comforts and refinements of social life; then return to your own with a joyous spirit. You will then be prepared to meet your husband with a grateful heart, and be ready to appreciate the toil and self-denial which he has endured in his business world to surround you with the delights of home; then you will be ready to co-operate cheerfully with him in arranging your expenses, that his mind will not be constantly harassed with fears lest family expenditures may encroach upon public payments. Be independent; a young house-keeper never needed greater moral courage than she now does, to resist the arrogance of fashion.—Do not let the A's and B's decide what you must have, neither let them hold the strings of your purse. You know best what you can and ought to afford; then decide with a strict integrity, according to your means. Let not the censure or the approval of the world ever tempt you to buy what you hardly think you can afford. It matters little what people think, provided you are true to yourself and family.

Children's Grog-Shop.—Within the last two days the police reports have revealed the astounding fact, that there are grog-shops in this city into which children are enticed, and liquor sold for a cent a glass, and that many children have been induced to become regular frequenters of those dens. The enormity of the thing is scarcely credible, but it is nevertheless true. The evils resulting from such a fiendish traffic cannot be fully comprehended, and no punishment is too severe for those who are engaged in it. The authorities should at once take the matter in hand, and use all the power with which they are invested for the suppression of the practice. Every friend of humanity should exert himself to root out the evil, and bring its authors to condign punishment. It is a matter in which everybody is interested. If continued, it will be the means of producing a generation of drunkards—a generation of lawless rowdies, thieves, cutthroats, and pickpockets.—*N. Y. Express.*

The Work of Death.

Five years ago, as we learn, there was in Cincinnati a happy and innocent pair united in the holy bonds of wedlock.—They were both connected with highly respectable families, and their mutual friends predicted for them years of conjugal felicity. The husband, naturally of a social and generous nature, was found often and still oftener in the genteel saloons, first with those who drink a social glass occasionally, then with those who "tarry long at the wine." Now he is a whisky-rotted mass, and his once innocent and lovely bride, broken-hearted and abandoned, is the inmate of a brothel.

Is it *unconstitutional* to rescue our fellow-creatures from the jaws of the second death? Is it fanaticism to urge without delay the application of a known and well-tried remedy for the numerous train of ills forever flowing from two thousand fountains of moral impurity in the Queen City?—*Organ.*

TEMPERANCE CHART.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 15, 1852.

Take Notice!

We publish the Temperance Memorial, adopted by the Grand Division, in order to place it in the hands of all our readers. It can thus be cut out and placed at the head of a sheet of white paper, or those wishing to use it, can copy it. We urge the necessity of energetic and earnest efforts to circulate this petition for signatures, among the entire people of the State. Let all have an opportunity to honor themselves by signing it.

☞ It is more than a week since we obtained from Mr. Scott, of the "Commercial Institute," of this city, a copy of an able address recently delivered by him before the students of the Institution. Our object then was to review the lecture at length, that the young men of the State might generally have the advantage of so excellent an effort. A press of business has, however, hitherto prevented our executing that intention. We hope that greater leisure will soon enable us to do so. In the meantime we are pleased to say, that the Institution is in a highly flourishing condition; and, we trust, will long continue an honor to our city. No young man will ever contract the ruinous habit of intemperate drinking, who follows the advice of Mr. Scott.

Temperance Convention.

Let none forget that the great State Temperance Convention will be held at Indianapolis on the 12th of January next. Let all the friends of the cause who can come be present; and let those who cannot come themselves, send good men to represent them. Let the temperance sentiment of the State be here; and there will be such an impression created in favor of the cause, upon the minds even of our enemies, as cannot fail to promote its triumph.

We earnestly invite the attention of those who may come, to the necessity of coming fully prepared to represent justly, the portion of the State which may send them. For this purpose we suggest that some one man in each county, competent for the labor, investigate the records of his county, with a view to ascertain the state of the accounts between the liquor system and the county. Let this examination go back, say, *four years;* during which time let the number of Groceries kept in the county, whether licensed or not, be ascertained, together with the amount of cash received by the Treasury for licenses. Next ascertain, the number of fines paid into the Treasury for infractions of the laws, due to intemperance, for the same period. These items may be set down to Profit. Next enquire how many inquests have been held in consequence of the liquor traffic, and the cost of the same to the county. Then, the number of crimes committed, together with the costs in cash of trying and punishing the criminals. This list should include the nature of the offences, extending from the crime of murder down to *petit* misdemeanors.—The poor-records should also be carefully examined, and the amount of expenditures arising from the traffic under this head, ascertained. These expenditures may be set down to loss. An investigation like this, would enable us to understand at a glance the economical relations of the old system; and as people seem to be more easily influenced by pecuniary considerations than motives of philanthropy, we will thus be enabled to bring our argument home to the purse. In this way it is certain the tax-payers of the State will be brought to regard the liquor traffic as one great source of their burthens; and many who can laugh at a fellow-being staggering drunk into the grave, will be brought seriously to think of the *dimes* which such amusements cost them.

Herald of the Union.—We have received a number of this large sheet. It is edited and published by C. Edwards Lester, the proprietor, at New York; and furnished to subscribers at $2 00 a year. We know of no paper that contains more reading matter, more handsomely printed. Its only fault is, that it seems to be an advocate of the *peculiar institution of the South*, and to encourage this country in following what has been styled its "manifest destiny"—the forcible acquisition of territory. To us it is exceptionable on both these accounts. To slavery within its constitutional bounds, we do not, as a citizen of the Union, object; but its advocacy we abhor, and every effort made for its extension we deprecate as full of evil to our country and humanity. Mr. Lester writes well and fearlessly, however; and those who desire to have a glance at the "manifest destiny" doctrines, will find him an adroit advocate of them.

St. Joseph Valley Register.

—The same Temperance Chart which publishes the above, has, as its leading article, an editorial conceding that it has no hopes of the passage of the Maine Law at the approaching session. And this leads us to a reflection or two.

We are not in favor of passing laws in advance of public opinion. But, though more of a believer in moral than legal suasion, we have always been favorable to the enactment of Temperance Laws, as fast as the public mind was prepared for them, but have not been in favor of their passing, unless a sound public opinion was at their back to sustain them. We have doubted, in common with other total abstinence men, whether the people of Indiana were prepared for a law, as stringent in its provisions, and as novel in its practical operations, as the Maine Law. E. C. Delevan, the celebrated Temperance Pioneer in New York, has the same doubt as regards that State. He may be wrong, and so may we; but it is very easy to settle the whole question, and we are in favor of its being settled.

How?

The plan is a simple one. The Chart concedes that the law cannot be expected to pass this session. Then, instead of an ineffectual canvass for that, let its friends ask the Legislature to submit this naked question to the people at the ballot-box, as they have Constitutional Reform, Free Schools, &c.—"Do you desire the passage of the Maine Liquor Law in Indiana?"—There is no Constitutional objection to that, as it is alleged there would be to submitting the law itself to the people. This mode of settling the question is so reasonable that no opponent of the law should object to it. And then, if the majority of the people *do* desire it, they will know their strength—they will have the law—and they ought to have it. But if a majority of the people are not in favor of its adoption, it ought not, we contend, to be forced upon them against their will. This plan seems to us rational and republican; it will take the question out of politics—it will secure a direct vote upon the Law, uninfluenced by side issues—and the verdict of the people will be respected and observed, on whichever side it may be.—*St. Joseph Valley Register.*

As we cannot agree with the suggestions of our Brother of the Register, and wish to give expression to our disagreement, we have copied his language, and thus shut the door against doing him wrong by misrepresentation or misapprehension of his meaning. We deem this course due not only to fair-dealing, but to the high respect which we entertain for the editor. Neither he nor his friends can justly complain when we allow him to be the exponent of his own opinions. This we do.

It is proper that, before expressing our objections to the course recommended by the editor of the Register, we should correct a slight mistake into which he seems to have fallen in reference to ourself. The Chart has not conceded, at any time since we have conducted it, that "it has no hopes of the passage of the Maine Law at the approaching session;" nor has it urged the passage of that law in terms. We ask for a prohibitory law—a law that shall effectually and forever dry up the fountains of intemperance in the State; but whether it shall be the Maine Law or not, we have left, and shall leave to our law-makers to determine. This course we have felt constrained to pursue, not, indeed, because we do not approve the Maine Law, both in letter and spirit, but because experience has taught us, that there are demagogues in our State low enough to appeal to the State pride of the ignorant against the adoption of the law of a neighboring State, and thus array a host of narrow prejudices against the best principle of the age. We are sorry to say, too, that even our Legislature has not heretofore been above the influence of such contemptible efforts to defeat the Right.

The editor presents the question, whether the people of the State are prepared for a prohibitory law or not, to his readers; and gives it as his opinion, that they are not. This is really an important question, well deserving our consideration. We do not intend to controvert the propriety of pondering this question well, before we act in this great matter; for the passage of the law, before its is well canvassed, might do great harm. In the first place, it might be a political death-knell to all who aided in its passage; but as they would die for a great principle, the adoption of which is essential to the well-being of society, political martyrdom would not after all be so bad but that it might be borne by lusty patriotism. Then, there would be the bright prospect and promise of rising again; for the beautiful language of the poet applies as well to the votaries of Truth as to Truth itself:

> "Truth crushed to earth will rise again—
> The eternal years of God are hers."

In the second place, other damage might follow. Those who are now made strong and rich by our infamous legislation on the subject of the liquor traffic, might behold the fountains of their ungodly gain dried up, and the channels of their corrupt prosperity laid bare, and be compelled to betake themselves to some honest pursuit. The haunts of drunkenness, disease, and crime, might be changed into the abodes of comfort, health, and honor. The jails might be emptied; the poor-house left tenantless; the gallows torn down; and a thousand other things equally honorable to the Christian people of Indiana driven from her borders. The trembling and bloated drunkard might no longer walk our streets, to the terror of the weak and the shame of all, nor die frozen in our alleys. Children might no longer cry for bread, and shiver in the cold for means their father had worse than thrown away. Wives and mothers might not drag out miserable lives, weeping over the wrecks, murdered joys, and withered hopes, as they now do all over the State. Certainly by the passage of a prohibitory law, a great change might follow in all these respects, before the meeting of another Legislature. Therefore, let us ponder well whether we are ready for it or not.

But, in all seriousness, we should like to know if submission to an evil ever prepared any people for a condition free from it, unless the evil itself was in its nature remedial? Will the drunkard be more easily disenthralled when he shall have descended in his downward and ruinous career for two years longer? Will the whisky interest in Indiana, when gorged and bloated with the unholy accumulations of two more years of license, be weaker or more ready to become Christianized than now? Will demagogues be less active, or fools less gullible, after the lapse of two years, if suffered to remain *in statu quo* during that period? If so, let it be set down that slavery is the proper school for training men to be free—that vice leads to virtue, and drunkenness to sobriety!

Even admitting, for the sake of the argument, that the proper law cannot be had at the ensuing session, shall we therefore fail to ask it? Is it in that way that we expect ultimately to succeed? Not thus have been achieved the triumphs of those who in all ages have pioneered the march of civilization. They have boldly asked what they deemed right, and failing to-day have renewed their demands on every succeeding day, until success crowned their efforts. It was thus that Wilberforce carried his views against the slave trade; thus that the great law reforms of England were effected; thus, that our independence was won, and our constitution obtained.—It is our duty to ask what is right—to offer no compromise with a system which is only evil and that continually; and to struggle on without intermission, until our demands are responded to by suitable prohibitory enactments.

We shall not, therefore, follow the suggestions of the Register, and ask that the Legislature will graciously refer the question to the people. If that body see proper to disregard the well-being of the State and their own highest fame, so much as to refuse our wishes, they are of course at liberty to provide for leaving the question to the people. We shall not say whether such a course is, in our opinion, worthy of enlightened legislators or not; but we do really think, that it is but another evasion of the great question of reform that is now pressing hard upon our politicians. It is not constitutional to enact the law, and then leave it to the people whether they will receive it; but the constitution admits of its being submitted to the people as an isolated question. So says the Register. The letter of the Constitution is thus left unharmed, but every school-boy in the State can perceive at a glance that its spirit is as much disregarded in the one case as in the other. It is but a polite method of "whipping the devil around the stump;" and we choose not to follow it. If "auld Clooty" mnst be followed, let those who choose to do so, do it openly and above board. It is decidedly more becoming and manly, than to do it in a sneaking way, and then deny that we do it at all.

Local Items.

☞ A most disgraceful affair took place in front of the miserable doggery in the frame house, on the corner west of Little's Hotel, on Saturday night the 4th inst. A large number of rowdies, supposed by the "sweet brogue," to be mostly Irish and Germans, quarrelled among themselves, and several blows were struck. Great "noise and confusion" ensued, and the quiet of the neighborhood was disturbed. If our officers would only look after the infamous establishment where they got their liquor; and institute a proper course of attention to it, the neighborhood might soon be relieved of such a nuisance for the future. Let them see to it.

☞ It was our misfortune to see a man on Sunday the 5th inst., brutalized by intoxicating liquors, staggering from one side of the pavement to the other, in front of the First Presbyterian Church. Several ladies and children were compelled to leave the pavement to avoid coming into collision with the poor creature. Of course a law that shall terminate such outrages by abolishing the murderous grocery system would restrain civil liberty, and meet with decided opposition at the hands of our free people. Hurra! for young America!

☞ We notice a new stone pavement in front of C. Garner's, of flag stone.—This is the first pave of the kind in the city.—*Locomotive.*

Cause why Mr. Garner has a stone pavement before any other person in the city: The whisky traffic pays better than any decent or honorable employment. But we doubt whether that pavement, broad as it is, is broad enough to hold the names of those who have died of the poison. the profits of which built it. Beautiful pavement that; but 'tis laid in human gore.

☞ A company of minstrels, under the direction of Mr. P. H. Seamon, will perform in this city next week.

We clip the above from the Locomotive. We hope our citizens will think of the many persons in the city who are in absolute want of the necessaries of life, before they bestow their money on a gang of strolling singers, remarkable for nothing so much as their impudence, and the absence of all the qualities that render human nature amiable. Thousands of dollars have been annually taken from our people by such cormorants, which might have been spent to much better profit in purchasing the means of mental improvement for themselves and children, or in dispensing the blessings of that charity which "never faileth." Shall another Winter witness the same folly?

Fill your Division Room.—Yes, Sons of Temperance, crowd your Division Rooms these long evenings. You have members enough, and if they would all turn out punctually to the meetings, each taking a warm heart with him, what ennobling counsels, what lofty resolves, what efficient action, would be the result.—*N. Y. Organ.*

Items of News.

☞ The New York Tribune of 20th inst., contains an article on the subject of building a Railroad from some point on the Mississippi river, to Sanfrancisco in California. It urges the great advantages to be derived by the United States from its construction, as the principal reason for its construction. Its practicability is regarded as settled; and its advantages as incalculable.

☞ The Normal and Model Schools of Toronto, Canada, were publically opened on Wednesday, the 24th ult. The buildings are spoken of as "large and commodious;" and are situated in the centre of eight acres of ground, designed for experimental purposes in Agriculture. It is to be regretted that the only obstacle seemingly now in the way of these excellent institutions, by which their complete success seems to be threatened, is religious bigotry and intolerance. "*The True Witness,*" the organ of the Roman Catholics in Montreal, "holds the following language on the subject:

"We demand separate schools for our children, or else that we be not compelled to pay school rates. * * * True, this principle must lead to the breaking up of State-Schoolism altogether, and the introduction of the voluntary principle, but this is part of what we desire to see effected; not until State-Schoolism is broken, and entirely abolished can education be truly free, or delivered from the degrading shackles which "Jack in office" and his masters have imposed upon it, and still seek to retain."

Delirium Tremens.

Not a week passes in which one or more fellow-creatures do not die from this terrible disease in this city. Some of these cases are of painful interest; yet they produce but little sensation in the public mind. Last week, James Lynch, an Irishman, while under its influence, jumped overboard from one of our steamboats, and was drowned. He leaves a wife and three helpless children, destitute of money, and in a strange land without friends.

If there were fifty-two cases a year of hydrophobia in Cincinnati, all the dogs in the city would be slain without the benefit of clergy. More than twice that number have fallen victims to the bite of a *serpent* which is nourished and protected in more than 2,000 houses, for the express purpose of biting all who can be seduced to within its reach. Shall this serpent be destroyed? *This is* the *Maine question.* Who would not infinitely rather a dear relative would die of hydrophobia, than of delirium tremens; yet whose dear friend is safe in a city where there are two thousand *vipers' nests?* You cannot cross two squares without meeting some bloated wretch, in whose veins the fatal vice is not already doing its work of death upon the physical and intellectual man. How long, Oh Lord! how long shall these things be endured?—*Cin. Organ.*

A Temperance Meeting.

Question by the President—"Who goes for the Maine Law?

"I, says George Mayence, for it destroys the old license."

"I, says James Baker, for it pours out the liquor."

"I, says Tim Mintren, for it protects all the children."

"I, says Tom Morehouse, for it empties the poorhouse."

"I, says Charles Wilson, for it clears out the prison."

"I, says Jack Naylor, for it covers the sailor."

"I, says John Bungay, for it gives a good Sunday."

"I, says John Barnard, for there'll ne'er more be a drunkard."

"Three cheers," said the President, "for the Maine Law—the vote is unanimous."

How it Operates.

Said Hon. Neal Dow: "In one street in Portland there were four 'salooons,' nearly side by side; two of them are now clothing-stores, one is a temperance grocery store, and one is a store for the sale of clocks, in all their variety; thus illustrating the truth, that as men cease to spend their money for rum, they will buy more and better clothes and food, and will have the means to make all purchases necessary to the comfort of themselves and families.—The operation of the Maine Law, in Maine, demonstrates the truth of the declarations of temperance men, that poverty, pauperism and crime, result almost exclusively from the traffic in strong drinks; and at the end of five years, under the steady enforcement of this law, extreme poverty will be wholly unknown in the State, and pauperism and crime will almost entirely disappear."

All covet, all lose.

Correspondence.

For the Temperance Chart.

Who can tell the Price?

"Eternal vigilence is said to be the price of liberty;" but who can tell the price of immortal souls that have been destroyed, directly and indirectly, through the agency and influence of the liquor traffic?—Who can tell the price of the groans and lamentations of the dying drunkard? Who can tell the price of the tears which have fallen from the mother's eye? Who can tell the amount of suffering which has been endured by innocent and helpless children? Who can tell the price of blasted hopes, of ruined character, of desolated homes, of wasted fortunes? Who can tell the costs of criminal prosecutions in this State for the last year, caused by the liquor traffic? Who can tell how many drunkards have been manufactured during the past year, and how many young men have formed intemperate habits during the same time? Who can tell how many drunkards have been KILLED in this State during the last year; how many *hearts* have been broken?

Citizens of Indiana, these are important questions—questions which should come home to you with great force and power. It is for you to decide, whether the *blood* and soul damning system of selling ruin, which has been so long under your *sanction* and *guardianship*, shall be continued or checked. Ye *sovereigns* of *Indiana*, are you willing to have your garments stained with the blood of drunkards still another year? or will you arise in your majesty and strength and wash away the stain? Do you not believe you are accountable to society, to your country, and to your God, for the manner in which you exert your influence? You will be held responsible if you do not put forth all your exertions *this winter*, for the purpose of obtaining a stringent and wholesome law, to stop the liquor traffic.

There are many persons who do not feel concerned about the cause of temperance, because they have no relations given to intemperate habits; yet they should remember that other persons have intimate and warm friends who are fast traveling to an infamous grave. And this thought should stimulate the indifferent to active vigilence in the great moral reform.

Let us muster our forces once more and go forth to do battle for the right, and endeavor to save our State from the desolations of rum! Let us have for our motto, "Eternal Vigilence," and our efforts will be effectual in sweeping from our midst the destroyer of human life. We verily believe that the day is not far distant when the melodious notes of Indiana's proud sons and daughters shall ascend up and mingle with the songs of those, who have already been redeemed from under the power and dominion of *Bacchus* in the eastern part of this great republic.

Indianapolis, Dec. 8. J. C. B.

Rum, the Parent of Crime.

A recent grand jury in New York made a presentment which is well calculated to make people think seriously on the policy of prohibiting the liquor traffic by law.—In their report, the following passage occurs:

"From the beginning to the end of the session, in every part of their duties, whether examining charges for crimes, or looking upon the physical and moral ruins at Bellevue Hospital, or those of Blackwell's Island, or upon the hundreds of little ones without a natural protector at Randall's Island—the Grand Inquest have had most powerfully impressed on their minds the conviction, that INTEMPERANCE *is the fruitful source of most of the crimes and miseries of our city.*"

This presentment is signed by fifteen of the jurors, including one liquor-seller. A protest against it was drawn up and signed by the other five, four of whom are liquor sellers, and the other a ship-builder, in which they assert that no further law is required by the Legislature to reach and correct the evil complained of. Of course, it is natural for these four men to stand up for their own business; and it is certainly gratifying to see one liquor-seller out of five on a grand jury, testifying to the fact that "intemperance is the fruitful source of most of the crimes and miseries of the city." He, above all other men, ought to know best.

As a further evidence of the manner in which Rum rules municipal as well as State politics, we quote the following startling statement from the presentment:

"And what are those who have charge of our municipal affairs doing in reference to this frightful evil? Let the following statement auswer:

"In April last, His Honor the Mayor issued an order requiring the different Captains of Police to ascertain and report the character of every place within their respective districts where intoxicating liquors were sold, and whether they were kept open for business on the Sabbath.

"This was with a view to furnish data for the aid and guidance of the Aldermen and Assistants, who were to sit in May as Commissioners of Excise. The reports of some of the Captains were full, while others seemed to have paid little or no attention to the requirement. Large numbers of places were designated in these reports as 'Disorderly,' 'Very Disorderly,' 'Very Bad,' 'Resort of Idle and Rowdy Boys,' 'Resort of Prostitutes and Thieves,' 'Very Disorderly, especially on Sundays, and frequent fightings,' 'Balls and Dancing on Sundays,' 'Low House of Prostitution,' 'Pits for Dog Fights,' 'Resort for Black and White Prostitutes,' 'Band of Music and Dancing on Sundays,' &c.

"These reports, which are still in the Mayor's office, were placed before the Aldermen and Assistants, when renewed licenses were asked for, and which, to the disgrace of these men and the shame of the city, were seldom refused.

"In one ward there were licensed under these circumstances, two described as 'Resort for Prostitutes,' six 'Resorts for Prostitutes and Thieves,' one 'Resort for Black and White Prostitutes,' one 'Resort for Black and White Thieves,' five 'Houses of Prostitution,' one 'Resort for Thieves and Loafers,' three 'Keeps Women.' In another ward were licensed 'Resort for Short Boys and Thieves,' 'Resort for Black Thieves,' &c. In another ward one was licensed reported 'Disorderly, sold liquor to the boy that died,' (a most shocking case, as the court will remember, although the man was not indicted for the crime,) together with fifteen others of the worst character. In another ward, the number of houses of the same general character, was truly appalling; and the same may be said, to a greater or less extent, of nearly every ward in the city. It is well known, too, that there are several hundred rum-shops open for business in our city on the Sabbath, contrary to express statute, and yet no notice is taken of the fact, unless it may be in the way of encouragement and approval.

"The Grand Inquest cannot learn that any licenses have been revoked in consequence of the frequent riots and bloodshed which have occurred in some of these dens. In one case, a Captain of Police made such a representation concerning one of the houses in his District, as to cause the Mayor to send for the Alderman and Assistant, and to insist that the license be revoked, and it was revoked; but within one week, the Commissioners, without the concurrence of the Mayor, rescinded the order, and the license was restored. The Commissioners of Excise derive their powers from a State law, and the Grand Inquest can think of nothing so likely to touch the moral sense of such men as for the Legislature so to amend the act as to make such a glaring and direful abuse of their trust as has just been described, and as was most fully proved, a felony, and punishable as such."

It is time, indeed, for grand juries to take the liquor business in hand, when such infamous revelations as the above are made from official records. Does anybody pretend to say that such a system can be "regulated," or that anything short of prohibition can reform the monstrous evil?—*Temperance Battery.*

The Late Slaves.

Mr. and Mrs. Lemmon have been bountifully paid for their slaves, which became free by being transferred by their owners from a Slave to a Free State. Our down town merchants have raised $5,240 to compensate them for two boys, two women, and four infants, which certainly is more than they would have brought in any slave mart in the world. The slaves are free, the Lemmons are at least $2,000 richer for their loss, and our jobbers who gave the money will probably get it all back in the increase of their Southern business—so it is a good job all around. So let us all rejoice that it is all over.

But these poor untaught, destitute women, and helpless children, let us try to do something for them. The money raised to pay for *them* has gone into the pockets of *others*. Though valued at $5,000, they are as poor as though adjudged worthless. A hard winter is before us, and they need clothes, shelter, and food. Who will help give them a lift on the highway of responsible and independent life?

Friends of the wronged and needy! we can promise you no earthly return of the money you may give to these poor women and children. Their kinsmen have no patronage to bestow, for though they produce nearly all the cotton, rice, tobacco, and sugar, made in this country, they have little or none of it to sell, and very little of the proceeds, save coarse clothes and the plainest food doled out to them by retail. But the God of the wretched and the fatherless looks down upon them with infinite regard, and they are very probably as precious in His eyes as so many Lemmons and Lemmon-aiders who live indolently and comfortably out of the sweat and toil of the ignorant and lowly. Who will give $10, or $5, or even $1, for the relief and sustenance of these poor people? We will begin the list with $20; but let no one be delicate about going higher, for we shall take no sort of offence at it, even though it be swelled to $50. Do let us try to raise them $500 to-day, so that they may have it for a Thanksgiving present to-morrow.—*New York Tribune, Nov. 24th.*

MEMORIAL.

ADOPTED BY THE

GRAND DIVISION OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE,

AND THE

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON TEMPERANCE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Indiana:

The undersigned Citizens of Indiana, believing that the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits, to be used as a beverage, is a great moral, social, and political evil, pray you to prohibit the same.

The Constitutionality of the Maine Liquor Law.

Chief Justice Taney said: "If any State deems the retail and internal traffic in ardent spirits injurious to its citizens, I see nothing in the constitution to prevent it from regulating and restraining the traffic, or from prohibiting it altogether."

Mr. Justice McLean said: "No person can introduce into a community malignant diseases, or anything which contaminates its morals, or endangers its safety."

Mr. Justice Catron said: "If the State has the power of restraint by licenses to any extent, she has the discretionary power to judge of its limit, and may go to the length of prohibiting sales altogether."

Mr. Justice Daniel said of imports that are "cleared of all control of the government:" "They are like all other property of the citizen, whether owned by the importer or his vendee, or may have been purchased by cargo, package, bale, piece, or yard, or by hogsheads, casks, or bottles." In answering the argument that the importer purchases the right to sell when he pays duties to the government, Mr. Justice Daniel continues to say: "No such right is purchased by the importer; he cannot purchase from the government that which it could not insure to him, a sale independently of the laws and policy of the State."

And Mr. Justice Grier said: "It is not necessary to array the appalling statistics of misery, pauperism, and crime, which have their origin in the use and abuse of ardent spirits. The police power, which is exclusively in the States, is alone competent to the correction of these great evils, and all measures of restraint or prohibition necessary to effect the purpose, are within the scope of that authority."

Thus all the Judges of the United States Supreme Court re-affirmed and corroborated the decisions of each subordinate State court, that the entire control of the sale of intoxicating drinks is within the legitimate province of the State Legislature. And this control is not limited to any mere regulations or partial restrictions, but extends to the entire prohibition, whenever the Legislature of any State thinks such legislation essential to public welfare.—*Exchange.*

The Prince of Criminals.

I am a criminal if I introduce into my neighborhood, anything which impairs the health of my fellow citizens.

Or if I do anything to corrupt the morals of society.

Or if I destroy the character or the life of a human being.

Or if I disturb the public peace.

Or if I take my neighbor's property without returning an equivalent for it.

Or if I invade the family circle, and weaken or destroy the relations of husband and wife, parent and child.

Or if I knowingly and wantonly expose my neighbor's house to the torch of an incendiary.

Or if I encourage licentiousness and debauchery.

Or if I nerve the arm of the highway robber.

Or if I sharpen the knife of the assassin.

If I am a liquor seller I do all of these things, and am therefore fairly entitled to the honorable appellation of the "*Prince of criminals.*"—*Organ of Temperonce Reform.*

Russian Market for Wives.

On Whitsuntide afternoon, there are to be seen in the summer gardens of St. Petersburgh, the daughters of the middle class, ranged in long rows, dressed in their best, and often bedecked in costly jewels. Matrimony is the object of the display.—Young bachelors walk up and down the line of damsels, critically inspecting them as they pass. Should their eye indicate that they have made a choice, a match-making friend of the young lady's steps out of the rear rank, joins the would-be wooer, informing him of the girl's circumstances, of her family, dowry, of her housewifery qualities, &c., and obtains from him similar information concerning himself. Should they come to an understanding, the match-maker conducts her candidate to the mother, who introduces him to her daughter, invites him to her house, and a wedding is the most usual result of the acquaintance thus commenced. Some Englishmen may smile at this fact, but the cynical will declare that it is in reality by no means peculiar to Russia.—*Ex. paper.*

A wise man begins in the end, a fool ends in the beginning.

Statistics.

We give below the statistics of the rum traffic in the city of Trenton. The estimates are believed to be very nearly correct, and present an array of facts of startling import.

They should be carefully considered by tax-payers, and indeed by all who feel an interest in the real welfare of the community.

Considering the vast amount of evil engendered by the business, and that it has no redeeming quality whatever; and considering also its tendency to increase and develop most fearfully its malignant and pestiferous influence, the longer it is undisturbed, we urge our readers to reflect whether it is not a solemn duty enjoined on those who love their fellow men, to labor for its speedy overthrow.

There are at present within the limits of the city of Trenton, 15 places where rum is sold by wholesale; 28 licensed groggeries; 79 unlicensed, selling porter, ale, and strong drinks secretly: making 122 places where inducements are held out for men and youth to become drunkards—a number greater than all the butchers, bakers, and grocers, in a population of nearly 12,000!

Including the families and attendants, it is a low estimate to put down five persons to each establishment. This would make the number engaged in and dependent upon this traffic, in this city, 610—more than are engaged in any other single branch of business.

To support these 122 families will require $300 each annually—making altogether the sum of $16,300 for the support of a class of persons who render no equivalent whatever to the community, but who are so many *leeches* fastened upon the actual *labor* and *industry* of the citizens. Is it any wonder that we occasionally complain of "hard times?"

The 15 wholesale establishments sell an average amount of $20 a day, making.....	$375 00
The 28 licensed groggeries retail an average amount of $15 a day, making.....	420 00
The 79 unlicensed groggeries retail an average amount of $5 a day, making.....	395 00
Which summed up, makes a day's operation in the rum traffic, in this city.....	$1190 00

$7,140 a week, not including Sunday, and $371,280 a year! This appears to be almost incredible, and yet a little investigation will show that the estimates are below the mark.

THE POWER OF ORGANIZATION.—Individual efforts, when brought to bear in an organization, produce wonderful effects, and is forcibly illustrated in the history of the Sons of Temperance. On the 29th of September, 1842, our Order was commenced with sixteen members. At the end of the first year, this number had swelled to 1,500; at the summing up of the second year to 4,000; third year to 17,000! fourth year to 40,000!! and fifth year to 125,000!!! and now for the year 1852, we roll up as contributing members 230,000. This is the result of association—of organized effort. Brother, what have you done to swell this vast ocean? Roll on—roll on the mighty ball!—*Southern Organ.*

WHAT A CURSE!—The Grand Jury of New York city, in a recent presentment, informs us that during the year 1851, the number of commitments to the city prison amounted to 21,792; and that of this number 19,453 were intemperate persons. We quote a single passage from this presentment: "Looking at the statistics of the city prison, for the year 1851, we find that the most frightful cause of crime is the prevalence of intemperance. Nine-tenths of the commitments for the year were of intemperate persons; and of the remaining tenth, we are assured on good authority, a large proportion can be traced to the same cause."

A GREAT FACT FOR TEETOTAL LECTURERS.—"We can prove," says Baron Liebig, "with mathematical certainty, that as much flour or meal as can lie on the point of a table-knife is more nutritious than five measures (about eight or ten quarts!) of the best Bavarian beer; that a person who is able daily to consume that amount of beer obtains from it in a whole year in the most favorable case, exactly the amount of nutritive constituents which is contained in a five pound loaf of bread, or three pounds of flesh."—*Letters on Chemistry.*

Angry men seldom want woe.

Choice Gems.

A young man negligent—an old man necessitous.

All fools are not knaves, but all knaves are fools.

All that's said in the parlor should not be heard in the hall.

An Atheist has got one point beyond the devils, for they believe and tremble.

An hypocrite pays tribute to God, only that he may impose upon men.

An intemperate patient makes a cruel doctor.

An obedient wife commands her husband.

As good do nothing as to no purpose.

As a wise child maketh a happy father, so a wise father maketh a happy child.

As you are never sure of an hour, never squander away a minute.

Adversity flattereth no man.

Ask thy purse what thou shouldst buy.

At the gate which suspicion enters, love goes out.

A prudent woman is in the same class of honor as a wise man.

A liar is a hector towards God, and a coward towards men.

A spare and simple diet contributes to the prolongation of life.

A solitary life has no charms for an ambitious mind.

All virtues are in agreement; all vices are at variance.

Avarice is always poor, but poor by her own fault.

A wise man makes all his passions subservient to his reason.

Anger begins with folly, and ends with repentance.

Circular.

A State Temperance Convention will be held in the city of Indianapolis on Wednesday the 12th day of January, 1853.

All the friends of this great Reform—all the foes of that liquid poison which is yet drowning the intellects, darkening the hopes, desolating the homes and destroying the souls of thousands, are invited to come.

Yours in hope and effort for a prohibitory law.

EDWARD R. AMES,
CALVIN FLETCHER,
W. HANNAMAN,
W. C. THOMPSON,
J. R. OSGOOD,
CLEMENT E. BABB,
State Central Committee.

Acknowledgments

Hon. G. P. Buell, our worthy Representative in the next Legislature, hands us 75 cents for the Chart for one year.

Mr. T. B. Wilson, Kenawa, Ky., by the hand of Bro. D. B. Culley, hands us 75 cents for the Chart.

Mr. John Ford, by the hand of Mr. Donovan, hands us 75 cents for the Chart, for the use of his establishment under the "Wright House." *We hope he will place it in the hands of each of his customers, and request him to read it before he suffers him to drink any of his poisonous liquids.* This would, perhaps, lessen his gains, but he will sleep better after doing so.

Mr. Donovan hands us 25 cents for his son at Indianapolis.

DIED, on the 26th of November, 1852, at the residence of her Father, in Crown Point, Ind., MARIA L. BRAGG, in the 18th year of her age. She was a member of the Baptist Church in this place—united herself last winter. As parents, brothers, and sisterss, we mourn her loss, but we sorrow not, as those that have no hope; we trust she still lives in the land of the blest.

Her funeral was attended by a large circle of weeping friends; and a sermon was preached by the Rev. F. L. Hunt, from Hosea, 13: 14.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

WE are still prepared to print Constitution and By-Laws, where the alterations are few from the copy recommended by the Grand Division, at the following rates:

100 copies, (or less)....	$5 00
200 "	8 00
300 "	10 00

We will pay the postage on all ordered from us.

☞ All orders accompanied by the cash, will be promptly attended to.

Address, JOHN H. OHR,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00. Books, $2 00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. Woodward, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind., free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20 00.

To be directed to the G W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

J. H. OHR, G. W. R.

Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys of ——, believing the Order of Cadets of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Section of the State of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called the —— Section, No ——, Cadets of Temperance, of the State of Indiana, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Section, and also those of the acting Head of the Order.

Enclosed is the fee for Charter, R. B.'s and officers' cards, $5 00.

It must also be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not; if they are, of what Section. The application to be directed to the Grand Secretary, free of postage.

It must also be certified by a W. P. or P. W. P., that the W. Patron elect is a Son of Temperance in good standing.

Address (post paid) HENRY OHR, G. S., C. of T., Indianapolis, Indiana.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the —— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00.

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

Address (post paid,) Mrs. Eliza Richmond, G. S. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

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No. 2. Temperance, Hall, Indianapolis,
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aug 11 25 Park Row, New York.

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PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

Engraved (by permission) from Stuart's only original portrait in the Athenæum, Boston.

THIS superb picture, Engraved under the superintendence of THOMAS SULLY, Esq, the eminent and highly gifted artist, is the only correct likeness of Washington ever published. It has been characterised as the greatest work of art ever produced in this country. As to its fidelity, we refer to the letters of the adopted son of Washington, GEORGE WASHINGTON PARK CUSTIS, who says, "it is a faithful representation of the celebrated original," and to CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY of the Supreme Court of the United States, who says, "As a work of art its excellence and beauty must strike every one who sees it: and it is no less happy in its likeness to the Father of his country. It was my good fortune to have seen him in the days of my boyhood, and his whole apearance is yet strongly impressed on my memory The portrait you have issued appears to me to be an *exact likeness*, representing perfectly the expression as well as the form and features of the face." And says SENATOR CASS, *it is a life-like representation of the great original.* PRESIDENT FILLMORE says, "the work appears to me to have been admirably executed and *eminently* worthy of the patronage of the public." Says MARCHANT the eminent portrait painter, and the pupil of Stuart, "your print to my mind is more remarkable than any other I have seen, for presenting the *whole* individuality of the original portrait, together with the noble and dignified repose of air and manner, which all who ever saw him considered a marked characteristic of the illustrious man it commemmorates."

For the great merits of this picture we would refer every lover of Washington to the portrait itself, to be seen at the office of this paper, and to the letters of the following Artists, Statesmen, Jurists and Scholars accompanying it.

ARTISTS.—Marchant and Elliott of New York; Neagle, Rothermel, and Lambdin of Philadelphia; Chester Harding of Boston; Charles Fraser, of Charleston, S. C; and to the adopted son of Washington, Hon. Geo. W P. Custis, himself an artist. STATESMEN.—His Excellency Millard Fillmore, Major Gen. Winfield Scott, Hon. George M. Dallas, Hon. William R. King, Hon. Daniel Webster, Hon Lynn Boyd, Hon. Lewis Cass, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Hon. John P Kennedy, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, LL. D JURISTS—Hon. Roger B. Taney, Hon. John Duer, Hon John McLean, Hon. Rufus Choate. SCHOLARS.—Charles Folsom, Esq. the well known Librarian of the Boston Atheneum, who says, "I would rather own it than any painted copy I have ever seen;" E. P. Whipple, Richard Hildreth, Hon. Edward Everett, LL. D., Jared Sparks, LL. D., Wm. H. Prescott, LL. D., Washington Irving, Ralph W. Emerson, Esq, Prof. T. C. Upham, J. T. Headley, Fitz Green Halleck, H. W. Longfellow, Wm. Gilmore Simms; and FROM EUROPE, Lord Talfourd, T. B. Macauley, Sir Archibald Alison, Lord Mayor of London, &c., &c. THE PRESS, throughout the entire Union, have with one voice proclaimed the merits of this suberb engraving.

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aug 11–1y

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To Cure a Cold, with Headache and Soreness of the Body, take the Cherry Pectoral on going to bed, and wrap up warm, to sweat during the night.

For a Cold and Cough, take it morning, noon, and evening, according to directions on the bottle, and the difficulty will soon be removed. None will long suffer from this trouble when they find it can be so readily cured. Persons afflicted with a seated cough, which breaks them of their rest at night, will find, by taking the Cherry Pectoral on going to bed, they may be sure of sound, unbroken sleep, and consequently refreshing rest. Great relief from suffering, and an ultimate cure, is afforded to thousands who are thus afflicted, by this invaluable remedy.

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J. W. GORDON, M. D., EDITOR.] ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA. [JOHN H. OHR, PRINTER.

VOL. II. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1852. NO. 26.

THE TEMPERANCE CHART,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE GRAND DIVISION, S. of T. OF INDIANA.

Edited by J. W. Gordon, M. D.

To whom all Communications and Subscriptions must be addressed, post paid.

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☞ The circumstances which induced the writer of the following most touching and thrilling lines are as follows: A young lady was in the habit of writing for the *Philadelphia Ledger* on the subject of temperance. Her writing was so full of pathos, and evinced such deep emotion of soul, that a friend of hers accused her of being a maniac on the subject of temperance, whereupon she wrote the following lines:

Go feel what I have felt,
Go bear what I have borne,
Sink 'neath the blow a father dealt,
And the cold world's proud scorn;
Then suffer on from year to year,
Thy sole relief the scorching tear.

Go, kneel as I have knelt,
Implore, beseech and pray:
Strive the besotted heart to melt,
The downward course to stay,
Be dashed with bitter curse aside,
Your prayers burlesqued, your tears defied.

Go weep as I have wept
O'er a loved father's fall,
See every promised blessing swept,
Youth's sweetness turned to gall,
Life's fading flowers strewed all the way,
That brought me up to woman's day.

Go see what I have seen,
Behold the strong man bowed,
With gnashing teeth—lips bathed in blood,
And cold and livid brows;
Go catch his withering glance, and see
There mirrored, his soul's misery.

Go to thy mother's side,
And her crushed bosom cheer,
Thy own deep anguish hide,
Wipe from her cheek the bitter tear,
Mark her worn frame and withered brow,
The gray that streaks her dark hair now;
With fading frame and trembling limb,
And trace the ruin back to him,
Whose plighted faith, in early youth,
Promis'd eternal love and truth,
But who, forsworn, hath yielded up
That promise to the cursed cup;
And let her down, through love and light,
And all that made her prospects bright;
And chained her there, 'mid want and strife
The lowly thing a *drunkard's wife;*
And stamp'd on childhood's brow so mild,
That withering blight, the *drunkard's child!*

Go hear, and feel, and see, and know,
All that my soul hath felt and known;
Then look upon the wine cup's glow,
See if its beauty can atone;
Think of its flavor you will try,
When all proclaim, 'tis drink and die!

Tell me I hate the bowl,
Hate is a feeble word;
I loath, abhor,—my very soul
With strong disgust is stirr'd
When I see, or hear, or tell,
Of the dark *beverage of hell!*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Woman, Behold thy Son!

BY MRS. H. E. B. STOWE.

The golden rays of a summer afternoon were streaming through the windows of a private apartment where everything was the picture of orderly repose. Gentle and noiselessly it glides, gilding the glossy old chairs polished by years of care, fluttering with flickering gleam on the book-cases by the fire and antique China vases on the mantle, and even coquetting with sparkles of fanciful gayety over the face of the perpendicular sombre old clock, which though at times almost coaxed to the verge of a smile, still continued its inevitable tick as for a century before.

On the hearth lay outstretched a graat lazy-looking Maltese cat, evidently enjoying the golden beams that fell upon his sober sides, and sleepily opening and shutting his great green eyes, as if lost in luxuriant contemplation.

But the most characteristic figure in the whole picture, was that of an aged woman, who sat quietly rocking to and fro in a great chair, by the side of a large round table covered with books. There was a quiet beauty in that placid face—that silvery hair brushed neatly under the snowy border of the cap. Every line in that furrowed face told some tale of sorrow long assuaged and passions hushed to rest; as on the calm ocean shore the golden-furrowed sand show traces of storms and fluctuations long past.

On the round green-covered table beside her, lay the quiet companion of her age, the large Bible, whose pages, like the gates of the celestial city, were not shut all day, a few old standard books, and the pleasant rippling knitting, whose dreamy, irresponsible monotony is the best of music.

A fair girlish form was seated by the table; the dress bonnet had fallen back on her shoulders, the soft cheeks were suffused and earnest, the long lashes and veiled eyes were eloquent of subdued feelings as she read aloud from the letter in her hand. It was from "our Harry," a name to both of them comprising all that was dear and valued on earth, for he was "the only son of his mother, and she was a widow," yet he had not been always an only one; flower after flower on the tree of her life had bloomed and died, and gradually as waters cut off from many channels, the streams of love had concentrated in this last and only one.

And in truth Harry Sargeant was all that a mother might desire or be proud of. Generous, high-minded, witty, and talented, and with a strong and noble physical development, he seemed born to command the love of a woman. The only trouble with him was, in common parlance, that he was too clever a fellow; he was too impressible, too versatile, too attractive, and too much in demand for his own good.—He always drew company about him as honey does flies, and was indispensable everywhere and to everybody; and it needs a steady head and firm nerves for such a one to escape ruin.

Harry's course in college, though brilliant in scholarship, had been critical and perilous. He was a decided favorite with the faculty and students, yet it required a great deal of hard working and adroit management on the part of his instructors to bring him through without any infringement of college laws and proprieties; not that he ever meant the least harm in his life, but that some extra generous impulse, some Quixotic generosity, was always tumbling him neck and heels into somebody's scrapes, and making him part and parcel in every piece of mischief that was going on.

With all this premised, there is no need to say that Harry was an especial favorite with the ladies; in truth, it was a confessed fact among his acquaintances, that whereas dozens of credible, respectable, well-to-do young men, might besiege female hearts with all proper formality, waiting at the gates, and watching at the posts of the doors in vain, yet before *him* all gates and passages seemed to fly open of their own accord; nevertheless there was in his native village one quiet maiden, who only held in her hand the key that could unlock his heart in return, and carried silently in her heart the spell that could fetter that brilliant, restless spirit; and she it was of the thoughtful brow and down-cast eyes, whom we saw in our picture bending over the letter with his mother.

That mother Harry loved to idolatry.—She was in his mind an impersonification of all that was lovely in womanhood, hallowed and sainted by age, by wisdom, by sorrow, and his love for her was a beautiful union of protective tenderness with veneration, and to his Ellen it seemed the best and most sacred evidence of the nobleness of his nature, and the worth of the heart which he had pledged to her.

Nevertheless, there was danger overhanging the heads of the three—a little cloud, not bigger than a man's hand, rising in the horizon of their hopes, yet destined to burst upon them dark and dreadful in a future day.

In those scenes of college where Harry had been so indispensable, the bright poetic wine cup had freely circulated, and often amid the flush of conversation and the general excitement of the hour, he had drank freer and deeper than was best.—He said, it is true, that he cared nothing for it, that it never affected him, and all of those things that young men always say, when the cup of Circe is beginning its work with them. Friends were annoyed, became anxious, remonstrated, but he laughed at their fears, and insisted on knowing himself best. At last, with a sudden start and shiver of his moral nature, he awoke to a dreadful perception of his danger, and resolved on decided and determinate resistance.

During this period he came to Cincinnati to establish himself in business, and as at this time the temperance reformation was in the full tide of success there, he found everything to strengthen his resolution; temperance meetings and speeches were all the mode; young men of the first standing were its patrons and supporters; wine was quite in the vocative, and seemed really in danger of being voted out of society. In such a state of affairs, to seize a temperance pledge and keep it, became an easy thing; tempation was scarce presented or felt—he was offered the glass in no circle, met its attraction nowhere, and flattered himself that he had escaped so great danger so easily and so completely.

His usual fortune of social popularity following him, and his visiting circle became full as large and importunate as a young man, with anything else to do, need desire. He was diligent in his application to business, began to be mentioned with approbation by the magnates as a rising young man, and had prospects daily nearing of competence and home, and all that man desires: visions, alas! never to be realized.

For, after awhile, the tide that had risen so high began perceptibly to decline. Men that had made eloquent speeches on temperance had other things to look to; fastidious persons thought that matters had been carried too far, and ladies declared that it was old and threadbare, and getting to be cant and stuff, and the ever ready wine-cup was gliding back into many a circle, as if on sober second thoughts the community was convinced that it was unjustly belied.

There is no point in the history of reform, either in communities or individuals, so dangerous as that where danger seems entirely past. As long as a man thinks his health failing, he watches, he diets, and will undergo the most heroic self-denial; but let him once set himself down as cured, and how readily does he fall back into one self-indulgent habit after another, all tending to ruin everything that he has done before.

So in communities. Let intemperance rage, and young men go to ruin by dozens, and the very evil inspires the remedy; but when the trumpet has been sounded, and the battle set in array, the victory only said and sung in speeches and newspaper paragraphs, in temperance odes and processions, then comes the return wave—people cry enough, the community, vastly satisfied, lies down to sleep on its laurels, and then comes the hour of danger.

But let not the man who has once been swept down the hill of intemperate excitement almost to the verge of ruin, dream of any security for him. He is like one who has awakened in the rapids of the Niagara, and with straining oar and mild prayers to heaven, forced his boat upward into smoother water, where the drift of the current seems to cease, and the banks smile, and all looks beautiful, and weary from rowing, lays by his oars to rest and dream; he knows not that under that smooth water still glides a current, that, while he dreams, is imperceptibly but surely hurrying him back whence there is no return.

Harry was just in this perilous point; he viewed danger as long past, his self-confidence was fully restored, and in his security he began to neglect those lighter outworks of caution which he must still guard who does not mean at last to surrender the citadel.

PART II.

"Now, girls and boys," said Mrs. G. to her sons and daughters, who were sitting around a centre-table covered with notes of invitation, and all the et-ceteras of a party, "what shall we have on Friday night? Tea, coffee, lemonade?—wine, of course not."

"And why not, mamma?" said the young ladies; "the people are beginning to have it; they had wine at Mrs. A.'s and Mrs. M.'s."

"Well, your papa thinks it won't do; the boys are members of the Temperance Society, and I don't think, girls, it will do myself."

There are a good many persons, by-the-bye, who always view moral questions in this style of phraseology; not what is right, but what will "do."

The girls made an appropriate reply to this view of the subject, by showing that Mrs. A. and Mrs. B. had done the thing, and nobody seemed to make any talk.

The boys, who thus far in the conversation had been thoughtfully rapping their boots with their canes, now interposed, and said that they would rather not have wine, if it wouldn't look shabby.

"But it will look shabby!" said Miss Fanny. "Lemons, you know, are scarce to be got for any price, and as for lemonade made of syrup, it's positively detestable and vulgar. It tastes just like cream tartar and spirits of turpentine."

"For my part, said Emma, "I never did see the harm of wine, even when people were making the most fuss about it; to be sure, rum and brandy and all that, are bad, but wine—"

"And so convenient to get!" said Fanny; "and no decent young man ever gets drunk at parties—so it can't do harm; besides one must have something, and as I said, it will look shabby not to have it."

Now there is no imputation that young men are so much afraid of, especially from the lips of young ladies, as that of shabbiness, and as it happened in this case as in most others, that the young ladies were the most efficient talkers, the question was finally carried on their side.

Mrs. G. was a motherly woman, just the one fitted to inspire young men with confidence and that home feeling which all men desire to find somewhere. Her house was a free and easy ground, social for most of her acquaintance, and Harry was a favorite domesticated visitor.

During the temperance reform, fathers and mothers had given it their open and decided support, and Mrs. G., always enlisted for any good movement, sympathized warmly in their endeavors. The great fault was that too-often incident in the gentleness of woman, a want of self-reliant principle. Her virtue was too much the result of mere sympathy, too little of her own conviction. Hence, when those she loved grew cold towards a good cause, they found no sustaining power in her.—Notwithstanding, she was a woman that always acquired great influence over young men, and Harry had loved and revered her with something of the same sentiment that he cherished towards his mother.

It was the most brilliant party of the season. Everything was got up in faultless taste, and Mrs. G. was in the very spirit of it. The girls were looking beautifully, the rooms were splendid, there was enough and not too much of light and warmth, and everybody was doing their best to please and be cheerful. Harry was more brilliant than usual, and in fact he outdid himself. Wit and wine were the spirit of the hour.

"Just taste this tokay!" said one of the sisters to him; "it has been sent to us from Europe, and it is said to be a genuine article."

"You know I am not in that line," said Harry, laughing and coloring.

"Why not?" said another young lady, taking a glass.

"Oh, the Temperance pledge, you know; I am one of the pillars of the Order—a very apostle; it will never do for me."

"Pshaw! those temperance pledges are like the proverb, 'something musty,'" said a gay girl.

"Well, but you said you had a headache the beginning of the evening, and you really look pale; you certainly need it as a medicine," said Fanny. "I'll leave it to mamma," and she turned to Mrs. G., who stood gaily entertaining a group of young people.

"Nothing more likely," replied she, gaily; "I think, Harry, you look pale; a glass of wine will do you good."

Had Mrs. G. known all of Harry's past history and temptations, and had she not been in just the inconsiderate state that very good ladies get into at a party, she would sooner have sacrificed her right hand than to have thrown this observation into the scales, but she did, and they turned the balance for him.

"You shall be my doctor," he said, as laughing and coloring he drank the glass, and where was the harm? One glass of wine kills nobody, and yet if a man falls, and knows that in that glass of wine he sacrifices principles and conscience, every drop may be poison to the soul and body.

Harry felt at the time that a great internal barrier had been removed, nor was that glass the only one that evening; another and another and another followed; his spirits rose with the wild and feverish gayety incident to his excitable temperament, and what had been begun in the society of the ladies was completed at night in the gentlemen's saloon.

Nobody ever knew that one party had undone this young man, and yet so it was. From that night, his struggle of moral resistance was fatally impaired—not that he yielded at once and without desperate efforts and struggles, but gradually each struggle grew weaker, each reform shorter, each resolution more inefficient; yet at the close of the evening, all those friends, mother, brother and sister, flattered themselves that everything had gone on so well, that the next week Mrs. H. thought it would do to give wine at a party, because Mrs. G. had done it last week, and no harm had come from it.

In about a year after, the G.'s began to notice and lament the habits of their young friend, and all unconsciously to wonder how such a fine young man should be led astray. Harry was of a desperate and decided nature; his affections and his moral sense waged a fierce war with the terrible tyrant. The madness had possessed him, and when at last all hope had died out, he determined to avoid the anguish and shame of a drunkard's life, by a suicide's death.

Then came to the trembling, heart-stricken mother and beloved one, a wild, incoherent letter of farewell, and he disappeared from amongst the living.

* * * * * *

In the same quiet parlor, where the sunshine still streams through flickering leaves, it now rested on the polished sides and glittering plate of a coffin; there at last is the weary at rest. The soft, shining grey hair was still gleaming as before, but deep furrows on the worn cheek, and a weary, heavy languor hanging over the pale, peaceful face, told that those grey hairs had been brought down in sorrow to the grave. Sadder still was the story on the cloudless cheek and lips of the young creature bending in quiet despair over her. Poor Ellen! her life's thread, woven with those beloved ones, was broken.

* * * * * *

And may not all this happen? nay, does it not happen to young men amongst us every day, and do they not lead in a thousand ways to sorrows like these?

And is there not a responsibility on all, that say they ought to be the guardians of the safety and purity of the other sex, to avoid setting before them the temptation to which so often and so fatally manhood has yielded. What is a paltry consideration of fashion, compared to the safety of sons, brothers, and husbands?

The greatest fault of woman is slavery to custom, and yet who but woman makes custom? Are not all the usages and fashions of polite society more her work than man's? And let every mother and sister think of the mothers and sisters of those who come within the range of their influence, and say to themselves when in thoughtlessness, as they discuss questions affecting their interests, "behold thy brother!" behold thy son!"—*Cin. Gazette.*

ELOQUENT WORDS.—Twenty-six years ago Mr. Webster uttered the following words in Faneuil Hall, in relation to the death of Adams and Jefferson. How applicable to his own case! Nothing more eloquent can be found in the English language:

"A superior and commanding human intellect, a truly great man, when heaven vouchsafes so rare a gift, is not a temporary flame burning bright for a while, and then expiring, giving place to returning darkness. It is rather a spark of fervent heat, as well as radiant light, with power to enkindle the common mass of human mind, *so that when it glimmers in its own decay, and finally goes out in death, no night follows, but it leaves the world all light, all on fire, from the potent contact of its own spirit.*"

STATE LIBRARY INDIANA

TEMPERANCE CHART.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 22, 1852.

☞ We have received a communication from the Grand Worthy Patriarch, which shall appear in the next issue.

☞ We have received a number of communications, which the crowded state of our columns will not permit us to publish. Some, indeed, are too long, and contain too little that has not been said before.—We hope those who write for the Chart will study condensation, as otherwise they will shut themselves out of our columns. We have more respect for the public than to presume upon its patience so far as to give it again and again what every orator Ringle-tub has been repeating for the last twenty years. The substance of what has been said to us in the communications referred to, is, that in different parts of the State, *the temperance cause is doing very well, and is, as we have long been informed and believed, an excellent cause.* We have thus taken the trouble to condense some twenty pages of *foolscap* sent to us from different quarters; and feel assured that our readers will be obliged to us for the information.

☞ We have received several very urgent requests to send the Chart on the old terms. To do this, however, we have no authority whatever, unless we choose to become responsible to the Grand Division for twenty-five cents on each copy thus sent to subscribers. We have now a dollar and a half sent from two places, by men who must have known the decision of the Grand Division before they advanced their money. The cash awaits their order.

The following, which we received from a brother at Oakland, contains the philosophy of the low rate system:

"You ought to send on the Chart to the subscribers at this office at the club rates. The brethren are poor, but will pay when they get their produce to market. They are laboring manfully for the cause of temperance, and you should lend them the aid of the Chart. So send it on; you nor the Grand Division will lose anything in so doing; they are much mortified at the manner they have been treated."

We hope our brethren will remember that the Chart, at seventy-five cents, does not more than clear expenses; and surely no man can desire to read at the cost of other people. To the brethren who are "*laboring manfully in the cause of Temperance,*" we say, work on!—it is both the duty and pleasure of every good citizen to labor in so good a cause. But we cannot see how it follows from that, that the only Temperance Organ in the State should starve to death! We hope the brethren will think that it costs money to publish a paper, and not withhold the "material aid" because it was found necessary to increase the price in order to sustain the enterprise.

To all who subscribed before the change, the Chart will be sent until the expiration of their time, at the old rates.

Lectures to Young Men.

The Rev. Mr. Maxwell, of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, opened a course of lectures to young men, on the evening of the 12th inst. There was quite a large attendance, although, so far as we are informed, there had been no previous announcement of his design through the press. There were not, however, so many of that class to whom the course is more specially designed to be addressed, as we would have been pleased to see present. We hope that our young people will not fail hereafter to avail themselves of this means of improvement, so innocent, delightful, rational, and important. It is cheaper and better than hundreds of others upon which time and money are expended without thought and without stint. Only think of the money wasted, the time lost, good habits perverted and evil ones contracted, every winter in this city, by attending on such disgraceful humbugs as the "*Madame Blanches,*" "Nigger Minstrels," "Fakirs," "learned pigs," and "fat babies," that turn our heads up-side-down and drain us of our cash, at pleasure. We are sure, if our people will but give this subject a moment's reflection, they will hereafter treat these appeals to their gullibility as they ought to be treated, by letting them support themselves.

The next lecture of Mr. Maxwell's course will be delivered on the evening of the 26th inst., at the Chapel of his Church.

It is our intention to lay a synopsis of these lectures before our readers, from time to time. The synopsis of the first lecture will appear in our next.

☞ A young man named Henry Quinn, aged about 18 or 19 years, was killed in an affray near Taylorsville, Bartholomew county, on the 12th inst., by Henry Carter. The parties, with six or seven others, were under the influence of liquor, and quarreling. Carter used a knife, with which he killed Quinn. The liquor that caused the above act was obtained in Brown county. Carter had been arrested, and was awaiting his trial before Judge Lawton, at the time our correspondent wrote. —*Locomotive.*

By reference to the communication of "Rechab" in this week's Chart, it will be seen that this is the third man who has been murdered in Bartholomew county this winter, by whisky—should Carter be hanged, he will make the fourth; and the tax-payers of the county will foot the bill for this wholesale butchery. We have, also, received an account of two other murders by the groggery-keepers of Switzerland county, within the last few weeks. Tax-payers of Indiana, think of these things! Think of them, ye who claim to be philanthropists and Christians! Are any of you represented in the next Legislature by men who have stained their souls with blood of men in this way? Let it be the last time!

The Democratic Review, vs. The Maine Liquor Law.

The Democratic Review has seen proper to give the whole weight of its influence to the cause of dram-selling and drunkard making; and has thereby rendered it a part of the duty of every friend of a prohibitory law, to notice its reasons against such law. In the March number of the present year, it attacks the Maine Liquor Law, and indeed all who are engaged in the current Temperance Reform, with a degree of acrimony altogether unbecoming its position as a leading literary and political organ, From this article, it is plain, that its opposition to that law is due to no technical objection, but is aimed at its spirit and object. Regarding it in this light, we feel it to be our duty to notice the leading objections urged against a law prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

The first reason urged by the Review is couched in these words: "We condemn the principle involved in this measure, as regards its expediency." This condemnatory sentence is uttered without an accompanying reason, as though the editor was a man in authority, whose sentence of condemnation need only to be pronounced, to destroy its object. If our faith were stronger than, we are sorry to say, it is, in the source whence this sentence emanates, we might acquiesce in it, and yield the point in controversy. But while the evils of our present system are so enormous, so manifold, and so palpable, we shall hardly be satisfied with the *ipse dixit* of the Editor of the Review against any measure proposed in good faith for their abolition. The remote prospect, that, if the liquor traffic is abolished, our people will betake themselves to the use of Opium as its substitute, is not a sufficient argument to deter us from advocating the passage of a law that shall put an end to the evils of intemperance. We know not what must be his notions of expediency, who can deny the expediency of terminating by suitable legislation, the existence of a system which entails upon our country a greater amount of suffering, loss of life, commission of crime, and expenditure of money, than all other causes together. When all the ends of government are reversed; and suffering, not happiness; barbarism, not civilization; slavery, not liberty; shall become its avowed objects, the manifest propriety of this objection of the Review, will be admitted by all. Until then, however, we can not conceive that this doctrine will become popular save in the empire of him whose peculiar characteristic it is to be the "Father of lies," and "the enemy of all Righteousness." Not a citizen of that empire of darkness and crime, but that will chuckle-out, to hear the learned Editor of the Review, gravely defending a position so pregnant with advantages to them.

Again: "*We have, moreover, no faith in its final moral success.*" No wonder, indeed, that a man who denies the expediency of abolishing the liquor traffic in a government whose professed objects are, "*to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity,*"—should arrive at the conclusion, that the "final moral success," of a measure calculated to dry up effectually and forever the fountains of drunkenness is doubtful. It is in keeping with the foregoing objections, and well worthy of the far-sighted philosophy of its author. Grant, however, that its "ultimate moral success" were doubtful, what can we loose by the experiment. There is no doubt of the "immoral success" of our present system. We know that it gives rise to nine out of ten of our crimes; that more than seven out of ten of our paupers are created by it, that, but for it, our Coronors would seldom be called on to hold an inquest; that near a fourth of our Lunatics become so, through the means which it furnishes; and that a very large proportion of our idiots, is cast upon the world without mind, from the same cause. Need we speak of the hell of evil passions and practices which it has created, where, had it never existed, the virtues and the joys that make heaven an object of desire and delight to the pure good, would have reigned supreme. Away with your foolish cant about "*moral success!*" if you did not fear *that*, you are too dull to comprehend a reason.

But hear the Review further: "*We are constrained to declare unconstitutional the attempt thus to lay the iron hand of a gigantic governmental control upon the conscience and habits of a whole people.*" This is final. Who dare question the validity of this objection. It comes from a source high, indeed; but as it stands unsupported by a single reason, and as many of the most eminent Judges of the Federal and State Courts have given their opinions on the other side, we hope we shall not be deemed worthy of death for high treason, for daring to doubt or question its propriety. But really would it not sound just as sensible to hear a man talk of the unconstitutionality of our laws against murder, larceny, perjury, and other high crimes? Is it not exceedingly unjust and unconstitutional to lay the hand "of a gigantic governmental control on the conscience and habits of a whole" gang of murderers, robbers, and thieves? To this conclusion we are led, by the whole article of the Review, on the *Maine Law.* That we do not do the Editor injustice, let the following definitions of different species of liberty, found in the same article, testify.—Thus: "*Civil liberty is the constitutional* RIGHT TO DO WRONG;" the "liberty of the press is the power to publish wicked and pernicious docrines," and "the freedom of speech the power to speak them;" and so of the rest.

On the whole we can but regret that the world has laid so long in darkness. The fate of those, to whom the world has long looked up with reverence for its notions of civil liberty and constitutional law, is hard beyond measure. All their labor was thrown away, and the glory which it won for them is paled before that rising luminary of the age—the present Editor of the Democratic Review. Already the stars of a past night begin to grow dim. Let us see.—There's Paley, who must give place to clearer light. He had no more sense than to teach that—"*civil liberty is the not being restrained by any law, but what conduces in a greater degree to the public good.*" Who has not learned *now*, that it is "*the Right to do wrong.*" Let Blackstone hide his head and cease to proclaim, that "*Civil liberty is natural liberty so far restrained by human laws, as is necessary and expedient for the general advantage of the public.*" What a dolt! Why did he not know that "*civil liberty is the Right to do Wrong.*" Kent, too, was no wiser than others, and well deserves to be rebuked for his stupidity. After wasting a long life-time in study, he thought that "*civil liberty consisted in being protected and governed by laws made or assented to by the representatives of the people, and conducive to the general welfare;*" and never once dreamed, perhaps, that it was the "*Right to do Wrong.*" Thank fortune, the day has broke at last; and although we loose many of our night visions in its light, there is surely no evil-doer in the land that will not hail it with delight and gratitude, for to each it brings the promise of the fullest gratification of his passion for evil-doing. How the murderer and thief, the kidnapper and pirate, will rejoice when assured that every effort to shut them in prison, or hang them for their practices, will hereafter be regarded by the Democratic Review, as an infraction of his civil liberty—"his right to do wrong." What miserable monuments of ignorant and dark ages, are our jails, our penitentiaries, our court-houses, and even our laws. But we are too fast. Our laws are necessary in order to enable us to understand when we are exercising the rights secured to us by civil liberty,—in other words, when we are doing *wrong*, since in *that* consists our *rights.*

But the subject is too grave for ridicule, and we turn from it. It is surely not the least wonderful circumstance connected with this attack on the cause of Temperance, that such a man as its author should have found his way into a position so importrnt to the public, as that which has enabled him to bring reproach upon the once excellent Review which he conducts so badly. Like the fly in the amber, we find nothing wonderful either in the *gentleman* or his *position;* but it *is* a matter of wonder how he got into that position. In his proper place he would be well enough, but where he is, he appears to great disadvantage.

We always regret to see a man who knows nothing of liberty, throwing up his hat at the mention of its name; for we feel assured that such an one is ever ready to become an instrument in the hands of the first ambitious leader who may ask his aid in overthrowing the rational liberty we enjoy. But for him we feel pity also; for his ignorance is an excuse for his folly. We, however, detest him who, knowing better, would teach men to look downward to the brute creation for their notions of liberty. There can be no safety so long as such counsels are followed. Let men cease to grow frantic at the name, and rest contented with the possession of true liberty, where it is enjoyed; and, where it is not yet possessed, guided by the steady sober lights of experience, let them seek it, and it will be found of them.

Local Items.

Social Order.

The Social Order of Temperance has been re-organized, and has instituted a plan of operations for the winter. The first meeting of its appointment was held in the basement of Wesley Chapel on last Wednesday evening, and was ably addressed by the Rev. B. F. Crary, who held up the wickedness of the whisky traffic in all its forms, in the strong light of truth. The necessity of right voting, as well as right thinking and speaking, was powerfully insisted on.

There was not a large attendance; but we hope, now that the ice is broken, that a more general attendance will be had at every subsequent appointment. The next meeting will be held on this (Wednesday) evening, at 7 o'clock, in the lecture room of the Fourth Presbyterian Church. Let all the friends of Temperance be present, to give their countenance and aid to this great cause.

The "Coffee Society" met as usual, on Sunday evening a week ago, at old Butsch's, and, as usual, had a fight for the entertainment of the company. These fights take place, we are told, under the special patronage of the lady (?) members. They are next thing to Spanish bull-fights.

Cast no dirt into the well that hath given you water.

Cast not the helve after the hatchet.

Items of News.

A great fire occurred at Sacramento, in California, in which 2,500 houses were burned down, and $10,000,000 worth of property destroyed. A number of lives were lost.

The steamer "City of Pittsburgh" was burned at Valparaiso, on her passage to California, a short time since. The passengers, 160 in number, were left without anything but the clothes they were wearing.

It appears from recent observation, that over three thousand slaves have been landed in different parts of Cuba, direct from Africa, in the last few months. Thus, in direct violation of the laws of the civilized world, is a piratical and inhuman traffic still kept up. We are glad to learn that the British Government has already taken steps to put an end to such cruelty. We hope she may be successful.

The Maine Liquor Law has become the law of Vermont. This fact, we are sure, will waken emotions of delight in the hearts of all friends of humanity everywhere.—In the Eastern States, it has been hailed as the precursor of the ultimate and complete triumph of the temperance cause.

The tone of the Austrian Government Press is said to be quite friendly to Louis Napoleon, and the re-establishment of the Empire.

The Caffir war still rages in South Africa.

The French Empire is re-established, and Louis Napoleon Bonaparte is Emperor, under the title of Napoleon III, with power to regulate the succession, in case he have no direct and legitimate descendants, in which case the dignity is hereditary. So ends the farce of French Republicanism, even in name.

Power of Individuals.

Mr. Gilfillan, in his book on the Bards of the Bible, has the following beautiful thought on the power of individuals when engaged in behalf of Truth. We commend it to the serious consideration of the young men of our State, whom the seductive blandishments of popular favor may tempt with the mean and filthy bribe of present preferment, to depart from the path that leads to true greatness and enduring renown. Whenever the cause of the Right promises least, and that of the Wrong threatens most, to triumph, we recommend the thought here set forth to all as a cure for despondency—a talisman against the spell of temptation:

"We have here a striking proof of the power which units, when placed on the right side—that of God and truth—usually exert over the masses of men. As the figure one is to cyphers, few or many, which range after it, so is the hero, the saint, the poet, the prophet, and the sage, to their species. One man enters, thirty-four years ago, the Western Metropolis of Scotland; sits quietly down in a plain house, in the northwest suburb, and writes sermons, which speedily change his pulpit into a battery, and memorize every Sabbath by a moral thunderstorm. Private as pestilence, comes another, five years later, into London, and his wild cry, lonely, at first, as that of John's in the desert, at last startles the press, the parliament, the court, the country without, the throne within, and it is felt that the one man has conquered the two millions. Nay, was there not, two thousand years ago, from an obscure mount in Galilee, heard a voice, saying, 'Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven;' and has not that voice, though clouded by opposition, choked in blood, crushed under the gravestone, at length commanded the attention, if not yet the obedience of the world? Let no one say in despair, 'I am but one;' in his unity, as in the unity of a sword, lies his might—if his metal be true, his singleness is strength—he may be multiplied, indeed, but he cannot be divided. Minorities, and minorities of one, generally do the real work of mankind."

Humiliating Thought.—A few friends will go and bury us; affection will rear a stone and plant a few flowers over our grave; in a brief period the little hillock will be smoothed down, and the stone will fall, and neither friend nor stranger will be concerned to ask which one of the forgotten millions was buried there. Every vestige we have ever lived upon the earth will have vanished away. All the little memorials of our remembrance—the locks of hair encased in gold, or the portrait that hung in our dwelling—will have ceased to have the slightest interest to any living being.

Correspondence.

For the Temperance Chart.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 10, 1852.

BROTHER EDITOR:—In order that your readers may be posted up in regard to temperance in this section, I send you the following items for publication. Columbus was once considered beyond the pale of temperance hope, but in the last six years the laborers in the cause have wrought a mighty change.

Some two years ago, the Legislature passed a law prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors in the corporation, if, at the annual corporation election, the people should so vote. At the last election, the vote stood just two to one in favor of temperance. And I might further add, that at least three-fifths of the voters in Columbus would to-day lift up both hands for the "Maine law."

Our law, together with public sentiment, has driven all respectable men from the trffic, and although the "critter" is still sold here, yet it is done by men that respect not the laws of God or man, who keep their grog in closets and cellars, and deal it out to the pitiable inebriates who hover around these haunts of iniquity like buzzards around their carrion.

During the last three weeks they have killed, or, as the citizens here say, *murdered* two of their customers. One got drunk, ran on the railroad track, and was killed by the cars; he was not killed dead, but mangled so that in doctor bills and funeral expenses, he cost the county about $125. The other got drunk, and died in a ware-house, and had likewise to be buried at the expense of the county. Our citizens are awaking from their lethargy, and say these murder-shops must be closed.

Look out for a good delegation from here at your convention. We fully appreciate the importance of State conventions, and mean to be with you.

Yours, in L., P., and F., RECHAB.

For the Temperance Chart.

BELLEVILLE, Dec. 13, 1852.

BRO. GORDON:—As this is an important period in the history of the temperance reform, allow me, through the columns of the Chart, to suggest a plan to the Divisions of our State for circulating memorials for presentation at the coming session of our Legislature. Let us in the first place have one form of memorial. Let every Division appoint a committee on memorials, whose duty it shall be to canvass the township in which said Division is situated, and present a petition to every voter. Solicit him to sign his name. and lend his influence to the great reform; if he will not, put his name on an *Anti* list, with his objections. Let the Divisions pay said committee a reasonable sum for discharging this duty. Prepare these memorials, and bring them up to the State Temperance convention. In districts where there are no Divisions, will be found men who will co-operate in the work, so that a thorough canvass of the State may be expected.

Our efforts, together with the ladies who will petition, (for they always act well their part,) will form a petition worthy of presentation to the Legislature, and which will no doubt receive a careful consideration, and, we *way* hope, be the means of ridding our State of the dark cloud of intemperance, and our statutes of the black curse of *legalizing murder*.

Yours, L. MONTGOMERY.

From the Organ of Reform.

Capital Punishment--The Cause of Crime.

The heart of the philanthropic and the finer sensibilities of the moral and religious among our citizens, have been subjected within the last few days, to the trial, chagrin, mortification and humiliation, consequent upon the stern execution of the laws of our land upon one of our citizens who had, under the influence of that which "biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder," in a rash moment of drunken madness or frenzied desperation, goaded on by real or imaginary wrongs, committed an act for which he has dearly paid the dread penalty attached to the perpetration of homicide. On Friday last, Lecount, the murderer of Clinch, in accordance with the sentence of the Criminal Court of Hamilton county—in presence of a private and select party who always enjoy such scenes of human misery as among the rare luxuries of life—was hurried off to "that bourne whence no traveler returns," with all the weight of the accumulated crimes of forty years against God and man pressing heavily upon his soul.

While we mourn in sorrow for the unfortunate individual whose crime has thus been expiated at the altar of public justice, and have a tear to drop in view of the sad fate of the widow and orphan, whose reputations for the future must necessarily be spotted with the disgrace of the husband and father; yet, at the same time, under all the circumstances of the aggravated nature of the crime, we cannot but rejoi e that the laws have been faithfully executed. Whatever may be the various and conflicting opinions among our friends, as to the justice or necessity of capital punishment, all will concur in the sentiment, that it is essential to the peace, safety, harmony and good order of society, that all unite in an inflexible determination that the laws enacted by our chosen representatives shall be enforced to their utmost demands.

But let us ask, in the name of justice, of mercy, and of outraged humanity everywhere, whence comes the painful and melancholy necessity of the law thus violently taking away that which God alone hath given, and which He alone should take? Where shall we look to find the fountain whence springs such sad alternatives—such mournful legal tragedies, as has thus been enacted—in secret though it was—in our very midst? *Where?* Let the unfortunate victim himself, in his last will and testament, answer the question. In a clerical interview with the unfortunate man a few hours before the fatal drop, he is reported to have said: "WHAT CRIMES I HAVE EVER COMMITTED HAVE BEEN DONE UPON PASSIONATE IMPULSE, FIRED IN EVERY CASE BY RUM, THE DEVIL TO WHICH I OWE THE IGNOMINIOUS FATE WHICH NOW AWAITS ME."

A more withering rebuke, a more biting sarcasm, a stronger argument, a deeper condemnation, we consider ourselves incapable of making against the liquor-traffic and the fashionable indulgence of the intoxicating bowl, than is contained in these last and dying words of the culprit.

They afford an argument in favor of the enactment of a law by our Legislature during its present session, embodying the principles of the celebrated anti-liquor laws of the States of Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Territory—enactments righteous in their conception, just in their provisions, and thus far salutary in their operation. It is a legislation of which these States may justly be proud. These laws are their "crowns of glory and diadems of beauty;" and if those States are justly celebrated in the annals of our country for striking the first blow in the Revolution which resulted in the freedom of the colonies from the tyranny of the British king, how much more will they in all time to come be cherished and admired by all true friends of man, for thus striking the first blow in the great moral revolution which shall result in the freedom of all from the damning, soul-destroying effects of Intemperance!

The Maine Law must be *Ohio Law* before another year rolls round, or else public sentiment is most erroneously interpreted. It must be done—the People of the State, in their sovereign majesty, have willed it to be done. The decree has gone forth—the handwriting is upon the wall, in characters too legible to be misunderstood.—We reiterate, what we have heretofore so often asserted, that the only feasible, just, constitutional and proper remedy for the evils arising from Intemperance—the only efficient means of beating back the overwhelming avalanche of crime resulting from the sale and consumption of the accursed distillation—is the enactment of a law to prohibit the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors within the boundaries of our State.

If it is a true maxim in therapeutics, that "an ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of cure," why should it not be equally as true in political economy, that *one law which shall effectually prevent crime, is worth more than a thousand laws to punish it.*

Most assuredly, statutes to protect society from crime are of more real value to community than all the penal laws ever enacted, from the bloody code of Dracus down to our own more humane and liberal statutes. Humanity, moved to tears at the work of degradation and death which Intemperance has strewn around her on every side, in deep and heartfelt commiseration at "man's inhumanity to man," calls aloud upon our legislators throughout the length and breadth of this heaven-favored "land of the free and the home of the brave," and demands at their hands enactments which in their operation shall tend to *prevent crime*—thereby literally rendering laws to *punish* offenders a dead letter upon our statute books, and thus preserving the world from the repetition of such sad spectacles as that which called forth these few remarks.

We again call upon all friends of Temperance to prepare themselves for the coming contest. Ohio expects every man to do his duty. Let us give one united effort to throw off the stultifying incubus on society, and remove forever the cancerous excrescence from the body politic.

We have a deep interest in the result of this mighty contest for the right, and an abiding faith in the virtue and intelligence of the people. Let the vital principles of the Maine Law be the test question in all future election canvasses. "Tell it in Gath and publish it in the streets of Askalon," that the State of Ohio—the third in the constellation of the Republic—must be redeemed from the thraldom of Intemperance! Let our banners be spread to the breezes of heaven, with mottoes written with the blood of the ten thousand victims of the poisoned chalice of Intemperance in years gone by, in letters so large that he who runs may read—DOWN WITH THE

MEMORIAL.

ADOPTED BY THE

GRAND DIVISION OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE,

AND THE

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON TEMPERANCE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Indiana:

The undersigned Citizens of Indiana, believing that the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits, to be used as a beverage, is a great moral, social, and political evil, pray you to prohibit the same.

WHISKY TRIBE!—TOTAL ABSTINENCE FOREVER!

Victory will crown our efforts just so sure as truth, under the God of Truth, is always mighty and will prevail. Then, and not till then, can the good people of our noble State live in peace, "sitting under their own vine and fig-tree, with none to make them afraid." Then will the infernal merchandize of intoxicating drinks be regarded in its true and proper light, and those who now thrive on the crimes of others, will meet with that indignant condemnation which their unholy calling so richly deserves—a disgrace and a by-word among men.

Mr. Wesley on the Liquor Traffic.

We give below an extract from Mr. Wesley's sermons on 'the use of money,' which shows that that distinguished reformer entertained, a century ago, precisely the same views of the manufacture and sale of of "drams," that are now entertained by the hundreds of thousands of our fellow-citizens who contend for the passage of the Maine Liquor Law. And they are just such views as all men, not under the influence of strong drink, always do, and always will entertain of the business:

"Neither may we gain by hurting our neighbor *in his body*. Therefore we may not sell anything which tends to impair health. Such is, eminently, all that liquid fire commonly called drams, or spirituous liquors. It is true, these may have a place in medicine; they may be of use in some bodily disorders; although there would rarely be occasion for them, were it not for the unskilfulness of the practitioner.—Therefore, such as prepare and sell them only for this end, may keep their conscience clear. But who are they? Who prepare them only for this end? Do you know ten such distillers in this county? Then excuse these. But all who sell them in the common way to any that will buy, are poisoners general. They murder the people by wholesale, neither does their eye pity or spare. They drive them to hell like sheep, and what is their gain? Is it not the blood of these men? Who then would envy their large estates and sumptuous palaces? A curse is in the midst of them: the curse of God cleaves to the stones, the timber, the furniture of them! The curse of God is in their garden, their walks, their groves—a fire that burns to the nethermost hell! Blood, blood is there: the foundation, the floor, the walls, the roofs, are stained with blood! And canst thou hope, O thou man of blood, though thou art 'clothed in scarlet and fine linen, and farest sumptuously every day'—canst thou hope to deliver down thy *fields of blood* to the third generation? Not so; for there is a God in heaven: therefore thy name shall soon be rotted out. Like as those whom thou hast destroyed, body and soul, 'thy memorial shall perish with thee!'"

Our Opinion exactly.

Gov. Hunt, of New York, in descanting on the State prison punishments, says: "Punishment by shower-bath is inhuman, unwarranted by law, and it should be abandoned." This barbarous mode of punishment exists in the State's prison of Ohio, as well as in other States, and we have ever regarded it as an abominable outrage. Serious if not fatal consequences have often resulted from its administration.—The convict is lashed tight to a post, so as to be unable to move a limb, and then a stream of cold water is let fall upon his head from some distance above, and continued just as long as an inhuman and cold-blooded overseer may think fit. We maintain that the poor wretches in the Penitentiary ara, or should be, under the the protection of law, and that those having them in charge have no more right to inflict such a cruel punishment for disobedience, than they have to put them upon the "rack," or apply the "thumb-screw," or hang them up by the neck. The barbarities and cruelties inflicted in the State's Prisons of our land, are a reproach to a civilized age, and we are glad that such men as Gov. Hunt are looking into this matter.—*Organ of Reform.*

SONS, TO THE RESCUE!—The politicians having got through with their labors in making a President, we hope the Sons will take the field and push on the temperance cause to a glorious triumph, and whenever they succeed in turning out Prince President Alcohol, a shout of joy will ascend to heaven, such as no political victory ever called forth.—*Organ.*

Better do it than wish it done.

Avow your Principles.

Always be ready to avow your principles of action. Scorn concealment. Put out your true colors to the gaze of men and angels. There is a false prudence, a mock modesty, which inculcates the opposite method. It discourages confession, as savory of ostentation, and would have us leave the world to infer the existence of virtuous principle from our conduct. In most instances, this is but a poltroon's expedient to avoid responsibility, to save convenient position for treachery or evasion. It is well and safe to stand committed to the right, that the world may know, in advance, where you will be found in the day of trial; and it is a reflection upon a good man's intelligence or integrity to have his opinions and principles forever unsettled or in doubt. Society has a right to know what it may expect from him, and justly suspects him of interested and dishonest aims, when he chooses to remain undecided and uncommitted till suffrage has announced the safe way.

Educated men are the natural sources and guides of popular opinion, and they are bound to stand forth boldly, to battle with prejudice, and breast the inundation of passion, though at some risk of being swept away by its fury. The principles of the educated. active, influential men, of every community, generally become its public sentiment. This living embodiment and oppression of reason, truth, and righteousness, acts upon the multitude with vastly more directness and efficacy than books of morals and religion; and as it constitutes the most effectual method for the formation and vigorous maintenance of a sound public sentiment, so it is briefly relied upon for that function. On this account it was that the laws of Athens held that any citizen was an enemy to the State who remained a neutral in any important crisis or question of general interest. The Redeemer of the world has given to this equitable principle the sanction of religion, and it is only they who confess him before men, whom he will confess before the angels in heaven.

Let every one who would not become a mere puppet and time-server, beware of feeling more solicitude for promotion than he does for his principles. If they are to be put down, it is a misfortune and a snare to rise, and he should blush and suspect himself a knave who is conscious of grudging the sacrifice which it may cost him to be an honest man. No valuable ends, besides those of selfish or profligate ambition, can ever be secured by such dishonorable success; and any but a weak and unscrupulous man will prefer to bide his time, and wait for more auspicious days, when God, whose attributes ever side with the right, will pluck its drowned honors from the deep, and make the conscientious and the brave sharers in its triumphs. Whoever covets promotion while his principles are under the ban, must fall back upon the expedients and resources of party, which is always framed and held together by compromises in which principle is sacrificed to policy. Into this turbid maelstrom, from which virtue and conscience never come forth without a stain, good, but ambitious men, of facile morality and feeble purposes, are ever ready to plunge. *Dr. Olin.*

RUM MONSTROSITY.—The Cincinnati Commercial gives us the following story of brutalism, which is enough to make one blush for his kind, and renewedly vow "eternal hate" to that which transforms man into such a fiendish brute:

A married man in this city, who has been for several years past greatly addicted to drinking and abusing his wife, went to his residence in Elm street recently, and after threatening to kill her, began, according to custom, to hunt about for liquor.—He finally found a bottle of what he supposed to be whisky, when his wife, who had been watching him, rushed toward him, and dashed the bottle from his hand, whereupon he struck her bleeding to the floor. He afterwards found that the liquor he intended to swallow, was corrosive sublimate dissolved in alcohol. A second more, and he would have quaffed the fatal poison. She who preserved his life he felled like a wild beast to the earth, and when informed of her effort to save him, observed, with fiendish barbarity—"She deserved a beating at any rate, and it could not come amiss."

A wise man's thoughts walk within him, but a fool's without him.

A wise and good man is never less alone than when alone.

Choice Gems.

A man's strongest passion is generally his weaker side.

A wise man endeavors to shine in himself, a fool to outshine others.

A faithful friend is the medicine of life, and his excellency is invaluable.

A gentle reply to scurrillous language is the most severe revenge.

A great fortune is a great slavery, and thrones are but uneasy seats.

Backbiting oftener proceeds from pride than malice.

Bachelors' wives and maids' children are well taught.

Be a friend to thyself, and others will be so too.

Be frugal of your time, but not at the expense of your health.

Be lively but not light, solid but not sad.

Be in peace with many, nevertheless have but one counsellor of a thousand.

Be not as a lion in thy house, nor frantic among thy servants.

Be prudent, but not crafty.

Better is a portion in a wife than with a wife.

Better come at the latter end of a feast than the beginning of a fray.

Better have an old man to humour, than a young rake to break your heart.

Beware of a reconciled enemy and an untried friend.

Borrow not too much upon time to come.

Bought wit is best, but may cost too much.

Breaking your faith may gain you riches, but never get you glory.

Bring your line to the wall, not the wall to the line.

Buyers want a hundred eyes, sellers none.

By others' faults wise men correct their own.

Care will kill a cat, yet there's no living without it.

Charity and pride have different aims, yet both feed the poor.

Children have wide ears and long tongues.

Cleanliness is both decent and advantageous.

One fact in regard to Cholera has not been told. While a few persons, of both sexes, who were perfectly temperate, died of cholera, yet in most cases, we believe, they were very feeble—had overtaxed their bodily powers—had business which led them to spend much of their time in some very sickly quarter, where the disease seemed to have originated—or had been imprudent in regard to their diet.—These cases, however, were few. Very many, it is true, of the prudent and temperate, were attacked with more or less severity, but were promptly relieved by proper medical treatment. There were some who made use of liquor as a preventive; but whether it was useful as such, we leave to our medical men to say. But the important fact to which we would call attention is, that of the members of the different temperance orders, in this city, not one, so far as we can learn, has died the past season of cholera. We cannot but think there is some significance in such a fact as this.—*Rochester Jour.*

Circular.

A State Temperance Convention will be held in the city of Indianapolis on Wednesday the 12th day of January, 1853.

All the friends of this great Reform—all the foes of that liquid poison which is yet drowning the intellects, darkening the hopes, desolating the homes and destroying the souls of thousands, are invited to come.

Yours in hope and effort for a prohibitory law.

EDWARD R. AMES,
CALVIN FLETCHER,
W. HANNAMAN,
W. C. THOMPSON,
J. R. OSGOOD,
CLEMENT E. BABB,
State Central Committee.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

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200 "	8 00
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☞ All orders accompanied by the cash, will be promptly attended to.

Address, JOHN H. OHR,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00. Books, $2 00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. Woodward, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind., free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20 00.

To be directed to the G W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

J. H. OHR, G. W. R.

Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys of ——, believing the Order of Cadets of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Section of the State of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called the —— Section, No ——, Cadets of Temperance, of the State of Indiana, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Section, and also those of the acting Head of the Order.

Enclosed is the fee for Charter, R. B.'s and officers' cards, $5 00.

It must also be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not; if they are, of what Section. The application to be directed to the Grand Secretary, free of postage.

It must also be certified by a W. P. or P. W. P, that the W. Patron elect is a Son of Temperance in good standing.

Address (post paid) HENRY OHR, G. S., C. of T., Indianapolis, Indiana.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the —— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00.

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

Address (post paid,) Mrs. Eliza Richmond, G. S. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

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aug 11 25 Park Row, New York.

Divisions who wish Constitutions, or any other kind of printing done with neatness and dispatch, we would recommend them to Bro. Ohr. Bro. O is a practical printer, and a member of the Grand Division. C WOODWARD, G. S.

THE ONLY TRUE PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

JUST PUBLISHED,

T. B. Welch's Magnificent

PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

Engraved (by permission) from Stuart's only original portrait. in the Atheneum. Boston.

THIS suberb picture, Engraved under the superintendence of THOMAS SULLY, Esq, the eminent and highly gifted artist, is the only correct likeness of Washington ever published. It has been characterised as the greatest work of art ever produced in this country. As to its fidelity, we refer to the letters of the adopted son of Washington, GEORGE WASHINGTON PARK CUSTIS, who says, "it is a faithful representation of the celebrated original," and to CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY of the Supreme Court of the United States, who says, "As a work of art its excellence and beauty must strike every one who sees it: and it is no less happy in its likeness to the Father of his country. It was my good fortune to have seen him in the days of my boyhood, and his whole apearance is yet strongly impressed on my memory. The portrait you have issued appears to me to be an *exact likeness*, representing perfectly the expression as well as the form and features of the face." And says SENATOR CASS, *it is a life-like representation of the great original.* PRESIDENT FILLMORE says, "the work appears to me to have been admirably executed and *eminently* worthy of the patronage of the public." Says MARCHANT the eminent portrait painter, and the pupil of Stuart, "your print to my mind is more remarkable than any other I have seen, for presenting the *whole* individuality of the original portrait, together with the noble and dignified repose of air and manner, which all who ever saw him considered a marked characteristic of the illustrious man it commemmorates."

For the great merits of this picture we would refer every lover of Washington to the portrait itself, to be seen at the office of this paper, and to the letters of the following Artists, Statesmen, Jurists and Scholars accompanying it.

ARTISTS.—Marchant and Elliott of New York; Neagle, Rothermel, and Lambdin of Philadelphia; Chester Harding of Boston; Charles Fraser, of Charleston, S. C; and to the adopted son of Washington, Hon. Geo. W. P. Custis, himself an artist. STATESMEN.—His Excellency Millard Fillmore, Major Gen. Winfield Scott. Hon. George M. Dallas, Hon. William R. King, Hon. Daniel Webster, Hon. Lynn Boyd, Hon. Lewis Cass, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Hon. John P. Kennedy, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, LL. D. JURISTS—Hon. Roger B. Taney, Hon. John Duer, Hon John McLean, Hon. Rufus Choate. SCHOLARS.—Charles Folsom, Esq. the well known Librarian of the Boston Atheneum, who says, "I would rather own it than any painted copy I have ever seen;" E. P. Whipple, Richard Hildreth, Hon. Edward Everett, LL. D., Jared Sparks, LL. D., Wm. H. Prescott, LL. D., Washington Irving, Ralph W. Emerson, Esq, Prof. T. C. Upham, J. T. Headley, Fitz Green Halleck, H. W. Longfellow, Wm. Gilmore Simms; and FROM EUROPE, Lord Talfourd, T. B. Macauley, Sir Archibald Alison, Lord Mayor of London, &c., &c. THE PRESS, throughout the entire Union, have with one voice proclaimed the merits of this suberb engraving.

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$2,00	per year,	for	$2,00	per week.
3,00	"	"	3,00	"
4,00	"	"	4,00	"
5,00	"	"	5,00	"
6,00	"	"	6,00	"

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$2,50	per year,	for	$2,50	per week.
3,75	"	"	3,00	"
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6,25	"	"	5,00	"
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At ADAMS & CO.'S Express Office.
J. L. Mothershead, *Medical Examiner.*
june 30 '52-1y

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C. WOODWARD, Agent.

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aug 11–1y

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C. WOODWARD, Agent,
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For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

To Cure a Cold, with Headache and Soreness of the Body, take the Cherry Pectoral on going to bed, and wrap up warm, to sweat during the night.

For a Cold and Cough, take it morning, noon, and evening, according to directions on the bottle, and the difficulty will soon be removed. None will long suffer from this trouble when they find it can be so readily cured. Persons afflicted with a seated cough, which breaks them of their rest at night, will find, by taking the Cherry Pectoral on going to bed, they may be sure of sound, unbroken sleep, and consequently refreshing rest. Great relief from suffering, and an ultimate cure, is afforded to thousands who are thus afflicted, by this invaluable remedy.

From its agreeable effect in these cases, many find themselves unwilling to forego its use when the necessity for it has ceased.

From two eminent Physicians in

Fayetteville, Tenn., April 16th, 1851.

Sir:—We have given your Cherry Pectoral an extensive trial in our practice, and find it to surpass every other remedy we have for curing affections of the respiratory organs

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To Singers and Public Speakers this remedy is invaluable, as by its action on the throat and lungs, when taken in small quantities, it removes all hoarseness in a few hours, and wonderfully increases the power and flexibility of voice.

Asthma is generally much relieved, and often wholly cured by Cherry Pectoral. But there are some cases so obstinate as to yield entirely to no medicine. Cherry Pectoral will cure them, if they can be cured.

Bronchitis, or irritation of the throat and upper portion of the lungs, may be cured by taking Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses. The uncomfortable oppression is soon relieved.

Rev. Dr. Lansing, of Brooklyn, New York, states: "I have seen the Cherry Pectoral cure such cases of Asthma and Bronchitis as leads me to beleive it can rarely fail to cure those diseases."

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The Influenza is speedily removed by this remedy. Numerous instances have been noticed where whole families were protected from any serious consequences, while their neighbors, without the Cherry Pectoral, were suffering from the disease.

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Our clergyman of the Baptist Church says that during the run of Influenza here this season, he has seen cures from your medicine, he could scarcely have believed without seeing.

Yours respectfully, J. D. SINCLAIR,
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Office open during business hours.
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J. W. GORDON, M. D., EDITOR.] ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA. [JOHN H. OHR, PRINTER.

VOL. II. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1852. NO. 27.

THE TEMPERANCE CHART,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE GRAND DIVISION, S. of T. OF INDIANA.

Edited by J. W. Gordon, M. D.

To whom all Communications and Subscriptions must be addressed, post paid.

OFFICE—*In second story of Temperance Hall Building, Washington St., Indianapolis.*

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POETRY.

From the Massachusetts Life Boat.

The Two Incendiaries.

A fire alarm! The cry of "Fire!"
Swells on the night air, higher, higher!
Touched by the lightning, every bell
Swings in its tower, the tale to tell;
Forth rush the firemen, one and all,
At duty's or at danger's call,
The peril and the praise to share:
Their engines play—their torches flare—
The light of the devouring fire,
Reflected from the church's spire,
Piercing the cloud with ruddy glow,
Tells of the ruin wrought below.

Why sounds that midnight tocsin dread?
Why towers that column, black and red,
That, leaning to the leeward, shows
The way that the destroyer goes?

Let your imagination stretch,
And you shall see a dastard wretch,
Skulking away from human sight,
And, wrapped up in the cloak of night,
Putting a *loco foco* match
Where he is sure the blaze will catch;
That, when the crowd is thither drawn,
He may, before "the peep of dawn,"
With his light fingers, force a loan
From others' pockets to his own.
What are to *him* the larum bell,
The fire-wrapped roof, the dreadful yell
Of horses roasting in their stalls,
Of firemen crushed by tumbling walls?
What are to him the crash and din
Of slates and rafters falling in,
The shrieks of houseless females flying,
The feeble gasp of children dying,
And the loud wailings of despair,
That load the suffocating air?
What are all these to *him?*—his turn
By them is served—so—"Let 'em burn!"

What is all this to him! Why, sir,
He wakes up people, and they stir,
And, if thay catch the villain, he
Is tried and hanged;—or used to be.
Laws may, but justice does not, alter;
He 'scapes, though he deserves the halter,
And, were he doomed to it again,
The people all would say—"Amen!"

And yet—now coolly let's inquire—
What does *this* villain set on fire? [ble,"
Boards, shingles, timber, "wood, hay, stub-
The body's life—an empty bubble—
"A vapor, that appears" a day
Or hour, "then vanisheth away"—
That's all! The incendiary felon
Does nothing more we need to dwell on.

But, he that fills his neighbor's cup
With liquid fire, is burning up,
Not edifices framed of wood,
Not princely mansions, fair and good—
But that for which such mansions rise:
The heir apparent of the skies,
MAN, who from heaven derives his birth—
Man, God's vicegerent here on earth:
A house, that only God can build—
A temple, with his Spirit filled—
A tenement, indeed, of clay,
That holds its dweller for his day,
A house that falls in time to dust,
As other earthly dwellings must,
But one that holds, *if not burnt down,*
Tee heir of an immortal crown!
But, let the fire that fills the cup,
Be, in that house, well kindled up,
And strength, and peace, and pure desire,
And manly purpose, feel the fire;
And Reason stumbles on, and gropes
Darkling 'mid smouldering joys and hopes;
And Faith, and every upward aim
And heavenward impulse, feed the flame;
And childhood roams in tatter'd rags,
And Virtue falls, and Courage flags,
And haggard Want makes Earth his bed,
And homeless Hunger-begs his bread,
And sottish Dullness mopes along,
And maniac Mirth bawls out his song,
And Frenzy stands, with ghastly stare,
And Madness rends his matted hair,
And Murder stabs his weeping bride,
Then dies himself, a Suicide!

And yet, what is all this to him,
Who fills up to its sparkling brim
The glass that glows with liquid fire,
Drowned in whose poisonous depths expire
Wit, Wisdom, common Manhood even,
All earthly joy, all hope of heaven?

Aye, to his inmost self, says he,
"Well, what of that?—What's that to me?
"What is to me the depth of woe,
"That follows where my liquors flow?
"So long as I the match can get,
"So long as I the fire may set,
"So long as I can have my way,
"So long as those who drink will pay,
"So long as they will serve my turn,
"What is't to me how much I burn?
"So long as they with bank-notes cram
"My pockets, I don't care a damn—
"So long as they my coffers swell,
"Let the poor devils go to hell!"

These two Incendiaries stand
Before you, neighbors, torch in hand;
Each plies his trade, each fills his purse—
Tell me—*which of them is the worse?*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Original Revolutionary Incident.

The New Haven Courier gives the following account of the siege of Yorktown, in 1781, which has never before been in print, and illustrates the difference between theory and practice:

With Hamilton, Knox, and others, there were present behind a redoubt of hogsheads and pipes of sand, about 400 American troops. A general order had been given, that when a shell was seen, they might cry out *a shell*—but not to cry *a shot*, when a shot was seen. The reason of this distinction was, that a shell might be avoided, but to cry a shot would only make confusion, and do no good. This order was just then being discussed, Col. Hamilton remarking that it seemed unsoldier-like to halloo *a shell*, while Knox contended the contrary, and that the order was wisely given by Gen. Washington, who cared for the lives of the men.

The argument thus stated, was progressing with a slight degree of warmth, when suddenly, spat! spat! two shells fell and struck within the redoubt. Instantly the cry broke out on all sides, "a shell! a shell!" and such a scrambling and jumping to reach the blinds and get behind them for defence. Knox and Hamilton were united in action, however differing in words, for both got behind the blinds; and Hamilton, to be yet more secure, held on behind Knox, (Knox being a very large man and Hamilton a small man.) Upon this, Knox struggled to throw Hamilton off, and in the effort rolled him towards the shells. Hamilton, however, scrambled back again behind the blinds. All this was done rapidly, for in two minutes the shells bursted, and threw their deadly missiles in all directions. It was now safe and soldier-like to stand out.

"Now," said Knox, "now what do you think, Mr. Hamilton, about crying 'shell?' But let me tell you not to make a breastwork of me again." Dr. Monson added, that on looking around, and finding not a man hurt out of more than four hundred, Knox exclaimed, "It is a miracle!"

PAUPERISM IN ENGLAND.—From a recent English work, "Pashley on Pauperism and the Poor Laws," we glean the following facts:

The number of persons in England and Wales who receive parish relief, at some time during the year, is three millions.—The number receiving relief throughout the year is one million. Out of this million, the number of able-bodied adult male paupers—men willing and physically able to earn their daily bread, but unable to obtain employment—is upwards of three hundred thousand. The number of pauper children, under the age of 16, who are entirely dependent on parish relief, is 350,000. During the last century, the population has increased, in the proportion of 3 to 1; but the pauperism of England has increased in the proportion of 8 to 1. A hundred years ago, the outlay in the relief of the poor was a little more than two shillings a head on the whole population; it now amounts to nearly six shillings.—How much of this pauperism is chargeable to intemperance? Seventy-five per cent!

Borrowed garments never fit well.

Beautiful Extract.

The following extract is from an address delivered by Governor William Bigler, of Pennsylvania, at the dedication of the Spring Garden Institute, Philadelphia:

"To place within the reach of every citizen the means of intellectual improvement, should be regarded as one of the highest purposes of government; and certainly no more sacred obligation can devolve upon the parent than to educate the child. The cultivation of the moral and intellectual faculties of the people elevates and dignifies their social condition, and capacitates them for self-government.—This moral training of the people is desirable in any country, but it is especially so in a country like ours, where each citizen is invested with a certain degree of sovereignty, by means of which he exercises the high prerogative of choosing his own guardians of public affairs, and thus makes the impress of his will on the policy of government. In other countries, where the masses are looked upon as mere 'hewers of wood and drawers of water' for those who have reached the head of civil affairs by hereditary succession, the moral condition of the masses has much less influence upon the movements and upon the stability of the government. But in this republic, where so much depends upon popular will, influenced by popular intelligence—where the distinctions of blood and title do not exist—too much sacrifice cannot be made by the citizen and the government to promote the cause of education.

"And especially should the means of ducation be placed within the reach of the poor and helpless. Talent which would otherwise remain obscure, is thus brought to light and practical use. Nature, in bestowing her gifts, is not confined to the ranks of the distinguished and opulent.—Her bounteous hand is restrained by no contracted limits. Talent and genius of the highest order are often found in the most humble ranks of society. But what rich treasures of these faculties are lost for want of the means of cultivation—smothered by the chilling hand of poverty, or extinguished by the paralyzing influence of bad examples or bad moral training.—How beautiful and how true the poetic sentiment, which was impressed upon my mind in my school-boy days:

"'Full many a gem of purest ray serene,
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its fragrance on the desert air.'"

Beautiful Figure.

Two painters were employed to fresco the walls of a magnificent cathedral.—Both stood on a rude scaffolding, constructed for the purpose, some forty feet from the floor. One of them was so intent upon his work, that he became wholly absorbed, and in admiration stood off from the picture, gazing at it with intense delight. Forgetting where he was, he moved backwards slowly, surveying critically the work of his pencil, until he had neared the very edge of the plank upon which he stood.

At this critical moment his companion turned suddenly, and, almost frozen with horror, beheld his imminent peril; another instant, and the enthusiast would have been precipitated upon the pavement beneath; if he spoke to him, it was certain death—if he held his peace, death was equally sure. Suddenly he regained his presence of mind, and seizing a wet brush, flung it quickly against the wall, spattering the beautiful picture with unsightly blotches of coloring. The painter flew forward, and turned upon his friend with fierce imprecations; but startled at his ghastly face, looked shudderingly over the dread space below, and, with tears of gratitude, blessed the hand that saved him.

So, said a preacher, we sometimes get absorbed in looking upon the pictures of this world, and, in contemplating them, step backwards, unconscious of our peril, when the Almighty dashes out the beautiful images, and we spring forward to lament their destruction, into the outstretched arms of mercy, and are saved.

☞ The number of adults in Virginia who cannot read or write, is 80,000—twenty thousand more than in 1840; and the number of children whose parents are unable to send them to school is upwards of 38,000.

An old Paris paper has the following significant remark: "The Americans and English educate their children in the fear of God and the love of money.

Good Taste

The following very happy and equally true sketch is from the London Quarterly:

"You see this lady turning a cold eye to the assurances of shopmen and the recommendation of milliners. She cares not how original a pattern may be, if it be ugly—or how recent a shape, if it be awkward. Whatever fashion dictates, she follows one of her own, and is never behind it. She wears very beautiful things, which people generally suppose to be brought from Paris, or at least made by a French milliner, but which as often are brought from the nearest town, and made up by her own maid. Not that her costume is either rich or new—on the contrary she wears many a cheap dress, but it is always good. She deals in no gaudy confusion of colors, nor does she affect a studied sobriety; but she either enlivens you with a spirited contrast, or composes you with judicious harmony. Not a scrap of tinsel or trumpery appears upon her. She puts no faith in velvet bands, or gilt buttons, or twisted cordings. She is quite aware, however, that the garnish is as important as the dress; all her inner borders and headings are delicate and fresh, and should anything peep out which is not intended to be seen, it is quite as much so as that which is. After all, there is no great art either in her fashions or her material. The secret simply consists in knowing the three unities of her dress—her own station, her own age, and her own points—and no woman dresses well who does not. After this we need not say, that whoever is attracted by the costume will not be disappointed by the wearer. She may not be handsome or accomplished—but we will answer for her being even-tempered, well-informed, thoroughly sensible—a complete lady."

STATISTICS OF MUSCULAR POWER.—Man has the power of imitating every motion but that of flight. To effect these, he has, in maturity and health, sixty bones in the head, sixty in his thighs and legs, sixty-two in his arms and hands, and sixty-seven in his trunk. He has also four hundred and thirty-four muscles. His heart makes sixty-four pulsations in a minute, and therefore three thousand eight hundred and forty in an hour, ninety-two thousand one hundred and sixty in a day. There are also three complete circulations of his blood in the short space of an hour.

In respect to the comparative speed of animated beings and of impelled bodies, it may be remarked that size and construction seem to have little influence, nor has comparative strength, though one body giving any quantity of motion to another, is said to lose so much of its own. The sloth is by no means a small animal, and yet it can travel only fifty paces in a day; a worm crawls only five inches in fifty seconds; but a lady-bird can fly twenty million times its own length in an hour. An elk can run a mile and a half in seven minutes; an antelope a mile in a minute; the wild mule of Tartary has a speed even greater than that; an eagle can fly eighteen leagues in an hour, and a Canary falcon can even reach two hundred and fifty leagues in the short space of sixteen hours. A violent wind travels sixty miles in an hour; sound, eleven hundred an forty-two English feet in a second.—*Bucke.*

CONSCIENTIOUS.—Dr. Johnson, when in indigent circumstances, as was not unfrequently the case, was offered a rectory if he would enter into orders. But this great man, sensible, as is supposed, of the asperities of his temper, declined it, saying, "I have not the requisites for the office, and I cannot in my conscience *shear* the flock which I am unable to *feed.*" Well would it have been for the Church of Christ, had all who have entered her ministry been equally conscientious.

But 'tis almost useless at this time of day to talk about *conscientiousness* in the leaders of the Church. "Plaze yer Riv'rence," said Paddy to the parson one day on his *tithe*-collecting tour, with a posse of constables to assist him, "plaze yer Riv'ronce, Judy's jist been put to bed of her tenth child—hadn't ye better take that, too?" With a holy look of clerical contempt, the parson ordered the robbery wagon to drive on. He had just taken the tenth pig—tenth babies not being canonical. Poor Paddy! no wonder thou rebelest. But we forget—'tis the "Church of Christ;" and the Church can do no wrong.

It is said that persons who drink rain water exclusively don't take the Cholera.

Good Night.

Good night is but a little word—
Yet beautiful, though brief,
And falls upon the gentle heart,
Like dew upon the leaf:

Love's farewell note of tenderness
Upon affection's chords:
The clasp that knits the daily chain
Of kindly deeds and words:

A verdant olive-branch of peace
Upon our pillows prest,
Shedding its graceful fragrance round,
Before we sink to rest.

A Warning to Young Politicians.

We quote the following beautiful paragraph from the Dedham Democrat:

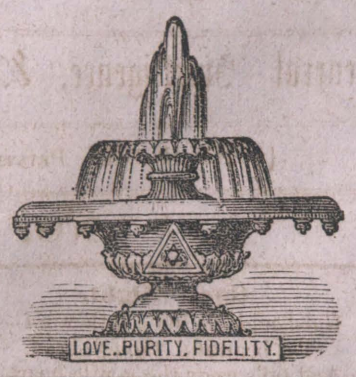
There have also been tides among the champions of slavery, and her great props are silently but rapidly decaying. The leaders of her cohorts are falling thick and fast. Two years have passed away since John C. Calhoun, her most philosophic and persistent defender, every fibre of whose being was fermented with love of slavery, was gathered to his fathers.—Only four months ago, Henry Clay, her greatest parliamentary support, and the most practical and able champion she ever had, slept the sleep of death. And now the inexorable messenger has come into our very midst, and taken one she could illy spare, her most valuable advocate and defender. Would to God we could apply to him the highest of all eulogiums, which Lamartine pronounced upon Wilberforce, that when he ascended to the bosom of his God, he stood before Him holding in his hands the broken fetters of millions of his fellow-men. God forbid that while we are compelled to remember his *two* years advocacy of slavery, we should forget his *thirty* years advocacy of freedom. But this is a theme of melancholy and touching interest. Into the sanctuary of death I must not enter. To use the language of the departed Statesman, always apt and always expressive, *the past is secure*—the good that he has done will live forever, and over the evil we will as far as possible cast the mantle of charity. With his personal and private life we have nothing more to do; but with those public acts which we believe to be wrong, we will in the future as in the past, maintain an attitude of eternal hostility. Never was a bad cause bereft of so much strength in so short a time, and never was there one less able to spare it. That which is *Slavery's loss is Freedom's gain.—Exchange.*

I HAVE NO TIME TO STUDY.—The idea about the want of time is a mere phantom. Franklin found time in the midst of all his labors to dive into the hidden recesses of philosophy, and to explore the untrodden path of science. The great Frederick, with an empire at his direction, in the midst of war, on the eve of battles, which were to decide the fate of his kingdom, found time to revel in the charms of philosophy and intellectual pleasures. Bonaparte, with all Europe at his disposal, with kings in his ante-chamber, begging for vacant thrones, with thousands of men, whose destinies were suspended on the brittle thread of his arbitrary pleasures, had time to converse with books. Cæsar, when he had curbed the spirits of the Roman people, and was thronged with visiters from the remotest kingdoms, found time for intellectual cultivation. Every man has time, if he improves it as well as he might, and can reap a three-fold reward. Let mechanics then make use of the hours at their disposal, if they want to obtain a proper influence in society.—They are the life-blood of the community; they can, if they please, hold in their hands the destinies of our republic; they are numerous, respectable, and powerful; and they have only to be educated half as well as other professions, to make laws for the nation.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

ABSOLUTE DEATH.—A man named Death, still a resident in Ohio, formerly lived in Cincinnati, where he sold liquors. Over the door of his store was the sign of "Rectified Whisky," and directly under was his name, "Absolute Death." An old lady from the country, with her son, a hearty lad, was one day quietly wending her way through the street in a wagon—the sign caught her eye. "Stop, John!" She read it. "'Rectified Whisky, Absolute Death.' That's a fact! Johnny, let me out! there is one honest whisky-seller in Cincinnati—I want to see what he looks like."—*Olive Branch.*

STATE LIBRARY INDIANAPOLIS

TEMPERANCE CHART.



WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29, 1852.

Advertise.

It gives us pleasure to call the attention of the business public to the advantages of advertising in the Chart.—There is, perhaps, no paper in the State that has so large a circulation; and its readers are generally just the right kind of men. To all who desire to have their business cards widely circulated over the State, we are confident the Chart offers inducements with which those of few other papers can compare. There is not a county in the State where it is not taken. We hope these advantages will not be overlooked, by those who desire to advertize.

The advertising columns of the Chart are under the entire control of Mr. Ohr, the publisher, who may be found at any time at the Locomotive Office.

Statistics.

Next week we shall lay before our readers a statement of facts and figures, showing the amount of liquor imported into this city, so far as it can be ascertained.—Most of these statistics were searched out by Calvin Fletcher, Esq., whose efforts to disseminate information among the people in reference to the liquor traffic, are worthy of the cause on which they are so generously bestowed. Our facts were not complete, or we should have had them before our readers in the present issue.

The New York Tribune.

We are regularly in the receipt of the Tribune, which the Editor generously sends us in exchange for the Chart. To say that its columns are always full of useful and interesting matter, would only be to repeat what is admitted, wherever it is known, by all—and it is known everywhere. Those who desire a cheap, valuable and manly political journal, cannot do better than to subscribe for the Tribune.

RATES OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Single copy	$3 00
Two copies	5 00
Ten copies	20 00

RATES OF THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Single copy	2 00
Three copies	5 00
Eight copies	10 00
Twenty copies (to one address)	20 00

☞ We take pleasure in referring our readers to the communications of Brother Sage and the Rev. Lee Roy Woods, in this issue. They contain many valuable suggestions, well worthy of the consideration of the friends of temperance; and even the enemies of that cause may derive a useful hint from the melancholy fact which serves as the foundation of Bro. Sage's letter.

It is full of instruction for the temperate drinker, who reposes securely over an abyss of ruin more horrible than he dreams of; for it points as a finger-board to the end of his career. Every day brings nearer to that disgraceful goal the simpleton who plays with the deadly reptile, without an apparent consciousness of his danger; and soon, like Lee Rogers, he may be expected to be found dead. No matter where he dies, his death will be the same; and whether an earthly inquest shall determine how he died or not, in the estimation of the grand inquest of Heaven he will be found guilty of self-destruction.

It is also suggestive of a valuable thought to the tax-payers of the State. They have to meet the expenses of the inquest and funeral in all such cases; and should the widow and orphans of the deceased fall as a charge on the charity of the county, they will have to foot the bill. In this county we have had four inquests—all due to the same cause, drunkenness—within the last nine months. The cost of these has been little, if any, short of one hundred dollars, which the people, of course, have had to pay. Yet we have men still engaged in propogating the cause of these murders and expenses; and hundreds of others, who deny our right to put an end to them by a suitable law.

In all these cases, one of two positions is assumed by every citizen of the State in reference to these murders and the incidental taxation. He either consents to these taxes, or he does not. If he does, that assent involves him in the guilt of the murders out of which they arise. If he does not, then he is unjustly taxed against his will, and has a right, just as our Revolutionary fathers had to oppose British oppression, to labor for the removal of such iniquitous taxation. Let all who do not intend to stain their souls with human blood, nor sink tamely down to the condition of slaves, put forth their whole power to remove both the taxes and the crimes out of which they arise, from the State.—It *is* our business to see that we are not taxed to build up princely fortunes for men whose daily business it is to commit deliberately and intentionally the high crime of murder.

The Temperance Convention Again.

We hope our readers will not deem us importunate in regard to the approaching Temperance Convention, if we again and again call their attention to the necessity of making it all that the friends of humanity desire and expect it to be. It demands the attention and calls for the earnest aid of every friend of Temperance the whole State over. It must not fail, either in numbers, intelligence, or that high moral purpose, without which no good government was ever established or maintained. We want men—the men of Indiana; (for thank God, we yet have men in Indiana;)—to represent every nook and corner of our State. Let them come in *spirit and power*, with the determination to destroy the *power of the spirit*, against which we wage war.

By the way, do not forget the statistics we mentioned week before last. Bring up the facts and figures, and let us shut the mouths of demagogues who are eternally harping on the high taxes under which our people groan, and who are yet mean enough to cringe to the vilest passions of the human heart, and fawn for a smile or a vote from the basest of the human race. Let these supple puppets, which are made or unmade by a breath, feel that the time has come when the State "has no further need of their services." Let them learn that a virtuous people, rightly informed in regard to its government, needs not the aid of vicious tools to consummate its purposes. If public servants will not stand upon the vantage ground to which popular favor has exalted them, and become the leaders of public opinion in all that purifies and elevates, let them feel that hereafter their position only serves to hold them up to the scorn of all good men.

In addition to the facts already specified, we desire that delegates to the convention will ascertain the amount of capital invested in distilleries within their respective districts, together with their numbers, and, as nearly as may be, the number of gallons of spirits manufactured by each. In this way we can begin to estimate the srength of our adversary;—a knowledge of which is essential to our success.

Lecture to Young Men.

BR REV. MR. MAXWELL.

SUBJECT—*The right formation of character.*

After a brief introduction to the course the lecturer defined and illustrated the meaning of the term *Character* as follows:

"*Character*, in its primary meaning, is the mark or engraving made by cutting on stone or other hard substance—the image or superscription on a coin; the device on a seal, &c.

"And so the marks and qualities which distinguish material objects, constitute their character in distinction from other objects—as weight, hardness, solidity, &c. constitute the character of a stone, in distinction from a cork which has other marks and qualities.

"And so we elevate the word, till we apply it to intelligent beings and designate by it, the moral image and superscription of a man. We see on men marks, qualities which, in their combination, we call their character. As you take two coins and examine their superscriptions, and from them determine their value and name, so the qualities, the traits, the moral marks of a man determine his value, in other words his character.

"It is not reputation; that is what others think of us—it has much of conjecture in it—its source is hearsay, and it may not agree with facts, for a man may by a course of deception get a reputation he does not deserve. Character lies in the man—it is the mark of what he really is. It would be precisely in accordance with the primary meaning of the word to suppose you, each of you, carried on your forehead a diamond, on which a device, an inscription was being wrought day by day, which should be an exact index to your thoughts, feelings, and spirit; and which all could see. You are each having such a *character* inscribed upon you, not engraven, it is true by art or man's device, not visable in one sense, and yet, known and read of all men—which will remain and be exhibited for or against you at the judgment day."

Having thus set his subject before his hearers, he observed: 1. "*We are not born with characters.*" Character is not a faculty of the mind, but a result of free moral action—the out-growth of inward propelling forces—outward shaping influences. True, we are born with germs of character, to which it bears the same relation as the oak to the acorn. The tendency of these germs is, however, to evil unless corrected. This, he said, was not debatable ground, being in accordance with scripture teaching. The exigency arising from this original bias, has, however, been provided against in the divine plan, so that this wrong development can be counteracted and reversed.

2. "*A character of some description will be formed whether you will or no.*

"The tendency to development, to action in the human being is irrepressible—you may as well lay your hand upon the stars in their courses, or make a dark lantern of the sun, as attempt to restrain this out-growth. The human mind is the most powerful engine in creation, and when it is once set on the track of existence and the motive power turned on at birth, there is no longer a question whether there shall be development, progress in some direction or other; the simple thing we have to do is to direct that motion aright. The helm is put into our hands and we are called upon to decide what port our vessel shall enter. As the play of every wave on the shore of the ocean is shaping the configuration of that shore—carving and scolloping the rock, bearing away the soil, rippling and curling the sand, throwing up the sea weed, shells and spars—signals of wreck and death—so does every flush of thought leave its tracery upon the soul—every swelling of passion—every movement of desire—every beat of the pulse of healthy action, every outward influence even, shape, mould, and engrave, and throw up a residrium there, till *character* becomes as broadly marked as the headlands of the shore."

3. "*The character first taken on, is usually the lasting one.*" This truth has become a proverb in all languages. "As the twig is bent the tree is inclined."

"The very rocks have had their youth, their formation periods, their seasons of impressability—then the leaf, the delicate fern, the shell, left their impress, or the monster of the deep, made his bed among them, and the soft impressable matter passed into rock, and rock it remains, with all its wonderful records unimpaired, and not a line of the delicate traces the leaf left there has been obliterated. We open the volume now, and read the history of creation as if the thousands of years that have elapsed only took us back to yesterday. But mind is more enduring than the rocks, and while it is, in its forming periods, as melted wax to receive impressions, it is as adamant to hold them. And as earth retains the clear impress of her Makers footprints where He walked in her youth time, but now in the indurated hardness of age, seems to retain no trace of his goings, so almost every event leaves its inscription upon us in our early years, while manhood and maturity are almost strangers to change, at least, those which are deep and radical."

4. "*Character is the result of determination—is formed by a leading determination.*" It is presented to the mind of every one to choose what his character shall be. It might be thought that there are some exceptions to this rule, in the case of those "who have" so little definite shape that their characters can scarcely be said to be formed at all.

"There are such, and they remind one of the thistle-down that travels only just as the wind puffs it, and that is just as well one side up as another; they point as the wind blows—so do a peacock's feathers; they are the straws of human kind, which the current bears unresistingly along—the insects which flutter in the sunbeams—the butterflies which pass from flower to flower without purpose; they render no service to their fellow-creatures, for you cannot even draw a moral from them. But even such are not, in truth, exceptions to my remark. For them to determine to be something, would require such a stretch of exertion, that from sheer laziness they determine to be nothing, because that is a thing that will determine itself; they choose the easiest thing, on the principle that the lazy man *ran* down hill, because, he said, it was easier to let himself run than to walk. But such are not exceptions to my rule. There is not enough to such to form even a negative quantity."

5. "*You have the power to be whatever you wish to be.*" * * * * "The mind's capacity to sink is measured only by its capacity to rise. If there is a bright zenith of glory, there is as dark a nadir of guilt and woe. But it will be each one's own fault if he sounds those depths. No one can soothe himself, or flatter his own vanity, by attempting to throw the blame on fate or destiny, as if he were bound by an iron decree, and could not help himself. There is, no doubt, many a scapegrace, whose importance is magnified in his own estimation by supposing himself the special mark at which all the divine decrees are aimed—the object of pursuit by an evil destiny. These martyrs of destiny are generally wonderfully complacent, but wofully deceived. You have nothing to do with fate, or destiny, or decrees. *Duty* is yours, *decrees* belong to God; they are all, to you, in an unknown region, which you cannot approach, from which you are excluded by the Supreme Intelligence. The Divine decrees are rules for the Divine guidance, and not for the guidance of human action."

He did not mean to say that all could be what they desired, in intellectual energy or power of mind; but that there was no bright eminence of Virtue, which was not within the reach of all. Thus the names of some men, on the page of history, are as fragrant flowers on a desert roadside. "A Howard, a Wilberforce, a Washington, or, in humbler life, a Harlem Page and Mrs. Fry, are examples of greatness more by the force of goodness than of intellect. The heights they sat on are within your reach."

6. But in order to act intelligibly in forming your determination, *you want a standard of character—a pattern;* and what shall you choose for this? Not the *mere* hero, the *mere scholar*, nor the *mere man of the world*, can furnish you this pattern; for "self is their centre, and self their circumference." He then said, he dare not point to a less perfect embodiment of it, than that set up in the Divine law—than that which we see in Him who is *the Way, the Truth, and the Life.* This character must be studied in the Bible, for there only are found "*those great principles which must lie at the foundation of every good character.* There, too, must be learned what spirit should be cultivated; the companions with whom we may safely associate; and directions as to the conduct which the lives of all should exemplify.—And finally, there must be learned the nature of that hope, which has so powerful an influence in elevating, purifying, and forming the character aright.

We conclude this hasty, and, we are sorry to add, imperfect synopsis of the lecture, by the following extract:

"Thus in our Savior's life and teachings we discover the principles we should adopt, the spirit we should cultivate, the companions we should choose, the conduct we should exemplify, and the hope we should cherish. These principles, this spirit, this conduct, this hope, will constitute a character fitted for heavenly society. And here, even, while struggling with the ills of this life, these principles will be a girdle of strength to you—such spirit and conduct, breast-plate and shield—and such a hope, a crown for your heads, which will brighten till it dazzles in the effulgence that blazes from the Throne of God."

☞ A gentleman asked a country clergyman for the use of his pulpit for a young divine, a relation of his. 'I really do not know,' said the clergyman, "how to refuse you—but if the man should preach better than me, my congregation will be dissatisfied with me afterwards; and if he should preach worse, I don't think he's fit to preach at all."

Harmless mirth is the best cordial against consumption of the spirits; wherefore jesting is not unlawful, if it trespasseth not in quantity, quality, or season.—*Fuller.*

FISHY.—Miss Gilmore was courted by a man named Haddock. "I only want, love," said he, "*one gill more* to make me a perfect fish."

Local Items.

SOCIAL ORDER.—The meetings of the friends of Temperance according to previous arrangement, were held in the lecture room of First Presbyterian Church on Wednesday evening, and on the street in front of Harrtson's Store, on Saturday. The speaking was well done up, particularly the address of the Rev. Mr. Maxwell at the former.

The next meeting will be held in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, on this (Wednesday) evening. Addresses may be expected by Hon. Judge Parsely; and John L. Ketchum, Esq.

Sad Accident.

It is our painful duty to record another shocking accident, which occurred on last Friday morning, at the bridge over Pleasant run, on the Madison railroad. The freight-train started before daylight, and the engineer consequently could not perceive that the trussels of the bridge had been washed out during the night. The locomotive and five cars immediately behind it were consequently precipitated into the run—a distance of some twenty feet. The water being still some ten or twelve feet deep, the locomotive was entirely submerged; and Mr. Horace Bacon, of this city, Henry Johnson, the engineer, and the fireman, whose name we have not ascertained, were carried down with it, and killed. The bodies of Bacon and the fireman have since been taken out, horribly crushed; but the engineer has not been found. None of the other hands were injured, although most of the cars composing the train were thrown off the track.

About the same time on Friday morning another accident similar to the above occurred on the Lafayette road, at Crooked Creek, the bridge over which gave way when the locomotive came upon it, precipitating it into the stream, and killing the fireman on the spot.

☞ Who has not felt the deep truthfulness and force of the following beautiful extract from the essay of Carlyle "on the signs of the times?" To much of the religion of our country, it is, we are sorry to say, justly applicable. Comes it not home to the doors of all who professing to love God, show by their whole lives that they have no love for man? How many professing people are right willing and ready to serve God, because that demands no sacrifice, as they suppose, of their accumulated good things; while their love for their neighbors, if we judge from their actions, is for their cash and not for their persons? *Let those who have acquired wealth by gambling, grog-selling, and theft of other kinds, and afterwards become pious without restoring their ill-gotten treasure, bethink themselves, before they insult Heaven with their prayers.* We have high authority for saying that such offerings will not be accepted. They are not the genuine currency of Heaven, and though they may pass among men who cannot pierce the disguises of hypocrisy, they will not fail to be rejected, when presented to Him who looks through all disguises, upon the heart. But hear Carlyle:

"To what extent theological Unbelief, we mean intellectual dissent from the Church, in its view of Holy Writ, prevails at this day, would be a highly important, were it not, under any circumstances, an almost impossible inquiry. But the Unbelief, which is of a still more fundamental character, every man may see prevailing, with scarcely any but the faintest contradiction, all around him; even in the Pulpit itself. Religion in most countries, more or less in every country, is no longer what it was, and should be,—a thousand-voiced psalm from the heart of Man to his invisible Father, the fountain of all Goodness, Beauty, Truth, and revealed in every revelation of these; but for the most part, a wise, prudential feeling grounded on a mere calculation; a matter, as all others now are, of Expediency and Utility; whereby some smaller quantum of earthly enjoyment may be exchanged for a far larger quantum of celestial enjoyment. Thus Religion, too, is Profit; a working for wages; not Reverence, but vulgar Hope or Fear. Many, we know, very many, we hope, are still religious in a far different sense; were it not so, our case were too desperate: But to witness that such is the temper of the times, we take any calm observant man, who agrees or disagrees in our feeling on the matter, and ask him whether our *view* of it is not in general well-founded."

Items of News.

England.—A resolution declaring *Free Trade* the definite commercial policy of England, passed the House of Commons by a vote of 468 to 53.

Lord Byron's daughter, Ada, Countess of Lovelace, is dead.

France.—The vote for the Empire was cast on the 21st and 22d November, and from the pains taken to get the voters to the polls, it is thought the majority, as well as vote, will be large, even beyond all former precedent.

South America.—The press of Chili urges the subject of religious toleration.—The clergy still oppose it.

The military force of Chili, in all, numbers 2,993 men.

Sandwich Islands.—Considerable excitement prevails at Honolulu, growing out of the proposition to negotiate for the acquisition of the Islands by the United States. The *Polynesian* speaks of putting them under the protection of some powerful State as the only alternative left them, in case such an emergency is pressed upon them.

Mexico.—This unfortunate country is now the theatre of general rebellion and revolution, which is headed by the French Count Rousset Boulbon, who has declared Sonora independent and annexed to France.

Our relations with Cuba seem to be taking a more benign direction than recently.

It is rumored that France has taken possession of the peninsula of Samna.—This, as might be expected, gives rise to considerable excitement and bluster among those who indulge the spirit of *filibustering*.

Correspondence.

Resolutions adopted by Princeton Temple of Honor, No. 27.

Whereas, The liquor traffic, with all its attendant evils, is greatly increasing in this community, the present laws being altogether inadequate to suppress such traffic—their open violation being an every-day occurrence; therefore

Resolved, That the traffic in intoxicating liquors is a great evil, and we deeply regret its great increase in this community.

Resolved, That no law less stringent than the "Maine law" is sufficient to suppress such traffic, and as temperance men and advocates of virtue, we will use all honorable means to procure such a law.

Resolved, That it is our inalienable right and our duty to petition our Legislature—to urge them earnestly, to enact a law that will protect us from the liquor traffic.

Resolved, That the course of our last Legislature, on this subject, was a total disregard for the wants of their constituents, and a proof that they, with some honorable exceptions, were not the sort of legislators to enact laws for a sober and virtuous people.

Resolved, That a general mass meeting of the friends of temperance and virtue be held in this place at some early period, and that a suitable person be procured to address the meeting.

Resolved, That four members of this body be chosen, to make each one appointment in the country, and attend, with whatever assistance they can obtain, read the Maine law, with any remarks they may choose, and circulate a petition for a similar law.

Resolved, That he who is unwilling to do what he can, for the advancement of temperance principles and procuring prohibitory laws, is unworthy the name of "A Templar," and his connection with this institution is an injury to the temperance cause.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the editor of the Temperance Chart, and also to the Democratic Clarion, for publication.

J. H. Graff, W. C. T.
Willis Howe, W. R.

For the Temperance Chart.

"Coroner's Inquest.—An inquest was held in Cotton township, [Switzerland Co.,] about two miles north-west of Jacksonville, on the 27th of November, 1852, over the body of Lee Rogers, found dead in the woods of Wm. Dickason, Jr. Verdict of the jury, that said Rogers came to his death in consequence of exposure, resulting from the excessive use of ardent spirits. Timothy W. Graham, Coroner."

Citizens of Indiana! the above is another argument, among thousands which happen in our State yearly, in favor of a law to prohibit the sale of alcoholic liquors to be used as a beverage. Lee Rogers I have known for several years; he was a kind husband and father, a good citizen, and had not been for his love of spirituous liquors, would have been an ornament to and a useful member of society. Some fifteen years since, he was a resident business man in Rising Sun, with some three or four thousand dollars, but, like too many others, he contracted the habit of using spirituous liquors to excess, and for the last few years, he has been a poor man and a confirmed inebriate, and has at last died from the effects of liquor. Had there been a law twenty years ago, upon the statute book of our State, prohibiting the sale of alcoholic liquor to be drank, Lee Rogers would not have contracted the habit of drinking it, and he would not have died a drunkard.

Tell me, you who advocate the use of this damning stuff to be poured down the throats of your neighbors, how are you to offset the evil done in this one case to the family of Lee Rogers? I ask you to bring forward the good that Alcohol has done in the world, and let us compare notes, and see if it has done more to benefit mankind than it has evil in this one single case. Dare you say it has ever saved the life of one individual, where nothing else would?—and yet it has killed its thousands, and will continue to kill, as long as it is used as a beverage! Deny it, if you can!—Who, in the eyes of strict justice, is chargeable with the death of Lee Rogers? Is it not the man who sold him the liquor, knowing, as he certainly did, the habits of his victim?—for rumor says it was his near neighbor that furnished him the jug-full that was found by the side of his lifeless body! Would it have been greater murder if he had furnished him arsenic or a loaded pistol, with full knowledge that he would swallow the one, or blow out his brains with the other? Not a whit! and yet the one is so common that it elicits hardly a remark, but let either of the others be done, and the whole community would rise up as one man, and say, hang the murderer—he is not fit to live upon the face of the earth!

How long, fellow-citizens, will you permit these murderous acts to be perpetrated in our midst?—for it is you who are guilty, as well as he who furnishes the murderous weapon; for you permit it, by allowing the law to remain which licenses men, for less than thirty pieces of silver, to deal out that which kills all who drink the poisonous draught—and whether you believe it or not now, the time will come when you will see it to your sorrow, if you do not arise in your strength, and use your efforts to have a prohibitory law placed upon the statute book of our State. Will you not do it, not only for your own sakes, but for the sake of your children, who are soon to take your places upon the arena of life? I conjure you, as you love your own happiness, as you love your own offspring, as you love the well-being of the community in which you live, as you wish for the well-being of our otherwise happy land, to consider well this subject, and then act in view of the judgment bar of God, where you and I must sooner or later appear!

P. S. Sage.

Allensville, Dec. 11, 1852.

For the Temperance Chart.

Louisville, Dec. 17, 1852.

Bro. Gordon:—Inasmuch as you have seen proper to publish a former letter of mine, I take the liberty of making another suggestion. I am truly glad to see the call for a State convention of the friends of temperance, to meet in your city. I hope it may be one worthy of the cause and the occasion. To make it such, every temperance organization in the State should at once adopt measures to be represented by the most efficient men they can send; and in order to have such, every Division of the Sons, every Temple, and every Section of Cadets, and also every organization of the Social Order, should adopt measures to meet the expenses of such representation. This is but right. If we have men to leave home, family, business, &c., to attend to matters in which we are equally interested, we ought by all means to pay the way; and will any Division or Temple hesitate to do so? Do not the friends of alcohol sacrifice liberally of their cash at the "shrine of Bacchus?" Have they not employed it by the "thousands," in order to defeat the friends of reform, in Maine and elsewhere? And shall we be less *liberal* than our foes?

One strong ground of my confidence in the certain triumph of our cause, is, that "the working men of the country are with us"—their hearts are in the matter. But they have their families to provide for, and they are really not able to lose the time, and meet expenses too; but let their expenses be met, and they will be there. We need them, and we must have them. They constitute the *main prop* of our glorious enterprise, and once the working men of Indiana *will it*, they will find the way to rid themselves of "Barleycorn," and all his curses.

And then let each temperance organization instruct their representative to go for a clear and *distinct prohibitory law*. Let us at once plant ourselves on the ground we intend to occupy, and ask our Legislature for that which we want, and which we are willing to accept, and in this way we will show plainly to the whole community what we are aiming at, and at the same time ascertain our means of accomplishing our end. * * * * *

I expect to be at the Convention, if life and health are spared.

Yours truly, Lee Roy Woods.

MEMORIAL.

ADOPTED BY THE

GRAND DIVISION OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE,

AND THE

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON TEMPERANCE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Indiana:

The undersigned Citizens of Indiana, believing that the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits, to be used as a beverage, is a great moral, social, and political evil, pray you to prohibit the same.

Spirituous and Malt Liquors made in the United States.

A table compiled from the Census returns, gives the product of spirituous and malt liquors in the United States, during the year 1850. From this table we learn the amount of capital employed during that year exceeded $8,000,000, and over 42,000,000 gallons of whisky and "high wines" were produced, besides 6,500,000 gallons of rum, and 1,177,924 barrels of ale. Of this vast river of liquid fire annually poured forth, the States of New York and Ohio produce about one-half.—As the present agitation of the question of prohibitory law gives a particular interest to the subject, we publish the statistics referred to:

State.	Capital invested.	Barrels of Ale, &c.	Gals. of Whisky & high wines.	Gals. of Rum, &c.
Maine,	$17,000	—	—	22,000
Vermont,	7,000	800	—	—
Mass.,	457,500	25,800	120,000	3,786 000
R. Island,	17,000	3,900	—	—
Conn.,	15,500	—	130,000	1,200
New York,	2,535,900	644,700	9,231,700	2,418,800
N. Jersey,	409,655	35,750	1,250,530	—
Penn.,	1,719,960	189,581	6,543,810	—
Maryland,	247,100	26,580	787,400	—
Virginia,	100,915	5,500	879,440	—
N. Carolina,	21,930	—	153,030	—
S Carolina,	3,475	—	43,960	—
Georgia,	7,150	—	60,450	—
Alabama,	500	—	—	3,000
Louisiana,	3,500	8,000	—	—
Kentucky,	168,805	18,500	1,491,745	—
Tennessee,	68,125	—	657,000	—
Missouri,	288,900	44,850	939,400	—
Ohio,	1,262,974	96,943	1,865,150	—
Indiana,	321,950	11,005	4,639,900	—
Illinois,	303,400	27,925	2,315,000	—
Michigan,	139,425	10,320	690,900	—
Iowa,	19,509	—	160,600	—
Wisconsin,	98,700	31,320	127,000	—
N. Mexico,	7,300	—	42,000	—
Utah,	3,000	300	—	—
Dist. Col.,	12,000	1,350	—	—
Total,	8,334,254	1,177,924	42,133,955	6,500,500

The amount of opposition which laws similar to that enacted in Maine are likely to meet with, is indicated by the capital employed in the manufacture of ale and spirits in the various States. In Maine, for instance, where a prohibitory law has been enacted, but $17,000 of capital was invested in 1850, and only 220,000 gallons of rum manufactured; while in New York, over two and a half millions of capital was employed in the manufacture of 9,231,700 gallons of spirits, 2,438,800 gallons of rum, and 644,700 barrels of ale. Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, it will be seen, are also largely interested in these products.

These formidable statistics show the magnitude of the evil sought to be abated, and the great labor it will require, as well as the fearful amount of intemperance yearly provided for. We have not at hand the statistics of brandy and gin importations for 1850, or we would give them in this connection.

Beautiful Incident.—A writer in the Times, having been at Marshfield, tells of two young elm trees standing side by side on the farm, which were planted there by a father's hand, in memory of the loved children who preceded him to the spirit world. One morning, a few months ago, Mr. Webster had been missing from his study an hour or more, when he made his appearance with two small elm trees and a spade in his hands. Summoning the attendance of his son, he went out upon the lawn, planted the trees, and then turning to Fletcher, said in a subdued voice as he turned away, "My son, protect these trees after I am gone; let them ever remind you of Julia and Edward." Their sear and falling leaves now seem to typify participation in the mourning which marks this scene of sorrow.

A Liquor-ish Joke.—One of the coolest jokes of the season has been perpetrated by the liquor-dealers of New York, in raising the prices of wines and brandies on account of the *short vintage in Europe*. Those fellows are a jolly set, to be sure, or they never would have been guilty of such downright waggery in this hot weather. Those jolly old coves know a little better than any one else that the vineyards of France and Germany have about as much to do with the potables sold in this country, as sarsaparilla root has to do with the "purifying" fluids that are vended under its name. A short crop of grapes would have as little influence upon the production of wines and brandies in the United States, as a short crop of terrapin upon the manufacture of mock-turtle soup.

☞ A little girl is now on the way to this country who is considered a perfect violinist. Her name is Camille Nerso; she is only eleven years old.

Every may-be hath a may-not-be.

Fascination of the Wine Cup.

It will ever be a wonder to us—the fascination there is about the habit of drinking liquor. Upon an ocean strewn with wrecks, on whose dark waves no beacon of hope has ever gleamed, the young launch out. A drunkard dies to-day: to-morrow another reels into his vacant place in the bar-room: his boon companions deprecate the man's folly with glass in hand. A murderer stands to-day upon the scaffold, and points out the cause of his ruin and crime: to-morrow another drinks until mad, and commits a fresh murder. To-day, a husband and father beggars his wife and children, and dies a maniac's death: to-morrow a fresh score step over his fresh grave, and court the same death. The fanaticism of darkest Heathendom has nothing like it. The Hindoo mother casts her babe into the Ganges; but she is honest—she yields her heart's treasure to secure the favor of the guardian Deity: the Christian, civilized drunkard, immolates wife, children, and self, that he may drink. Some lacerate themselves with hooks: our citizens blot out their moral and physical beauty, and wear, voluntarily, shackles that gall both body and soul. The heathen casts himself down, and is crushed as the ponderous wheels of his deity roll along: the Christian destroys himself by inches—by a slow process of years—offering his vitals to the beaks that rend in the rumshop, and dragging down others to the sacrifice. The heathen worships the serpent whose fangs are red with the life of his child at the hearth: the Christian, too, is a serpent worshiper—the poison of the serpent runs and hisses in his own veins, but the mad wretch keeps the foe sacredly at the stricken hearth-side, ready to strike down the innocent and the pure who may chance within reach. Children, whose fathers sleep in drunkard's graves, laugh and drink, as their fathers have laughed and drinked. There is a pathway whose end is infamy and death, yet how eager men are to travel it!

Who Sold that Rum?

We learn from the Tribune of Saturday, that Mrs. O'Brien, at 180 Elizabeth street, was induced by a drunken woman, her relative, to get some more rum from a grocery near by; that they both got drunk, and were very noisy, though it was midday; that Mrs. O'Brien soon after fell upon the floor with her infant in her arms, and smothered it to death; and the child and its mother were found in this position, the child dead and the mother perfectly stupefied with liquor.

Upon such an awful case of infanticide as this, the Coroner ought to have inquired and reported to the public, of whom she got the liquor; whether he was licensed, and by whom; whether he had reason to know the intemperate character of the woman, and the tendency of the rum to produce such results; how many more grog-shops there are within five minutes walk of the house; and how much of this vice and crime and suffering would not have been known if the Maine law was in successful operation, and whether the public good demands so many facilities for intemperate mothers to get drunk and smother their infants to death. Instead of anything like this, the jury rendered a verdict of "death by suffocation, by being overlaid by its mother, who is supposed to have been intoxicated; the result of culpable neglect on the part of the mother."—Do not we need temperance men for Coroners?—*New York City Alliance.*

Old Age.—There is a quiet repose and steadiness about the happiness of age, if the life has been well spent. Its feebleness is not painful. The nervous system has lost its acuteness. Even in mature years, we feel that a burn, a scald, a cut, is more tolerable than it was in the sensitive period of youth. The fear of approaching death, which in youth we imagine must cause inquietude to the aged, is very seldom the source of much uneasiness. We never like to hear the old regretting the loss of their youth. It is a sign that they are not living their lives aright. There are duties and pleasures for the aged, and the wise will follow them. They will neither regret the loss of youth, nor affect to be younger than they are.—When men, they will not dress as boys, nor compete with them. When matrons, or matron-like maids, they will not dress like girls. When young women, they will not be childish, and play piping tones by way of enchantment. To be happy, we must be true to nature, and carry our age along with us.

Choice Gems.

Close thine ear against those that open their mouth against others.

Conduct, resolution, and courage, perform great things.

Confine your tongue, or else it will confine you.

Covetous and envious men are never at rest.

Covetousness never judges anything unlawful.

Craft must have clothes, but truth loves to go naked.

Death hath nothing terrible in it, but what life hath made so.

Death is the wish of some, the relief of many, and the end of all.

Debt is the worst poverty.

Decency and decorum are not pride.

Delight in, and frequent the company of good men.

Discreet wives have sometimes neither eyes nor ears.

Do good with what thou hast, or it will do thee no good.

Do in the hole as thou wouldst do in the hall.

Do nothing to-day that you will repent of to-morrow.

Eaten bread is forgotten.

Error is alway in haste.

Everybody's business is nobody's business.

Every fool can find faults that a great many wise men can't remedy.

Every heart hath its own ache.

Every moment of time is a monument of mercy.

Every one can tame a shrew but he that has her.

Examples do not authorize a fault—Vice must never plead prescription.

Experience is the best adviser, but it is better to learn by others than our own.

Objections.—'Why,' says one, 'destroy the liquor? Why not keep it for other purposes?' Because it is not wanted for other purposes. Besides, this is the penalty, and the only penalty, that has ever been effiicacious towards sustaining the law and the rights of the people.

'But,' says another, 'why not sell it, and give the money to the poor?' The poor, said a ragged by-stander, have had enough of it; let it go.

But what a waste? How much more a waste to be drank by the ground, than to be drank by men? If men bought it and paid their money for it, and then drank it, there would be a waste; waste of money, waste of health, waste of morals, and often, waste of soul. Let it all perish; and two millions of dollars, now spent upon it, all be saved and expended upon other objects, and then it will be seen where is the waste, and where the gain.

☞ It is said that the tract of land lately ceded to the United States by the Sioux Indians, is about 800 miles long, by 140 broad—making 112,000 square miles, or more than twice as much as the whole of New England. The whole district is made up of the most fertile land in the world, and will, ere long, be among the most productive and valuable portions of the republic.

Circular.

A State Temperance Convention will be held in the city of Indianapolis on Wednesday the 12th day of January, 1853.

All the friends of this great Reform—all the foes of that liquid poison which is yet drowning the intellects, darkening the hopes, desolating the homes and destroying the souls of thousands, are invited to come.

Yours in hope and effort for a prohibitory law.

Edward R. Ames,
Calvin Fletcher,
W. Hannaman,
W. C. Thompson,
J. R. Osgood,
Clement E. Babb,
State Central Committee.

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Indianapolis, Indiana.

CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00. Books, $2 00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. Woodward, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind., free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20 00.

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

J. H. OHR, G. W. R.

Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys of ——, believing the Order of Cadets of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Section of the State of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called the —— Section, No. ——, Cadets of Temperance, of the State of Indiana, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Section, and also those of the acting Head of the Order.

Enclosed is the fee for Charter, R. B.'s and officers' cards, $5 00.

It must also be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not; if they are, of what Section. The application to be directed to the Grand Secretary, free of postage.

It must also be certified by a W. P. or P. W. P., that the W. Patron elect is a Son of Temperance in good standing.

Address (post paid) HENRY OHR, G. S., C. of T., Indianapolis, Indiana.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the —— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00.

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

Address (post paid,) Mrs. Eliza Richmond, G. S. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

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aug 11 25 Park Row, New York.

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PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

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THIS suberb picture, Engraved under the superintendence of THOMAS SULLY, Esq., the eminent and highly gifted artist, is the only correct likeness of Washington ever published. It has been characterised as the greatest work of art ever produced in this country. As to its fidelity, we refer to the letters of the adopted son of Washington, GEORGE WASHINGTON PARK CUSTIS, who says, "it is a faithful representation of the celebrated original," and to CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY of the Supreme Court of the United States, who says, "As a work of art its excellence and beauty must strike every one who sees it: and it is no less happy in its likeness to the Father of his country. It was my good fortune to have seen him in the days of my boyhood, and his whole apearance is yet strongly impressed on my memory. The portrait you have issued appears to me to be an *exact likeness*, representing perfectly the expression as well as the form and features of the face." And says SENATOR CASS, *it is a life-like representation of the great original.* PRESIDENT FILLMORE says, "the work appears to me to have been admirably executed and *eminently* worthy of the patronage of the public." Says MARCHANT the eminent portrait painter, and the pupil of Stuart, "your print to my mind is more remarkable than any other I have seen, for presenting the *whole* individuality of the original portrait, together with the noble and dignified repose of air and manner, which all who ever saw him considered a marked characteristic of the illustrious man it commemmorates."

For the great merits of this picture we would refer every lover of Washington to the portrait itself, to be seen at the office of this paper, and to the letters of the following Artists, Statesmen, Jurists and Scholars accompanying it.

ARTISTS.—Marchant and Elliott of New York; Neagle, Rothermel, and Lambdin of Philadelphia; Chester Harding of Boston; Charles Fraser, of Charleston, S. C; and to the adopted son of Washington, Hon. Geo. W. P. Custis, himself an artist. STATESMEN.—His Excellency Millard Fillmore, Major Gen. Winfield Scott, Hon. George M. Dallas, Hon. William R. King, Hon. Daniel Webster, Hon. Lynn Boyd, Hon. Lewis Cass, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Hon. John P. Kennedy, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, LL. D. JURISTS.—Hon. Roger B. Taney, Hon. John Duer, Hon John McLean, Hon. Rufus Choate. SCHOLARS.—Charles Folsom, Esq. the well known Librarian of the Boston Atheneum, who says, "I would rather own it than any painted copy I have ever seen;" E. P. Whipple, Richard Hildreth, Hon. Edward Everett, LL. D., Jared Sparks, LL. D., Wm. H. Prescott, LL. D., Washington Irving, Ralph W. Emerson, Esq., Prof. T. C. Upham, J. T. Headley, Fitz Green Halleck, H. W. Longfellow, Wm. Gilmore Simms; and FROM EUROPE, Lord Talfourd, T. B. Macauley, Sir Archibald Alison, Lord Mayor of London, &c., &c. THE PRESS, throughout the entire Union, have with one voice proclaimed the merits of this suberb engraving.

To enable all to possess this valuable treasure, it is sold at the low price of $5 per copy.

Published by GEORGE W. CHILDS,
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The Public have for some time been familiar with the subject of Life and Health Insurance, but it is obvious that too little thoughts has been given to the latter. Life Insurance benefits our successors, while Health Insurance directly benefits ourselves. It makes provision for a time of sickness, when the products of a man's industry are cut off, and want unites with Disease to aggravate his distress. It is at this gloomy period, when he is prostrated and helpless, and when despondency would otherwise overwhelm him, that the holder of a *Health Insurance Policy* will realize its benefits.

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4,00	"	"	4,00	"
5,00	"	"	5,00	"
6,00	"	"	6,00	"

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3,75	"	"	3,00	"
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6,25	"	"	5,00	"
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At ADAMS & CO.'S Express Office.
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june 30 '52-1y

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aug 11–1y

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C. WOODWARD, Agent,
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For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

To Cure a Cold, with Headache and Soreness of the Body, take the Cherry Pectoral on going to bed, and wrap up warm, to sweat during the night.

For a Cold and Cough, take it morning, noon, and evening, according to directions on the bottle, and the difficulty will soon be removed. None will long suffer from this trouble when they find it can be so readily cured. Persons afflicted with a seated cough, which breaks them of their rest at night, will find, by taking the Cherry Pectoral on going to bed, they may be sure of sound, unbroken sleep, and consequently refreshing rest. Great relief from suffering, and an ultimate cure, is afforded to thousands who are thus afflicted, by this invaluable remedy.

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From two eminent Physicians in

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Yours respectfully, J. D. SINCLAIR,
Deputy Postmaster.

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J. W. GORDON, M. D., EDITOR.] ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA. [JOHN H. OHR, PRINTER.

VOL. II. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1853. NO. 28.

THE TEMPERANCE CHART,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE GRAND DIVISION, S. of T. OF INDIANA.

Edited by J. W. Gordon, M. D.

To whom all Communications and Subscriptions must be addressed, post paid

OFFICE—*In second story of Temperance Hall Building, Washington St., Indianapolis.*

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Cuts double the above rates.

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J. H. OHR, Indianapolis.

Part of an Address delivered before the Social Order of Temperance,

BY REV. MR. MAXWELL.

The following note of Mr. Maxwell to Mr. Robert Dempsey, Secretary of the Social Order, has been placed in our hands:

INDIANAPOLIS, *Dec.* 30, 1852.

SIR:—I herewith forward you a portion of the address I had the honor to deliver before the Social Order of Temperance. If the committee deem it worthy of publication, it is at their disposal.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. M. MAXWELL.

* * * It is not my present purpose to attempt to paint for you a picture of the drunkard's woes, the drunkard's sorrows, and the drunkard's crimes—nor to descant in a general manner upon the evils brought into the world, and perpetuated by the use of alcoholic drinks. These subjects are already familiar to you; to some possibly, by experience, to others, by description, so far as description can convey an adequate idea of them. It is my wish to speak on a subject more practical in our present circumstances.

To him who has but half an eye, even if that is a glass one, it must be manifest that a change has been going on in society for the last few years—a change scarcely less than that caused by the sun's rising upon the darkness and damps that before enveloped the earth. An overwhelming flood, that was bearing down the father's pride, the mother's hope, the widow's support, and the young wife's trusted one, by thirty thousand a year, into a grave that is the surest entrance to the world of despair, has been in some measure checked, and many of its victims rescued from its dark bosom; a song is now heard in many a hovel as well as mansion, but it is not the song of drunken revelry, it is the song of thanksgiving. The tear now starts from the eye of the wife and mother, but it is not the scalding tear that comes forth from the fountain of grief—it is the tear of joy, the dumb speech of a heart too full for utterance.

In witnessing such a change as this, we wonder, admire, and adore. We wonder at the greatness of the power that could effect such a mighty reformation; we admire the adaptation of that power to the object to be accomplished; we adore the goodness of God, who put such a power in operation.

But such is the case with all extensive moral reformations, it must win its way gradually overcoming obstacle after obstacle, till it bursts over the earth; like the advancing light of the morning—now streaming suddenly across a plain; now slowly coming down a mountain side and lighting up the valley below, and then shooting over the next hill top, till mountains and their deepest gorges are glowing beneath its vertical rays.

It is my purpose to notice some of the hindrances in the way of the more rapid advance of this enterprise—

I. *And foremorst among these, I notice artificial distinctions in Society.*

You will consider me quite wide of the mark here perhaps, for you will answer me that we have no such distinctions, and if we had, they could not hinder the Temperance cause. But let us look at this matter a little before we decide.

It is true we have no such distinctions as exist under monarchies; we have no titled nobility to take off our hats to; we have no lords to drive with insolent hoof over us; but still are there not fast growing distinctions, which in their maturity will be even more insolent and insufferable than the titled nobility of the old world? Distinctions not founded on merit or solid worth, but on brainless pride, blown up almost to bursting with a sense of its own importance; an aristocracy, if I must use the word, which carries its chief mark in the quality of the cloth it wears, that looks with growing contempt upon any one that labors, upon any one whose hands are browned and toughened by toil. The nucleus of this class are those who have some wealth, without sense enough to use it aright. Then around these, as flies around molasses, gather the lazy fop, the gentleman loafer—the elegant man of unknown profession, who lives one never knows how, but yet always lives at the top of the fashion. Such have any thing to do with *labor?* Dare to wheel their own barrow, or be seen with a bundle, bag, or burden? Shocking! they would be disgraced forever. Is there no such class as this in our city? I believe there are specimens of all sorts, ages, and genders, and such men and women are the things that tempt us most powerfully to believe that creative power and wisdom has made a mistake, having put together machines which are found upon experiment to be good for—nothing.

Far be it from my heart to wish by word or act, to do anything to set one class in society at variance with another. I would be the last to encourage that leveling spirit so much abroad, which would bring every thing down to its own debased standard. I have no such intention, and my actions shall never have such a tendency. True merit, moral worth, integrity, and honesty will have an influence, and ought to have an influence far beyond their opposites. What I object to, is that those who are most likely destitute of all these qualities, with most likely every detestable quality in vigorous development, should set themselvs up as an upper circle—as those—

> For whose sake all nature stands,
> And stars in courses move.

Perhaps they have some property which an honest hard working Father, shoe-maker or blacksmith left them—and now forsooth they are too good to soil their delicate fingers with any useful employment. Are there none such? What is *labor* that any one should regard it as not respectable? 'Tis the million man power that keeps the machinery of society agoing, and without which these exquisites, too good to do anything useful, would perish sooner than impertinent flies and musquetoes in December. Look at me and answer, you brawny-limbed, broad chested mechanic! What can you do?

"What can I do? I can take the iron and steel in my fingers and twist it into an iron horse, that will go snorting through the land, dragging his burden of grain or merchandize or human freight after him.

> "Those fleshless arms whose pulses leap
> With floods of liquid fire,"

Are stretched forth only at my bidding. I can build a floating palace, and put a heart into it, whose every beat will send it up stream against wind and tide and in face of every element, to pour the productions of every nation at your feet. I can make a harness for the lightning and give you the reins. I build your machinery, instinct with all but life and human intelligence, that plies its unwearied strength, one moment to draw out the silken thread till it rivals the attenuation of the gossamer—next to crush beneath its strength the hardest steel; now, with the most delicate nicety, it performs the finest operations of art with a precision that defies human skill, or wields its mighty arm to produce effects man could never have produced. I rear your dwellings and your temples for worship. I fashion your splendid carriages, which roll you along in security and ease. *What do I do?* Do without me, and you would lodge under a tree, eat with your fingers, plough with a sharp stick, chop wood with a stone hatchet, and make your coats of fig leaves—that is what *you* would do, if I did nothing."

Now, which deserves to compose "the upper circle," if there is to be one--this hard working, clear minded, honest hearted mechanic, with his tidy wife and neat smiling children at home, or the pretending fop who has never been suspected of doing any thing useful yet?—who, if a merchant buys a stock of goods on credit, and then expects his business to take care of him, while he entrusts it to clerks, and smokes his cigar in all lounging places. Perhaps as a sort of title page to himself, he has an attorney's sign suspended from the side of some door, while he in the mean time reads more of Byron and Bulwer than of Blackstone, and practices more on the streets, delighting the ears of simpering belles with flattering compliments and choice culled scandal.

Now I desire to see all estimations of men founded on *merit*, on *solid worth*. Let a man be rated in the scale of our estimation as God rates him, as nearly as we can, ascertain that, and then we shall have no artificial distinctions.

Now, how do such pretensions hinder the Temperance cause?

Much every way. In the first place, do you find these individuals who compose this upper circle, giving their influence actively to promote this cause? Oh no! not they. There are a great many reasons why they should not—as an almost universal fact the influence of such is against this cause, against it openly and against it secretly, with all the power they can command.

And again, it is the influence of this class, that is most powerful to keep open and support the fashionable drinking places, where the young and thoughtless are taught to take the first step to ruin. And these more fashionable saloons I regard as the most powerful engines of destruction existing among us. True they may not give a man the last push that topples him over into a drunkard's grave; but their allurements meet the young man ere his principles are formed upon that sure foundation which will enable him to endure temptation; they meet him when his mind is easily influenced, and by a slight inclination then from the right way may shape his course forever. How often is the young man brought into a position where he sees two paths opening before him; the one leading in the end up the heights of glory, the other down the steeps of despair.—Here now is perhaps the pivot of his destiny—the weight of a feather upon him at this juncture may decide. If a man steps forth now, and by the weight of his hand simply, inclines him into the wrong path, this first wrong impression, which *starts* him in the wrong way, has immeasurably more guilt attached to it than the last kick which is only sent after him as he plunges down the pit of destruction. Oh, these so called *respectable fashionable drinking places*, they are without hyperhole the recruiting stations of the pit! Into these the unsuspecting are drawn, and there they are enlisted for a war upon their own eternal happiness, a war upon God, a war upon virtue. And who are the chief supporters of these fashionable drinking places? Who so good customers usually, as these who style themselves the fashionable, the upper circle?

And then it is this class also, whose influence is mainly instrumental in keeping up the wine drinking custom, from which our land most unhappily is not yet freed. When they meet they must have wine; not an assembly can there be of them, but Satan must come also among them. *Wine*, manufactured, fellow citizens, most likely in your own city, from whiskey, cider, logwood, nux vomicum, and other poisonous drugs—the wine must flow in, that the wit may flow out, for without some such artificial stimulant their social gatherings are dull indeed. But so long as these wine drinking customs are kept up, we can no more remove the evils of intemperance than you could remove the small pox from your city, while men were going about with vials of it in their pockets, pedling it to every one they might meet.

And besides, what choice epithets are bestowed upon temperance men by this class of persons. The mischief is, they wield a tremendous influence in every society. Men are so smitten with admiration for any thing that pretends to greatness; and we are all so much afraid that *we* shall not be admitted into the first circle, that we would not offend one of these exquisites for the world; and the young man who is just about to come out and make his entrance into society, feels that he must pay special court to this class if he wishes to get along at all. Let one of them but sneer at a Temperance society, and how many stand ready with open mouths to drink in the words and applaud. Let them but insinuate that it is a *vulgar place*, that no respectable men go there, and its doors are at once avoided by how many. Now it takes a considerable degree of moral firmness to endure a sneer, and many a man, I am sorry to say, will pay more attention to the sneers of a fool than to the counsels of a wise man.

But there is still another point whence these false views of respectability act against our cause.

Many a young mechanic, or laborer, feeling that he is shut out by his labor from this, so called upper circle, is led to seek society wherever he can find it, and giving himself up to the guidance of chance he is most likely to find his society in the bar room or grocery; and here his downward course will begin. Learning from the words and actions of others that labor is not respectable, he gets discouraged, don't care, becomes idle, drinks for the want of something better to do. Seeing that others look down upon all work, he begins to look down upon himself, because he has to work; and loosing self respect he is a ready tool for the devil to do his work with. Oh what consequences of death and ruin flow from setting up a false standard of respectability. I respect the man whose sweat drops wash his gains from all dishonesty, and I despise the man who despises honest toil, as I would one who despises his own mother. Is that heart any the less warm and true, that beats under the coat a little thread bare, and not, perhaps, in the latest fashion? That countenance any the less open and honest, upon which the sun has looked? His grasp any the less hearty, whose hands are calloused by the plough, the plane, the trowel, or blackened at the anvil? Whenever a young man who has fallen into courses of idleness and dissipation, attempts to reform, I despair of his success, unless he forsakes his idle ways and pursues at once some healthful employment. So long as he is idle he is on the devil's ground.

And, finally, I may say this false estimate of respectability and standing has a tendency to keep down the poor inebriate whenever he attempts to rise from his degradation. If he casts a longing glance upward, and finds the doors of society closed against him, he will be likely to fall back discouraged. Now, we have lived long enough to see a refutation of the opinion that the inebriate is no longer a man; that the fire of alcohol has so burnt out his human nature, that there is no more soul in him than in the old tea kettle which warms his water for his toddy. It has been shown to us that he has a soul, and oftentimes a great one; and that, instead of passing him by, we should reach out to him the Samaritan's hand. Some men I believe are mean enough to be perfectly safe from the temptations of the devil; they will never be drunkards, for it takes more raw material to make a drunkard than there is in some men.

But we have already dwelt too long, I fear, on this topic; I pass to notice another hindrance.

II. *The false dignity and comparative indifference of a large class of those who are most influential in community.*

It is a sublime spectacle to see a whole population swaying and surging under the agitation of a great subject. There is sublime power concentrated in the united voice and arm of an aroused people. Such a spectacle the sun looked upon when it saw our Revolutionary Fathers banded together for the vindication of our national liberties. And in order to carry any great moral enterprise, we must have such union, such determination, such combined efforts.—And as Nelson, on the morning of his last battle, hoisted to the mast-head of his ship, these brief but mighty words—"England expects every man to do his duty"—so we, in our encounter with Alcohol, must fling out from the mast-head of our good temperance ship, as our watchword, "we prosper only as every man does his duty." But what is this we see? A portion of the most influential in society stand aloof from a cause which requires that every shoulder should be set to it. "Why stand ye here idle all the day long? Go, work in my vineyard."

But here one imagines that he will compromise his *dignity*, if he co-operate actively with a temperance organization.—*Dignity!* What is dignity? A corporosity that will weigh two hundred and fifty?—Not that precisely. What then? A feeling that puts on a stiff cravat, a high collar, takes all the joints out of the back, throws up the arms on the breast, and whispers in the ear—"you are the people, and wisdom will die with you?" A something which sets all day, and watches the weathercock of popularity, to see which way it points, and then trims its sails accordingly? This must be the dignity that cannot go to a temperance meeting. I have supposed that true dignity was that nobleness or elevation of mind which consists in a high sense of propriety, truth and justice, with an abhorrence of all mean and sinful actions. And I think so still. It is something then which we are to bear within us—something which does not consist in time, place or circumstances, and which is by no means compromised by engaging in a work of benevolence which may call for our co-operation. A man may stop to pull a sheep out of a ditch, and not in the least lower his dignity. "How much better then, is a man than a sheep!" It was not beneath the dignity of Infinite Majesty to stoop to save the lost. And is the servant above his master? I have observed that the only men who are afraid of lowering their dignity by helping the unfortunate, are those who have no dignity to lower. True dignity is something we shall take to heaven with us, if so happy as to reach that bright world; but we shall not take it with us, if it is only something worn on the outside, as a bald man wears a wig.

And equally discouraging is the indifference of others who are capable of exerting a great influence. *Indifference* on a great moral question, I cannot reconcile with a profession of Christianity. The social law that binds us all, our Savior enshrined in these words—"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." This law makes us our brother's keeper. It is a part of our social existence. Our brother has a right to claim a certain supervision at our hands, so far as we are capable of securing to him the blessings he needs—protection, when assailed—succour, in distress—support, in weakness—instruction, when ignorant;—in a word, the means of happiness for this world and the next. The constitution of God and the law of the Bible has placed him under our social and moral keeping. Our ability to do him good, is the rule and limit of our duty. And you can tear yourself away from this law and constitution, and roll yourself up in your own porcupine covering and remain guiltless, no more than you can tear your body, limb from limb, and still have each part retain its vitality and action. Am I right here? Then, my hearers, how shall we estimate the indifference of those who, having influence, will not exert it?—who see their fellow-men staggering upon the brink of a drunkard's hell, but put forth no hand for their rescue? If you pass a neighbor's house on fire, and do not give the alarm, would not your fellow-men call you to an account? More, if the cry comes to you, that there are some perishing in the flames, and you pass quietly on—what then? The execrations of an outraged humanity would hunt you from the earth. But here you can see a man put a torch to his passions, which will burn up character, respectability, the soul itself, and not even dash the brand from his hand. You can look with indifference upon the form of one whose countenance is already gleaming with the fires of damnation, who will soon throw himself upon the funeral pile of his hopes, and appear drunk at the bar of God! And you have no heart to pity, and no hand to help.—Shame on such human nature! The drunkard's dog pities him, and feels all that his brutish heart can feel; yes, even till the tear-drops will roll from the poor brute's eye;—but man has no pity for his brother man!

> "Christians, view the day
> Of retribution. Think how you will hear
> From your Redeemer's lips the fearful words,
> Thy brother perishing in his own blood,
> Thou sawest * * He was in prison
> To vice and ignorance, nor didst thou send
> To set him free. O! ere that hour of doom,
> Whence there is no reprieve, brethren, awake
> From this dark dream." * *

Beautiful Extract.

VIRTUE has resources buried in itself, which we know not, till the invading hour calls them from their retreats. Surrounded by hosts without, and when nature itself, turned traitor, is its most deadly enemy within, it assumes a new and a superhuman power, which is greater than nature itself. Whatever be its creed—whatever be its sect—from whatever segment of the globe its orisons arise, virtue is God's empire, and from His throne of thrones He will defend it. Though cast into the distant earth, and struggling on the dim arena of a human heart, all things above are spectators of its conflict, or enlisted in its cause. The angels have their charge over it—the banners of archangels are on its side; and from sphere to sphere, through the illimitable ether, and round the impenetrable darkness at the feet of God, its triumph is hymnod by harps, which are strung to the glories of the Creator!—*E. L. B. Lytton.*

STATE LIBRARY INDIANAPOLIS

TEMPERANCE CHART.

PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.
WM. HANNAMAN, C. E. BABB,
JAMES HALL, R. T. BROWN,
JOHN B. ABBETT.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 5, 1853.

The Grand Lecturer.

Judge PARSLEY will not be able in consequence of ill health, to lecture in the southern portion of the State for a few weeks to come.

We are now able to announce the following appointments, viz:

Edinburg,	January	6th,	1853.
Franklin,	"	7lh,	"
Greenwood,	"	8th,	"
Lebanon,	"	9th,	"
Strawtown,	"	10th,	"
Lafayette,	"	17th,	"

After spending a week there, he will proceed to Attica. He requests the brethren in Lafayette and Attica to publish appointments for him, at such places and times in their respective counties, as may be thought best. He will spend a week in each county.

☞ To-morrow the Legislature of Indiana meets in the Capitol, to consult together, and devise ways and means to promote the prosperity and happiness of the people. A glorious object, truly! and we sincerely hope they will adapt their means to its accomplishment. If they do, and we are not without faith, we shall soon hold a glorious jubilee over the demolished ruins of alcohol.

Little & Wigam's Hotel.

These enterprising gentlemen having completed the addition to their Hotel, gave the *corps editorial*, and quite a number of other friends, an invitation to dinner on Christmas. Among others, it was our good fortune to be *there*, to enjoy their hospitality and excellent *fare;* and we must say, that we have never had greater cause to be satisfied with both, on any occasion in our life. This is the uniform testimony of all who at any time stop there. In all the variety of dishes of different kinds set before us, (and there were more than we had time to count,) we saw nothing like intoxicating liquors present. This was a testimony to the character of the house, befitting the spirit of the times. We bespeak for the house a liberal patronage on the part of all strangers who may visit our city during the winter.

Importation of Spirituous and other Liquors into Indianapolis.

From January 1st to Dec. 17, 1852, by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad.

According to our promise last week, we shall now present the facts and figures in relation to the importation of spirituous liquors into this city by the Madison and Indianapolis railroad. It will be seen by reference to these figures, that our importations in that line have been extremely heavy—quite sufficient to excite alarm in the minds of all good citizens in reference to the consequences. If these importations did any good—if those who do not drink did not get along as well as those who do, there might be some apology offered for the importers and their customers; as it is, they stand without excuse. But here are the facts:

Sp't'us liquors,	In barrels,	84,600 gallons.	
	In casks,	12,500	
	In hf-bbls.,	4,620	
			101,720
Ale.....	In barrels,	6,680	
	In hf-bbls.,	1,100	
			7,780
Wine, in baskets,.....			112
Total, of Spirits, Ale and Wine,			109,612

Now we have indubitable evidence that these importers, through the process of "*Rectification,*" double the quantity of spirituous liquors above named. This alone would give us, for sale here, at least *two hundred thousand gallons of spirits.*—How much liquor is obtained from other quarters, we are not able to determine; but it is certain there is considerable.

As we have stated, many of our importers take these liquors through a process known among the craft as "rectification," whereby every gallon is doubled, before their consumers are entitled to touch, taste or handle. This, of course, demands water, and if the process ceased with the simple dilution, it would certainly be a benevolent one. But the strength and power of the liquors to intoxicate must be preserved, or they would lose their credit. Accordingly, the due degree of pungency and potency is attained by adding a sufficient quantity of *Cocculus Indicus*, and other deadly drugs. We remember to have known one vender of liquors, who was in the habit of keeping up their strength, by collecting and throwing into the barrel the ends of cigars and chews of tobacco cast away in his grocery by his customers. One of these, to our knowledge, purchased one of his empty barrels, and upon sawing it in two, discovered that he had been drinking the juice of well-masticated tobacco. That a similar practice is followed by some of our city poisoners, we have no doubt. We hope their customers will think of it, when about to swig down their poisons. It will certainly add to the relish of the delicate beverage.

But we desire to call attention to the estimated cost to our people of these importations. A good financier has calculated the cost of the liquors brought here, at about $100,000; but as the quantity is doubled by the process of rectification, their cost to the consumer would be increased in the same ratio. This would give for liquors the enormous sum of $200,000. Then comes the time lost by the consumers, in drinking and being drunk; and, at a low estimate, say a dollar a day, for the time, more than $25,000, in addition to the cost of the liquors, is thus lost to the consumers of our city and county, every year. No wonder some are accumulating princely fortunes, while others are dying paupers! No wonder some are building magnificent mansions, while the men whose hard-earned dimes aid them in doing it, are unable to live in the meanest cabin of the suburbs!

People of Marion county, look around you! Who are getting rich with a rapidity beyond all honest precedent? Who are getting poor in the same ratio? Answer these questions for yourselves; and then act for or against the liquor traffic, as your self respect, patriotism, and philanthropy, may prompt.

Coroner's Inquests.

There have been held in this (Marion) county, since 1846, twenty-five coroner's inquests over the bodies of dead persons. Fourteen of these were cases where the death was directly attributable to the use of intoxicating liquors; and in many cases the jury found that such was the fact.—We have a list of the names of those who have been thus killed, that certain *gentlemen* (?) of our county might become members of the *upper circles* of society. These *gentlemen* and their friends tell us, too, that it is every man's own business whether he drink or not. But when we remember that for each one of these inquests we have to pay the sum of $25, it seems like it is our business to put an end to a practice so expensive. Here is the sum of $300, paid within the last five or six years by the people of our county, for what might have been better dispensed with—in other words, for licensed murder.

We have a few remarks on inquests, which we shall present in our next.

Coroner's Inquest.

Eli Heaton, Esq., held an inquest over the body of J. C. Cails, in Washington Township, in this County, on the 21st ult. The verdict was, that "having been highly intoxicated, the day and evening before, and while endeavoring to make his way home, after night, he became disabled and fell into a pond of water, and perished of cold." So, citizens of Marion county, there is another of your fellow-citizens murdered by some sneaking whisky seller. Why did not the jury say who he is, that we might record his crime as it is recorded in Heaven against him?

Local Items.

The Cause in Indianapolis.

The meetings of the Social Order in this city are gradually gaining in strength and interest. The friends of Temperance here manifest a very determined spirit to continue to urge the good cause forward until it shall finally and completely triumph—an event to which, whether far off or at hand, we all look with the utmost confidence.

The meetings during the last week were of the highest interest. The first of these was held at the First Presbyterian Church, on Sabbath evening, at which Rev. Jno. A. McClung delivered a powerful discourse to the young men of the city, urging upon them the duty of total abstinence, in a manner which we know will not fail to produce a deep and lasting impression upon all who heard him.

The meeting on Wednesday evening at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, was addressed by John L. Ketcham, Esq., Rev. Mr. Long, and Hon. E. H. Parsley. Mr. Ketcham's address was a clear, forcible, manly effort, well calculated to keep alive the right feeling where it exists, and inspire it where it does not. We heartily wish all our office-hunting, weathercock politicians could have heard it; for we are certain it would have shamed them out of their unprincipled *jugglery*, or they must be contemptible beyond redemption. We regret exceedingly that Judge Parsley should have gone out of his way to cast stones at our worthy Governor; for we have confidence that there is no man in the State more desirous of the triumph of our holy cause than his Excellency. We confidently look to his message to prove that we are right in our estimate of his position on this momentous subject. He has had ample opportunity to witness the destructive consequences of intemperance. He knows that it kills, and how it kills.—He has seen its victims fall. He has witnessed the ruin and woe that it leaves wherever its blighting touch has been felt. He has seen the widow's tear that it has caused to flow. He has heard the famished orphan's cry, forced out by the destroyer, and we know that he has a heart to feel for all the pangs it inflicts—and may we not hope he has a hand *to do* for their relief? He is a man, a Christian man, and the Governor of a Christian commonwealth, and we cannot see how he can avoid discharging a duty which is so eminently calculated to add lustre to his official station, and illustrate the benign religion of Him "who gave his life a ransom for all," as would necessarily be the suggestion from his Excellency to destroy by legislative enactment the destroying angel of intemperance.

There were some other expressions in Judge Parsley's remarks which had better remained unsaid. We do not think it proper to use, by way of illustration, an idea too indelicate to be uttered as our own. Otherwise, his observations were exceedingly judicious, and very well said.

It was announced that the next meeting would be held in the Baptist Church on this evening, (Wednesday,) January 5th. Also, that Rev. L. H. Jamison would bring the subject of Temperance before his congregation, at the Christian Chapel on Sunday evening next, at early candle-lighting.

☞ The Masonic celebration on Monday evening was altogether all that we could have desired it to be. Notwithstanding the badness of the evening, there was a good turn-out of the fair. Dr. Hunt's address was an able one, strongly impressing upon the fraternity the dnty of temperance. The supper was good, and in good taste, and the speeches that followed worthy of the occasion and the associations it called up. The company was entertained to a late hour by the very best kind of music. The whole affair was highly honorable to the Order—and entirely a Temperance affair, too.

REVERENCE FOR THE AGED.—A gentleman once passing through a village, happened to see a poor, feeble old woman let her stick fall, and stand a moment in perplexity, not knowing whether she dared to stoop to pick it up, or attempt to reach her home without it. Just by the spot where the accident happened, a group of boys were playing marbles; some of them took no notice—others rudely marked the poor woman's distress; but one kind-hearted lad threw down his marbles, ran to her assistance, and helped her into her house.

She thanked him, and said—"God Almighty's blessing be upon you for your kindness to a poor woman!"

The gentleman saw and heard the whole, and made inquiry after the lad, in whom he felt deeply interested. He found that he was already in the Sabbath School, and, in all probability, had learned the Scriptures that inculcate reverence for the aged. From that time, he had him instructed in writing and accounts at an evening school; when old enough, assisted in apprenticing him; and, in course of time, had the satisfaction of seeing him a respectable and flourishing tradesman.

I recollect his mentioning the circumstance to his wife, as soon as he came home; he then said he thought that boy discovered the rudiments of a good character, and that he should be greatly disappointed if he did not turn out one whom it would be a credit and satisfaction to have put forward in life; after years fully proved that his opinion was correct. This, and some other circumstances, led the gentleman to make many remarks on the treatment the aged should receive, and which I endeavored to preserve.—*Ex.*

Keep it out of Politics!

We say we will not keep it out of politics. It shall be brought into politics.—The Whigs discard Temperance; the Democrats discard it; there are men of the Free Democracy who would discard it.—The two former parties discard it from policy, and they would have the Free Democrats adopt the same conservative policy. With our consent it shall never be.

It must be one of the principal elements of the Free Democracy. It is a pretty story, that we should be all alive for the black man, and forget and neglect our wives and children, who are daily kidnapped by a tyrant, who has not half the sympathy of the worst slaveholder in the South. Nay, the rum-God has no heart at all. He pulls his victims only one way to disgrace, poverty, misery, death, and hell; and never relents until they are out of the reach of hope and mercy.

An attempt is now making to deliver our people from these terrible tyrants. If the politicians would not side with them, we would make quick work of it. But they say, "Let that matter alone! At least but say, 'you are against dram-shops and for the Maine Law.' Slide over the matter! We want votes. Dwell on the fugitive slave law, and make the Maine law an incidental topic!" Now we have no ears for any such counsel. We place the Maine law first, if there is any first about it. It is our slavery, and if a man will not provide for his own, he is worse than an infidel.

Slave laws license men to kidnap each other and treat them as brutes. Rum-license laws authorize men not only to embrute, but to kill by slow fires and send themselves to perdition, to dehumanize fathers and mothers who shall bring up their children in want and beggary, and qualify them to educate other children in villainy, and scatter crimes and poverty around them, and undermine society.

We will smite slavery with all the powers God has given us; but we will smite the rum tyrant first, because he is in our homes, among our families and friends.—He has directly grappled in with us, and our business is with him, no less than with slavery; nor will we let him go until he ceases to live.

Since Whigs and Democrats have discarded the Temperance element, the Free Democracy must endorse it, or fall into defeat and disgrace.—*Carson League.*

Higher!

Higher! it is a word of noble meaning, the inspiration of all great deeds—the sympathetic chain that leads, link by link, the impassioned soul to its zenith of glory, and holds its mysterious object standing and glittering among the stars.

Higher! lisps the infant that clasps its parent's knees, and makes its feeble essay to rise from the floor—it is the first inspiration of childhood—to burst the narrow confines of the cradle, in which its sweetest moments have passed forever.

Higher! laughs the proud school-boy at his swing; or as he climbs the tallest tree of the forest, that he may look down upon his less adventurous companions with a flush of exultation, and abroad over the fields, the meadows, and his native village. He never saw so extended a prospect before.

Higher! earnestly breathes the student of philosophy and nature; he has a host of rivals, but he must eclipse them all.—The midnight oil burns dim, but he finds light and knowledge in the lamps of heaven, and his soul is never weary when the last of them is hid behind the curtains of morning.

And Higher! his voice thunders forth when the dignity of manhood has invested his form, and the multitude is listening with delight to his oracles burning with eloquence and ringing like true steel in the cause of freedom and the right. And when time has changed his locks to silver, and world-wide is his renown—when the maiden gathering flowers by the roadside, and the boy in the field, bow in reverence as he passes, and the peasant looks to him with honor—can he breathe forth from his heart the fond wish of the past?

Higher yet! he has reached the apex of earthly honor, yet his spirit burns as warm as in early youth, though with a steadier and paler light, as if it would even borrow wings and soar up high to heaven, leaving its tenements to moulder among the laurels he has wound around it, for the never-ending glory to be reached only in the presence of the Most High.—*Literary Miscellany.*

Woman's Mission.

BY ALICE GREEN.

How important is the mission of woman, and yet how few appear to understand or feel the responsibility of the position she occupies. It appears to be the general opinion that if a lady has received a fashionable education, and can figure well in the parlor, and equally well in the kitchen, if occasion requires, that is all that is necessary, and if to this a moderate share of beauty is added, it is enough to constitute her a paragon. Now all this is necessary and proper, but is there not something more for her to do? Were we placed here merely to occupy space, to "while away the hours," or assist in "driving dull care away," to captivate the mind, or charm the senses? Is this the extent of our mission in this sin-fallen world?—Shall we say, because we may never enroll our names among the great and illustrious ones of earth, that "ours is a limited sphere of action?" True, we may none of us be a Luther, a Wesley, or a Whitfield, a Washington, a Bolivar, or a Kossuth, a Newton, a Franklin, or a Fulton; it is not in our province to occupy the Presidential Chair, nor speak in Congressional halls; but is not ours a more glorious mission?—one which angels might look down and smile upon? It is ours to educate our future statesmen—ours to guide the youthful mind in the ways of wisdom and true piety, to instil a love of good and hatred of evil into those minds from which the future laws of our nation are to emanate. As the first rudiments of children's education ever devolves on woman, let us remember that what is learned in youth is seldom, if ever, forgotten—that "as the twig is bent the tree is inclined." We are to a certain extent exerting an influence which will be felt by this nation and the world, long after we have passed away, and our names are forgotten; yet our influence which we now exert will still be felt, either for good or evil. Eternity alone can reveal how much weal or woe has been disseminated through the world by woman's influence in regard to the proper or improper education of youth. Let us not think, then, that ours is a limited sphere of action, though we may not win laurels or worldly honors; though we may never reach the temple of fame, nor revel on the summit of the cloud-capped hill of science, yet we may win brighter laurels than these. We should not seek for wordly aggrandizement; ours is a holier mission. There is much for us to do—let us not be idle in this great "field of action," but "let us work for some good, be it ever so lowly; labor, all labor, is noble and holy." Let us, with "hearts entwined, aspire to raise our being higher." If there is not enough for us to do in the home circles, let us go forth into the world—minister to the sick and suffering, comfort the bereaved, cheer the sad, encourage the desponding, relieve suffering humanity wherever we find it—for this is a part of our mission. Nor is this all: we may assist in carrying the light of eternal life to those that are in heathen darkness; let us be "armed by faith, and winged by prayer," and there is no undertaking too great for us—and though there be much of bitterness mingled in our cup of life, and we meet with many discouragements and disappointments, let us "cast our bread upon the waters," assured "it will return to us after many days." Let us do what our hands find to do, with our might, and we shall gather for ourselves the laurel of peace, and receive a crown of immortality.—*Literary Miscellany.*

DOUGLASS JERROLD'S IDEA OF CONSERVATIVES.—There's a sort of men in the world that can't bear any progress. I wonder they ever walk, unless they walk backwards! I wonder they don't refuse to go out when there's a new moon—and all out of love and respect for that "ancient institution," the old one. But there were always such people, and always will be. When lucifers first came in, how many old women, staunch old souls, many of them worthy to be members of Parliament—stood by their matches and tinder boxes, and cried out, no surrender!" And now many of these old women, disguised in male attire, go every day about at public meetings, professing to be ready to die for any tinder box question that may come up! Yes, ready, quite ready to die for it; all the readier, perhaps, because dying for any thing of the sorts gone out of fashion.

Gossiping and lying go together.

CARRIER'S ADDRESS

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE

TEMPERANCE CHART.

JANUARY 1, 1853.

How wonderful is Time!
Forever changing, yet unchanged forever!
In ev'ry moment dying to regain
In each succeeding moment a new life,
And leaving years with all their memories,
Like mile-stones on the road, to tell mankind,
In all the Future, where his steps have been!
To-day he seems, as when the new born stars
In beauty and celestial light first walked
Their untried paths through trackless fields of space.
Still fall his muffled steps, like silent dews,
Or as the light that streams upon the earth
From the far orbs that smile serene in heaven:
And tireless still, as in his primal hour,
Ere Sin had poisoned Earth, and whet his scythe
To mow her dupes.
But, Oh! how sadly changed,
Since then, are all things else save Time!
Each year has borne within his arms, to Death
The pure, the beautiful, the good, the great,
And, in the voiceless dumbness of the grave
Locked up the springs of noblest thought forever:
And not a year, since Time was born, hath gone
To join the buried Past, more rich in names
Whose memory shall never die, than that
Which pass'd away last night.
The world hath lost
Its leaders, and their new-made graves demand
The tribute of our tears. O let us weep
That Ashland's sage is gone to the dark tomb
Whose damps have marr'd his god-like form, and hush'd
The burning pathos of his voice, that spoke
To vindicate the Right, to shame the Wrong,
And spread the genial light of truth abroad
O'er all the earth, as none had spoke before—
As none may speak again. But weep anew,
Another name, the world has learned by heart,—
New England's peerless son demands thy tears,
America. For him of Marshfield weep,
For in his tomb is lost a mind unmatched,
To whose high touch nought seemed impossible;
And in whose manly speech undying thought
Has found a home where it may dwell secure,
In all the changes of Time's coming years,
Immortal and unchanged. Our jewels, these!
And lost—nought, save the fullness of God's love,
Can e'er restore such wealth.
They had their faults!
The matchless sun, supreme in light, has his—
Dark spots are on his face; but who is heard
For these, to speak against the sun? The gem
May have its specks, but shall we fling it by,
Because of these? Let none the sun contemn,
Nor speak severely of the diamond's speck
Until *he* gives the world a model, just
And faultless. Let him teach the sun to blush
By spotless virtue, bid the diamond pale
By being in himself without a flaw.
But in our tears for these, there is a joy
That lifts the soul from earth, and bears it up
To that far clime where Virtue is immortal;
For ever round the good man's tomb appears—
In blended brightness mingled, Earth and Heaven,
E'en as the sea and sky meet and embrace,
In mutual light, when Phœbus sleeps upon the wave.
But earth has tears unmixed with smiles; and grief,
That is denied the cup of joy. Deep woe
And sorrow brood o'er withered hopes, and joys,
Born but to perish. Deep is the widow's grief
Whose stay is fallen; wild the orphan's wail
For those beloved ones who sleep in death,
In death, dishonored by a drunkard's fame.
No ray falls from the source of light, to paint
Hope's rain-bow on the burning tears they shed—
For them, no wreath of promise decks the grave;
But clouds and deepest gloom hang thick as night
Along the vista of their unborn years.
Lives still the blood-flecked wretch, who scatters death,
And woe, for gold, in all the walks of life?
Yes, in our midst he lives; and walks the streets
Clad richly in his blood-stained robes—crime-won
From hapless widows, and their orphan brood—
Made widows, orphans made, by murder foul,
Himself the murderer. O let him feel
The punishment of Cain! Deep on his brow,
As in his heart, let murderer be written,
That all the world may know the hypocrite,
E'en when he kneels, and offers pray'r to God:
And as he walks the streets, or prays, or sleeps,
Let one eternal hiss make music to his ear,
And echo through his soul forevermore,
Saying: *"Thou art a murderer?"*
But Hope
Now wooes me from the dreary Past, to years
Bright with the sacred light of Truth and Love,
While Purity's white banner waves on high
O'er all the ransomed earth triumphantly.
E'en now, Morn springs exultant in the East,
And, by the brightness of its rising beams,
Foretells a day unclouded and serene.
Then, in its light, the viper brood of Hell
That nestles in our lovely land, shall die
Beneath the heel of Righteousness and Truth;
Then man, wherever found, shall be man's friend
And brother—bound by the ties of sacred LOVE;
In PURITY kept pure; and ever watched
By high FIDELITY, with sleepless care.

MOMENTS OF MELODY.—I remember once strolling along the margin of a stream, in one of those low, sheltered valleys on Salisbury Plain, where the monks of former ages had planted chapels and built hermits' cells.—There was a little parish church near, but tall elms and qnivering alders hid it from sight, when all on a sudden, I was startled by the sound of the full organ pealing on the ear, accompanied by rustic voices, and the willing choir of village maids and children. It rose, indeed, "like an exhalation of rich distilled perfumes." The dew from a thousand pastures was gathered in its softness: the silence of a thousand years spoke in it. It came upon the heart like the calm beauty of death; fancy caught the sound, and faith mounted it to the skies. It filled the valley like mist, and still poured out its endless chant, and still it swells upon the ear, and wraps me in a golden trance, drowning the noisy tumult of the world.—*Hazlitt.*

LAUGHABLE.—There is nothing so truly blameable as the excess to which the opening of that safety-value of our mirth is often carried in company. No lady who entertains the wish to be considered sensible, intelligent, or polite, will ever allow her laughter to border on the boisterous, or indulge in such an unguarded detection of our neighbor's ridicule. To a sensitive mind, there is nothing more galling, more mortifying, than to imagine ourselves the object of such abullition. We all know that a smiling countenance drops cheerfulness into hearts but a moment before filled with sorrow, but laughter is at best but a silly display of one's own ridicule.

PRETTY WOMEN.—Of all other views a man may in time grow tired; but in the countenance of woman there is a variety which sets weariness at defiance. "The divine right of beauty," says Junius, "is the only right a man can acknowledge, and a pretty woman the only tyrant he is not authorized to resist."

☞ As the season is with us, when all are liable to the afflictions that follow colds seated on the throat and lungs, we should keep in mind that *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral* is the proper remedy for these diseases, and that it seldom fails to cure.

☞ One of the most important female qualities is sweetness of temper. Heaven did not give to woman insinuation and persuasion in order to be imperious; it did not give them a sweet voice to be employed in scolding.

Idleness is the mother of mischief;—the moment a horse is done eating his oats, he turns to and gnaws down his manger.—Substitute labor for oats, and virtue for manger, and what is true of horses is equally true of men.

FUN.—So necessary is fun to the mind that a philosopher says that if you should build school houses without play-grounds, nobody would get beyond short division in a life time.

The story of a man who had a nose so large that he could not blow it without the use of gunpowder, has turned out to be a hoax.

☞ The happiness of a wife, and the cultivation of a vine, depend on the care of a man.

☞ There are things modest men should never undertake—to borrow money or to study law.

☞ "I shall die like a hero," said the coal when it was being consumed, "for I shall mix with the *ashes of the grate.*"

☞ In extra polite circles the night-mare is now termed "the nocturnal horse of the feminine gender."

Good works will never save you, but you can never be saved without them.

☞ What we learn in our infancy remains forever.

MEMORIAL.

ADOPTED BY THE

GRAND DIVISION OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE,

AND THE

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON TEMPERANCE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Indiana:

The undersigned Citizens of Indiana, believing that the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits, to be used as a beverage, is a great moral, social, and political evil, pray you to prohibit the same.

The Ruined Family.

BY L. A. GOBRIGHT.

It is a matter of surprise that, notwithstanding the frequent exhibitions of the deplorable effects of intemperance, there is not a more determined effort to suppress the evil. The narration of scenes of suffering touch the heart, our sympathies are awakened, but our interest is not always sufficiently aroused to the calls of humanity. A kind deed may be ill requitted by the person benefitted, but the reward of a good conscience—the knowledge that we have done our duty—sweetens our repose and confers joys ineffable.

We have heard much of hospitality—of that description which proffers the wine-cup. Without a design to corrupt, the tendency is disease and death. As we would shun the smiles of the hypocrite, with the concealed dagger, so should we the blush of the liquid that at last "biteth as the serpent, and stingeth like the adder."

In the interior of Virginia, in a mountain district, resided a gentleman, much respected by the neighboring population. His house was the abode of hospitality, and his generosity was unbounded. The choicest liquors were always set before his guests, who failed not to partake of them. Nor were there visits unfrequent. Happiness, like the sunbeams, shed its light around. There was never a thought of the morrow, and the axiom was—"Eat, drink, and be merry, for to-morrow ye die."

The gentleman had a lovely wife, and a little girl, who sweetly lisped the name of "Mother," when he reached the meridian of his imaginary happiness. With his fondness for sociality and drink, by the time the daughter attained to womanhood, his fortune was expended. He had, however, bestowed upon her a good education, which fitted her to adorn polite society, and the possession of which is far better than silver and gold.

The progress from moderate drinking to an excess, is often slow but certain. And, without further remark, and with an indisposition to weary the reader, we will at once say that the gentleman was now reduced to the condition of a confirmed, worthless drunkard! There was no friend to counsel him—probably because it was supposed the disease had advanced beyond the reach of a remedy.

We must, however, except the wife—she who was ever interested in her husband's welfare. Her importunities, however, were received with rudeness.

The bloom upon her cheek had faded into ashy paleness, and her voice now for him possessed no music. The luxury of wealth in the once hospitable abode, was now supplanted by its opposite!

Many were the sorrows which the faithful woman experienced. At the close of a Saturday afternoon, the husband had returned from the village tavern, staggering to the door, and more than usually inflamed with drink, he seized his wife, who advanced to welcome him, and hurling her from him with bitter curses, she fell upon a stone. The concussion was severe, and the result of the outrage the bursting of a blood vessel. Neighbors who had witnessed the proceedings, conveyed her to bed, but in vain were remedies applied. In the course of a few short hours, and before the dawning of the Sabbath day, the spirit departed for the abode where the weary are at rest."

The daughter, who was on a visit to a relative, arrived in time to hear the last sigh of her expiring mother. Long, long did her lips press those of her dear departed mother. Her shrieks did not even arouse the drunkard, who was locked in stupid slumber. Suddenly the poor girl started from the corpse, with hair dishevelled, and exclaimed with a wild laugh—

"Mother—I'll meet you again!"

Her reason had fled! She was a maniac!

And what became of the drunkard? In response to the question, the inquirer was told that in the church-yard near by rested the remains of the murdered wife. At early dawn and at the day's decline, he visited the green hillock as a pilgrim to a holy place—there to sorrow over the tragedy which he had enacted—to weep o'er dust unconscious of his tears, and of his heart's sore agony! On the approach of men, he would flee to the woods, and was not known to hold converse with mortal.

And where is the girl? In the Insane Asylum of Virginia she has her abode.—A visitor to that institution experienced the melancholy privilege of gazing upon the almost skeleton form of what was once so lovely. With attenuated fingers she frequently seized the grating, while her dark blue eye dwelt on vacancy, and with a voice melting to pity she would exclaim—"Mother—I'll meet you agatn!"

Thus was a family ruined by the intemperance of one who should have been the protector; and another warning is added to the dark list, which, like a cloud stands out in bold relief in the beautlful, clear sky of TEMPERANCE.

The Female Heart.

There is nothing under heaven so delicious as the possession of pure, fresh, immutable affection. The most felicitous moment of man's life—the most ecstatic of all his emotions and sympathies, is that in which he receives an avowal from the idol of his heart. The springs of feeling, when in their youthful purity, are fountains of unsealed and gushing tenderness—the spell that at once draws them forth, is the mystic light of future years and undying memory. Nothing in life is so pure and devoted as a woman's love. It matters not whether it be for a husband, or child, or sister, or brother, it is the same pure unquenchable flame, the same constant and immaculate glow of feeling, whose undeniable touch-stone is trial. Do but give her one token of love, one kind word, one gentle look, even if it be amid desolation and death, the feelings of that faithful heart will gush forth as a torrent in despite of every bond or mercenary tie.

More priceless than the gems of Golconda is the female heart, and more devoted than the idolatry of Mecca is woman's love. There is no sordid view or qualifying self-interest in the feeling. It is a principle and characteristic of her nature—a faculty and infatuation which absorbs and concentrates all the fervor of her soul and all the depths of her bosom. I would rather be the idol of one unsullied and unpracticed heart than the monarch of empires. I would rather possess the immaculate and impassioned devotion of one high-souled and enthusiastic female than the sycophantic fawning of millions.

"Nil Desperandum."

No, *never!* Every cloud has a silver lining; and He who wove it knows when to turn it out. So every night, however long or dark, there shall yet come a golden morning. Your noblest powers are never developed in prosperity. Any bark may glide in smooth water with a favoring gale; but that is a brave and skillful oarsman who rows up stream against the current, with adverse winds, and no cheering voice to wish him "God speed." Keep your head above the water; let neither sullen despair nor weak vascillation drag you under.—Heed not the poisoned arrow of sneaking treachery that whizzes past you from the shore. Judas sold himself when he sold his master; and for him there dawned no resurrection morning! 'Tis glorious to battle on with a brave heart, while cowering pusillanimity turns trembling back.—Dream not of the word "surrender!"—When one frail human reed after another breaks, or bends beneath you, lean on the "Rock of Ages." The Great Architect passes you through the furnace to purify; the fire may scorch, but it shall never consume you; He will label you "FINE GOLD." The narrow path may be thorny to your tender feet; but the "promised land" lies beyond! The goal of Hope may be seen with the eye of faith; your hands yet grasp them; your eyes revel, from the mountain top, over the green pastures and still waters of peace. You shall yet unbuckle your dusty armor, while soft breezes shall fan your victor temples. *Nil desperandum.*—*Olive Branch.*

DEAN SWIFT was once traveling through one of the rural parishes some leagues from London, and introducing himself to the parson as a member of the same profession, was invited to partake of his fraternal hospitalities. The Dean consented, and accompanied the parson to his church the next morning, and there had the satisfaction of hearing one of his own sermons preached by an ignorant "Bible banger," without a hint or a word of acknowledgement. When the services were over, the Dean asked the preacher how long it took him to write such a sermon. "Oh!" said the minister, "I wrote that in two hours." "Did you, indeed?" said the Dean, in reply; "why it took me over two weeks to write that very sermon!"

Gratitude preserves old friendship, and procures new.

Choice Gems.

Face to face the truth comes out.

Fair and softly goes far in a day.

Faith is the foundation of justice, and justice the stay of a State.

Fancy surpasses beauty.

Fame is as difficult to be preserved, as it was at first to be acquired.

Fear may keep a man out of danger, but courage only can support him in it.

Feather by feather the goose is plucked.

Few envy the merit of others that have any of their own.

Few hearts that are not double—few tongues that are not cloven.

Few things are impossible to industry and skill.

Fish and guests smell at three days old.

Folly, as well as wisdom, is justified by its children.

Fools may sometimes give wise men counsel.

Forget your own good deeds, but not another's.

From fame to infamy is a beaten road.

Gain got by a lie will burn one's fingers.

Galled horses can't endure the comb.

Gaming, like a quicksand, swallows up a man in a moment.

Getting is a chance, but keeping a virtue.

Give a dog an ill name, and his work is done.

Give things their right color, not varnish them over with a false gloss.

God giveth his wrath by weight, but his mercy without measure.

Good counsel makes a proud man and a fool angry.

☞ "No right to interfere with my business," says the liquor-seller.

"But," says the temperance man, "you are making drunkards, and thereby making them bad members of society, and thus endangering my 'inalienable right' to security of person and property."

"But it is not every man who drinks that becomes a drunkard," says the vender.

"True!" says the temperance man; "nor does every keg of powder that is kept in a store where goods are sold, and fire is kept, explode and kill folks, but the apprehension of danger that it will do so, is considered just ground for preventing you by law from keeping it there. I occupy the same dwelling with you: you have as good a right to use your part of it as you please, as I have mine; but neither has a right so to use our part, as to expose the building and inmates to destruction. Well, as citizens, we are all exposed to injury from whatever injures society—we are all in the same building—sharers in the good or evil arising from a good or bad government. If drunkards are made, as they will be—as they always have been—and drunkards commit crimes, and the expenses of courts and jails will follow—paupers will be made, and pauper expenses will be the consequence, and all the community, myself with others, must pay them. I have no right to interfere with the business of drunkard-making, have I?—*Temp. Journal.*

Acknowledgments

Received of W. W. Tyler for the Chart, for W. West at Cambridge City, for one year; and for R. Willson for 4 months, at Raysville, $1 00.

Of D. Wright, Indianapolis, 25 cts.

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☞ All orders accompanied by the cash, will be promptly attended to.

Address, JOHN H. OHR,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00. Books, $2 00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. Woodward, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind., free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20 00.

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

J. H. OHR, G. W. R.

Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys of ——, believing the Order of Cadets of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Section of the State of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called the —— Section, No. ——, Cadets of Temperance, of the State of Indiana, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Section, and also those of the acting Head of the Order.

Enclosed is the fee for Charter, R. B.'s and officers' cards, $5 00.

It must also be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not; if they are, of what Section. The application to be directed to the Grand Secretary, free of postage.

It must also be certified by a W. P. or P. W. P., that the W. Patron elect is a Son of Temperance in good standing.

Address (post paid) HENRY OHR, G. S., C. of T., Indianapolis, Indiana.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the —— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00.

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

Address (post paid,) Mrs. Eliza Richmond, G. S. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

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Engraved (by permission) from Stuart's only original portrait, in the Atheneum, Boston.

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ARTISTS.—Marchant and Elliott of New York; Neagle, Rothermel, and Lambdin, of Philadelphia; Chester Harding of Boston; Charles Fraser, of Charleston, S. C; and to the adopted son of Washington, Hon. Geo. W. P. Custis, himself an artist. STATESMEN.—His Excellency Millard Fillmore, Major Gen. Winfield Scott, Hon. George M. Dallas, Hon. William R. King, Hon. Daniel Webster, Hon. Lynn Boyd, Hon. Lewis Cass, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Hon. John P. Kennedy, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, LL. D. JURISTS.—Hon. Roger B. Taney, Hon. John Duer, Hon John McLean, Hon. Rufus Choate. SCHOLARS.—Charles Folsom, Esq. the well known Librarian of the Boston Atheneum, who says, "I would rather own it than any painted copy I have ever seen;" E. P. Whipple, Richard Hildreth, Hon. Edward Everett, LL. D., Jared Sparks, LL. D., Wm. H. Prescott, LL. D., Washington Irving, Ralph W. Emerson, Esq., Prof. T. C. Upham, J. T. Headley, Fitz Green Halleck, H. W. Longfellow, Wm. Gilmore Simms; and FROM EUROPE, Lord Talfourd, T. B. Macauley, Sir Archibald Alison, Lord Mayor of London, &c., &c. THE PRESS, throughout the entire Union, have with one voice proclaimed the merits of this suberb engraving.

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nov 10-3m

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june30 1y C. WOODWARD, Agent.

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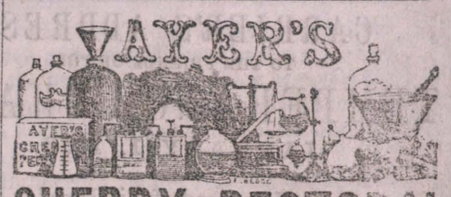

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"And by the river, upon the bank thereof shall grow all trees for meat, whose leaf shall not fade and the fruit thereof shall be for meat and the leaf thereof for medicine."

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As Medical Science discovers and designates the remedies nature has given, one by one, the diseases that afflict our race yield to the control of art. Of all the maladies we suffer from, none has carried more victims to an untimely grave than Consumption of the Lungs. Subjoined we give some evidence that this too may be cured, and that Pulmonary complaints, in all their forms, may be removed by Cherry Pectoral.

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For Influenza and Whooping Cough.

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I am with gratitude yours,

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Prof. Cleaveland, Bowdoin Med. College.
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Canadian Journal of Medical Science.
Boston Med. and Surgical Journal.
Charleston, S. C. Medical Review.
New Jersey Medical Reporter
Hon. Geo. P. Marsh, Am. Ambassador to Turky
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Corn and Cob Grinders, and Castings.

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J. W. GORDON, M. D., Editor.] ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA. [JOHN H. OHR, Printer.

VOL. II. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1853. NO. 30.

THE TEMPERANCE CHART,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE GRAND DIVISION, S. of T. OF INDIANA.

Edited by J. W. Gordon, M. D.
To whom all Communications and Subscriptions must be addressed, post paid.
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J. H. OHR, Indianapolis.

POETRY.

From the Brookville American.

The Inebriate.

BY M. LOUISA CHITWOOD.

He sat by the lonely window,
He heard the pattering rain,
With a low and musical murmur,
Fall on the broken pane;
And his heart went back in fancy,
To his boyhood hours again.

Cottage, garden, and meadow,
Forest, flowers, and hill,
Valley, streamlet, and dingle,
River turning the mill—
All in a sweet confusion,
His lonely heart did fill.

Alas! the recollection,
Of hours too sweet to stay,
Fell over his heart, like the rumble,
Of the heavy yellow clay,
Falls over a loved one's coffin,
Whom death hath borne away.

He hears a sigh beside him,
One of childhood's gentle sighs,
And he sees his youngest daughter,
With loving and tearful eyes—
"Father," she murmurs softly,
And kindly he replies.

"Father, ah! be not angry,
I've come to plead to-day,
Oh! cast the tempting wine cup,
Forever more away;
'Tis luring you to darkness,
For which there is no day."

"My child, so long in darkness,
I've groped my weary way.
So long I've walked in the shadow,
I've ceased to think of day—
But for your sake gentle pleader,
I'll try to turn away."

But alas! the fiend-like tempter,
Alas! for the vice of wrong,
It led him again in the shadow,
With stern hand, cold and strong—
And again with the crowd he mingled,
With laughter, jest and song.

One night in the gloomy winter
He turned from the revel wild
For a voice thrilled through his spirit
A whisper low and mild,
It seemed in its gentle cadence
Like the sweet voice of his child.

He knew that the hand of sickness,
Was on her fevered cheek,
That her head upon the pillow,
Fell heavily and weak—
That she scarce could lift her thin hands,
That she scarcely now could speak.

He returned then stepping softly,
Beside the lonely bed,
He pillowed upon his bosom,
In tenderness her head—
With a heart too full for utterance,
Not a syllable he said.

But his tears fell fast and glittered,
Like dew on her golden hair,
The sweet tears of repentance,
How blest, thrice blest they were—
For a load was on his spirit,
Love struggling with despair.

"Father she whispered, father
I soon must from you go,
Soon will the grey haired sexton
Shovel the crusted snow
Aside, and my grave be fashioned,
In the church yard damp and low.

But bright wing'd angels hover;
Over my head to-day,
They will bear me softly, softly,
Through the clear blue sky away—
I do not fear the churchyard,
The coffin and the clay.

Yet let me plead, my father,
Before I pass the door,
Opened alone for the angels,
When life on earth is o'er—
Turn from the sable shadow,
To the sunlight clear once more."

Her voice ceased here, but pleading
Still were the beautiful eyes,
And her trembling lips grew paler,
And her breathing changed to sighs—
While her white hands clasped together,
Sought for the sweet replies.

They were made—the vow was spoken,
A smile o'er her features stole,
The "silver chord was loosened,"
And "broken the golden bowl"—
From the folds of sin and darkness,
Was lifted another soul.

Mt. Carmel, Indiana.

LIBRARY INDIANA INDIANAPOLIS

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Thrilling Incident.

The first settlers in Maine, found, beside its red-faced owners, other and abundant sources of annoyance and danger.

The majestic forests which then waved where now is heard the hum of business, and where a thousand villages stand, were the homes of innumerable wild and savage animals.

Often at night was the farmer's family aroused from sleep by the noise without, which told that Bruin was storming the sheep pen or the pig sty, or was laying violent paws upon some unlucky calf—and often, on a cold winter's evening, did they roll a larger log against the door, and with beating hearts draw closer around the fire, as the dismal howl of the wolf echoed through the woods.

The wolf was the most ferocions, bloodthirsty, but cowardly of all, rarely attacking man, unless driven by severe hunger, and then seeking his victim with the utmost pertinacity.

The incident which I am about to relate, occurred in the early history of Biddeford.

A man, who then lived on the farm now occupied by Mr. H——, was, one autumn, engaged in felling trees at some distance from his house. His little son, eight years old, was in the habit, while his mother was busy with household cares, of running out into the field and woods around the house, and often going where the father was at work. One day, after the frost had robbed the trees of their foliage, the father left his work sooner than usual, and started for home. Just by the edge of the forest he saw a curious pile of leaves—without stopping to think what had made it, he cautiously moved the leaves, when what was his astonishment to find his own darling boy there, sound asleep! 'Twas but the work of a moment to take up the little sleeper, put in his place a small log, carefully replace the leaves and conceal himself among the nearest bushes, there to watch the result.

After waiting a short time, he heard a wolf's distant howl, quickly followed by another and another, till the woods seemed alive with the fearful sounds.

The howls came nearer, and in a few minutes a large gaunt, savage looking wolf leaped into the opening, closely followed by the whole pack. The leader sprang directly upon the pile of leaves and in an instant scattering them in every direction. Soon as he saw the deception his look of fierceness and confidence changed to that of the most abjeet fear. He shrank back, cowered to the ground and passively awaited his fate; for the rest, enraged by the supposed cheat, fell upon him, tore him to pieces and devoured him on the spot.

When they had finished their comrade, they wheeled around, plunged into the forest and disappeared; within five minutes from their first appearance not a wolf was in sight. The excited father pressed his child to his bosom, and thanked the kind Providence which led him there to save his dear boy.

The boy, after playing till he was weary, had lain down and fallen asleep, and in that situation the wolf had found him and covered him with leaves until he could bring his comrades to the feast; but himself furnished the repast.—*Biddeford Journal.*

From the Advocate and Home Circle.

The Law we Need.

Legislation in reference to the Liquor Traffic is not a new thing under the sun. From the earliest days of our Colonial history, down to the present time, the law-making power has busied itself in framing statutes for the restriction, regulation, or prohibition of this traffic, but never for its encouragement. Almost every other branch of trade has been encouraged by special legislation; this, never. Even in those days of comparative ignorance, when the essential properties of alcohol were but imperfectly understood, and the belief was well-nigh universal, that spirituous liquors were, to the laboring man especially, a necessary beverage, there was an equally general consciousness that they were liable to great abuses, of most dangerous tendencies, and that their indiscriminate sale was inconsistant with the public good. Restrictive legislation was resorted to, in the hope that the traffic might thus be purged of its abuses, relieved of its evil tendencies, and made a minister of benefits only, to the community. The sale was vested exclusively in the hands of "men of good moral character," while to drunkards and minors even the licensed dealer was not permitted to sell, on the supposition, probably, that neither would make a *discreet* use of it. Our fathers were in earnest in this restrictive legislation. Their demand that the traffickers should be *moral*, recognizing his responsibility to his fellow-men and to his God, meant all that it implied. It was not a mere form, destitute of a vitalizing spirit. As a matter of fact, no man of known irreligious character, under our early license laws, could be permitted to sell intoxicating drinks. The character of the seller was regarded as the best guaranty against the abuses of the traffic. Had the Colonial government seen, as we now see, that what they deemed the abuse of the traffic was an inseparable adjunct of it,—that alcoholic liquors, so far from being either necessary or useful as a beverage, were alike evil in themselves and their tendencies,—that intemperance, and the vices which it engenders, are the *inevitable* consequences of the liquor traffic, no more to be dissociated from it than the shadow is from the substance; and that the whole business of manufacturing and vending these beverages is therefore oppugnant to the interests of society, fruitful in misery and crime and in violation of fundamental morality; their policy of regulation would have been exchanged for prohibition, and drunkenness never have become the overshadowing crime that now it is. We must not forget, furthermore, that what was wrong in the legislative policy of our fathers, resulted from false ideas of the *necessity* of alcoholic drinks. They legislated upon the assumption, now universally scouted by scientific men, that these beverages were useful and necessary to such a degree as would render their abandonment undesirable, if not impossible.—Yet they sought to carry the principle of restriction to the point of security to society against the evils of drunkenness. We seek to do no more than this; but contented that with the advancing intelligence of the age, our legislation should exhibit a corresponding advance.

Two points are well nigh universally conceded; first, that the liquor-traffic is a proper subject of legislation; and second, that the aim of legislation should be to secure society against the evils flowing from the traffic. If these evils are casual, accidental, then *regulation* may be the true policy: if they are inherent, inevitable, then prohibition is clearly demanded. We avow ourselves the advocates of the latter policy; and if the friends of the former object to it, it is incumbent upon them to disprove the facts that justify it.

1. Whenever the traffic has prevailed for a sufficient period of time to develop its tendencies, intemperance, to a greater or less extent, has prevailed as a consequence. We challenge the world to adduce a single instance in disproof of this broad assertion. Ransack the ages, the barbarous as well as the most civilized; explore communities the most debased and the most enlightened, and you shall not find the solitary exception to this rule. We do not mean that this effect will be seen in one month, or two, or six, whenever the traffic is established;—but that its tendency is always in that direction and that time is only requisite to prodcce the result indicated. This result may be hastened or retarded by other influences; education, social refinement, pride of character, a prevalent religious sentiment, may *defer* it; but sooner or later the traffic will claim its victims. The public sentiment that can even *tolerate* it, is too feeble in virtue to snatch the deluded and unwary from its infernal sorceries. The history of every community where it has been able to sustain itself, give melancholy confirmation of the truth of our assertion, and illustrates anew the deceptive nature of alcoholic drinks. "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging, and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise."

2. The appetite for intoxicating liquors which the traffic supplies, (and always creates) is an artificial appetite; and it is a characteristic of all artificial appetites that they gain strength in proportion to their indulgence; every concession to them increases the imperiousness of their demands, till, not too unfrequently, they become absolutely uncontrollable. This is their *tendency;* that they do not always attain complete sway over their victims, is happily true; but true, not because the appetite is not a tyrant which aims at the subjugation of the man, but becanse *good* influences also struggle for the mastery, and sometimes prevail. But it is always *unsafe* to violate physical laws, for outraged nature sternly exacts the penalty. Our religious teachers warn us that a second sin is always easier of commission than the first,—that with every recurrence of transgression the cnnscience loses something of its sensitiveness, and the proclivity to evil becomes greater. So is it, emphatically, with the man who indulges in alcoholic drinks. His first glass prepares the way for a second; each succeeding indulgence adds something to the probability of its repetition; the appetite is formed, desire increases as the power of resistance diminishes; a morbid condition of the stomach is induced; an unappeasable craving for fiery stimulents, itself a disease, ensues; and by a process so natural that it seems almost inevitable, the once moderate drinker becomes a confirmed sot, and the ruin that began with the first social glass finds its consummation in the completed drunkard. The process which we have thus briefly described, involves the whole philosophy of drunkenness, and this philosophy explains why it is that intemperance, always, everywhere, results from the established traffic. So manifest is this, that it is scarcely a figure of speech to say, that to license the sale of intoxicating beverages, is to license drunkenness and the inumerable evils that flow therefrom.

3. The usual law that "the demand creates the supply," is reversed in the liquor traffic. Here emphatically, the supply creates the demand. If it were possible to convert every drunkard and every moderate drinker, to-day, to the principles of total abstinence, a single grog shop left unclosed in the community, would be sufficient, either to tempt them back to their evil habits, or to debauch the appetites of others, sooner or later, and lead them step by step to ruin. Every city and village in the land furnishes, or has furnished illustrations of this truth. While the traffic is tolerated, intemperance is a necessity. The presence of Satan in the Garden of Eden was not a more sure precurser of the fall of our first parents, than is the establishment of a tippling-shop, the foreshadowing of the shames and agonies of intemperance.

Our selection then is, between the suppresssion of the traffic, and the continuance of drunkenness, with all the vice and wo, and poverty, and premature death that it involves. Can we hesitate in our choice? In view of the five hundred thousand of our countrymen who are literally staggering to the retributions of eternity; of the fifty thousand graves which every year yawn for the victims thrust prematurely to their dark embrace; of the sad record of folly and crime, written in tears and blood, or of anguish and despair, voiced in groans and shrieks and lamentations, wrung out from suffering hearts by the potencies of the cup, can we refuse to say, "this murderous business shall cease, if there be law on earth or justice in Heaven."

Aye, Law! *That* will reach it, when nothing else can. "Moral suasion" is impotent where there is no moral sense. Even when successful, in the case of the individual, it only withdraws one from the traffic to make room for another, more unscrupulous and less responsible; more greedy of gain, more deaf to the cry of wretchednesss, and caring less for the remonstrances of men, and the denunciations of God.

We shall consider this subject further in subsequent numbers.

The Wife's Eloquence.—A woman has her husband's fortune in her power, because she may, or she may not, as she pleases, conform to his circumstances.—This is her first duty, and it ought to be her pride. No passion for luxury or display ought for a moment to tempt her to deviate in the least from this line of conduct. She will find her respectability in it. Any other course is wretchedness itself, and inevitably leads to ruin. Nothing can be more miserable than the struggle to keep up appearances. If it could succeed it would cost more than it is worth; as it never can, its failure involves the deepest mortification. Some of the sublimest exhibitions of human virtue have been precipated suddenly from wealth and splendor to absolute want.

Then a man's fortunes are, in a manner, in the hands of his wife, inasmuch as his own power of exertion, depends on her. His moral strength is inconceivably increased by her sympathy, her counsel, her aid. She can aid him immensely by relieving him of every care which she is capable of taking upon herself. His own employments are usually such as to require his whole time and his whole mind. A good wife will never suffer her husband's attention to be distracted by details to which her whole time and talents are adequate. If she be prompted by true affection and good sense, she will perceive when his spirits are borne down and overwhelmed. She, of all human beings, can best minister to his needs. For the soul her nursing is quite as sovereign as it is for corporeal ills. If it be weary, in her assiduity it finds repose and refreshment. If every enterprise be dead and hope itself almost extinguished, her patience and fortitude have the power to rekindle them in the heart, and he again goes forth to encounter the toils and troubles of life.

Streams Influence.—Could men see distinctly the streams of influence which daily, and hourly, and steadily, flow out from their conduct in all directions, blessing or withering their friends, their children, their relatives, their neighbors, and all with whom they come in contact, how much more watchful and circumspect would they be than they now generally are. When we come to examine the constitution of society, we shall find ourselves surrounded by an atmosphere of influence, in which every element is in constant vigorous retraction. Here man speaks, and eloquence is heard; he desires, and art becomes his handmaid; he defines and resolves, and law reigns; he reasons, and philosophy ascends her throne; he unites his will with the will of his fellow-men, and a world of his own appears. Every action draws after him a train of influences. Every individual is a centre, constantly radiating streams of influence. From the first moment of his active existence, his character goes on daily and hourly, streaming with more than moral influence. A power which operates involuntarily—for though he can choose in any given case what he will do, yet he cannot choose what influence it will have. It operates universally, never terminating on himself, but extending to all within his circle, emanates from each of these again as from a fresh circle, and thus transmitted on in silent yet certain effect to the uttermost parts of social existence. It is indestructible; not a particle is ever lost, but the whole of it is taken up into the general system; it is always in operation somewhere. And the influence which thus blends and binds him up with his race, invisible and impalpable as it is, is yet the mightiest element of society.

Constitutionality of the Maine Law. The power of rum is developed to perfection wherever it has brought the Judiciary to bow to its behests. The right of the State Legislature to restrict and annihilate a trade in alcohol as a beverage, has been approved by the greatest Jurists and the highest Courts of the nation. Danial Webster a few years ago, attempted to get a contrary opinion from the Supreme Court of the United States, at the instance of the liquor sellers of Boston, and failed.—Nevertheless, it seems that the Supreme Court of New Hampshire has overruled their liquor law as unconstitutional—a fact which only proves the necessity of carrying this war, as we should do all other reforms, into the judiciary. A corrupt Judiciary is the chief political curse of this country. Honesty on the bench, as well as in all other offices, is wanted more than learning or talents.—*Carson League.*

TEMPERANCE CHART.

PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.
WM. HANNAMAN, C. E. BABB,
JAMES HALL, R. T. BROWN,
JOHN B. ABBETT.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 19, 1853.

State Temperance Convention.

It is not in our power to present the proceedings of the Convention in the Chart of this week, from the fact that the committee of revision appointed to prepare them, have not yet done so. They will appear in our next. Meanwhile we take pleasure in saying to the friends of Temperance throughout the State, for their encouragement, that for numbers, abilities, and moral force, it was inferior to no public body which it has fallen to our lot to be acquainted with. It was cheering to see the unity of feeling and action that prevailed. Resolutions were unanimously adopted which, at our last Convention, were voted down almost unanimously; and we venture the assertion, that if another Convention is held next winter, some propositions which could not pass now will be supported with equal unanimity.

The Convention was in session from Wednesday morning 9 o'clock, until Friday morning 11 o'clock; and, during all the time, a feeling of a character truly fraternal prevailed among the members, all of whom went away pledged to renew their battle with the friends of drunkenness and ruin, with new energy and zeal.

It has been said by some, against us, that we failed of our duty in not informing the public in our last issue, of the place where the Convention would meet. In answer, we say that we did not know for some days after our paper was made up, and in form,—nor could we ascertain; for we believe it was not known even to the Central Committee. We are not a prophet, and could not tell.

The End Justifies the Means.

Do not be startled, kind reader, at our caption; for we are not going to advise an anti-whisky rebellion, or enter into a conspiracy for the demolition of the powers that be, or do any other wrong act in order to bring about a triumph of our principles. But is it not so? Does not the end justify the means in the every-day life and practice of our people? Look around you, and tell us who are the honorable men—the sought-after of the land! Is it the poor man, who toils that he may live honestly, and eat his bread in the sweat of his face? Do you see the man whose whole life has been an exemplification of the highest self-denial, the purest virtue, and the most fearless truthfulness—especially if he is poor—in any of the high places or brilliant circles of society? Alas! such qualities are not an end with our people, and they will not employ them as a means to anything beyond them.

Has a man been eminently successful in getting money—no matter how—he becomes at once the pet of society? Perchance he grew rich by grog-selling or grog-making—perchance by gambling—or, rising higher and approaching more nearly to the line of virtuous action, he may have acquired his wealth by out-and-out stealing, or by uttering counterfeit bank-notes to the innocent and ignorant—no matter, if he only be rich, he is *par excellence* an honorable man. He visits and is visited by other honorable men, who show their sincere estimate of his worth by hunting and persecuting, even unto strange cities, the poor wretch whom he (the wealthy grog-seller or gambler) has robbed of his all, and thereby forced either to steal or starve. Had the scales of fortune only balanced differently, and the poor man become the rich one, and the rich man the poor one, no one need be told that this righteous public opinion would have shaped its judgment according to the result, and doomed the *honorable gentleman* of to-day to a felon's cell in the penitentiary. That is all so natural, that it would *have done itself*, even in this our "City of Churches." But then the reflection must be peculiarly delightful, one would think, to the wealthy, whose wealth is thus their only passport to public favor. We commend it to them as a most excellent and certain guide to self-respect. Just let them them think: "Had I only been unfortunate in my business of grog-selling or gambling, all these my present and particular friends would have condemned me to the penitentiary by one voice, for the crime of being unsuccessful in my efforts to plunder my victims." We say, think of it! and then hold up your heads and look honest men in the face. Of course you *can!*

But why *do* we this thing? Why is the wealthy villain esteemed better than the poor villain, and treated better than the poor honest man? Why are the retired gamblers and grog-sellers of our country, who are now feeding and fattening on the wealth which they have filched from far better men than themselves, whom they have robbed and driven into the penitentiary or the grave, esteemed more honorable than their victims? It is because Mammon has become our God—his gifts the end and aim of our lives—and the end with us *justifies the means* employed in its attainment.

We would not say these things, if they were not true; and we cannot withhold them because they may be unpalatable.

American Manual, *or the Thinker*, &c.; by Joseph Bartlett Burleigh, L. L. D.—The above is the title of a neat and valuable little book of some three hundred and forty pages, well filled with highly interesting and useful matter. It is designed to aid the young in acquiring early and easily habits of thinking quickly and correctly; and, if we may be allowed to express an opinion, formed upon a very hasty perusal of its contents under circumstances somewhat embarrassed with other business, it is well adapted to that purpose. Besides the aid designed to be conferred upon the young, it will undoubtedly be a highly useful book to all those who do not possess either the inclination or the opportunity to peruse any of the more extensive and elaborate works which we possess on government, and especially upon the constitution of our own peculiar form of government. It contains a clear but brief view of the most probable origin of government, the laws regulating the intercourse of nations, and a glance at the rise, establishment, and character of our own constitution.—It also points out the duties and responsibilities of voters, jurors, and civil magistrates. It would be superfluous to speak of the importance of disseminating information among all classes, and particularly the young, on these topics. We sincerely hope it will be justly appreciated and widely employed as a school book, in our State; for we regard it as well calculated to promote the happiness of the people, by enabling them to understand and understandingly to appreciate the institutions under which they live.

For sale by Davis & West, of this city.

Temperance Hotels.

It is a singular and significant fact that we have no Hotel in our City, professedly true to the principles and cause of Temperance. This is to be regretted; because it enables the infamous venders of intoxicating liquors to fatten on the unwilling patronage of temperance men, who, could they do better, would scorn to give aid and comfort" thus to the enemies of all good, and the supporters of all evil. We do not know but that there are houses kept on strictly temperance principles; but if they are such, their proprietors have not as yet avowed it. If there be such, let it be avowed; and then let the friends of temperance support them; if there be none such, surely it is high time some friend of the cause was engaged in building one; or if there be no friend who alone desires, and is able to do it, let a joint stock company be formed, money raised, and house built. Something of this kind is due the friends of temperance who are compelled to stop with a man who scruples not to destroy life and all that we deem most sacred for a consideration too pitiful to name.

We respectfully suggest then that if there is a single Temperance house in the city, the proprietor avow it publicly; and we know he will loose nothing by the avowal. If there is not one, of course, gentlemen, you will hold your peace. Some places there are in our city, that are not Temperance houses; and for the information of those who may desire to know it, we may quietly hint that the temperance character of any Hotel is not insured nor above suspicion that keeps a miserable doggery in its cellar. Temperance men had better not stop there.

Social Order.

This body is still going on with their meetings, both on the streets and in the churches. No very decided manifestations of great success have as yet characterized these efforts; but we hope still for improvement. One of the greatest sources of regret to us, and undoubtedly of discouragement to the friends of reform, is, that the ladies do not so much as deign to show themselves at our Wednesday evening meetings—a few only excepted. If our city is taken and overrun by the whisky-sellers, let the ladies not complain of those who strive, without their assistance, to prevent so great an evil.

On Sunday evening, the 9th inst., we attended at the Christian Chapel to listen to Mr. Jamison's address on the subject of intemperance, and the necessity of providing for its entire abolition. He showed conclusively that the making and vending of intoxicating liquors as a beverage were at war with the individual, with society, and the State; and that our relations were such, that as citizens, as members of society, as Christians, and as men, we were bound to oppose the whole business in all its forms, and vote for its immediate and complete prohibition. After he had concluded, Mr. O'Kane said, that the first question ever asked on the earth was, "where art thou?"—and the second, "where is thy brother?" These questions were still addressed in their order to every man by his Maker. Each must answer for himself first, then for his brother.—Cain said, in answer to the second, "Am I my brother's keeper?" and so still says the grocery keeper. It was at first the language of murder—it is still the language of murder.

Disgraceful.—We are credibly informed that one of the ministerial officers of our county was so *very drunk* a few nights ago, at a wedding in the neighborhood, that his friends had to carry him to bed. Let the Christian people of Marion county remember this fact before they fill their offices with such men in the future. By electing such a man, Christians and temperance men who voted for him did more for the cause of intemperance than they can undo in the whole term for which such officer is elected, by all their speeches and prayers against it. Shame on our county!

County Conventions.

We would respectfully, but earnestly, suggest that the friends of Temperance hold in each county a convention immediately, and require their representatives in the late State Temperance Convention to report on the condition of the cause in the State at large. This they will be able to do without difficulty at this time; but should a few weeks or months be allowed to go by, before any such meetings are called, many of the most important facts learned at the State convention, and almost all the zeal it inspired in those who attended it, will be lost. Just now is the time to meet, and set the ball in motion. It will be more difficult at any subsequent time, and should, therefore, be attended to without delay. Let there be a rally in every county, and let the whole State move simultaneously in this great work. Let the enemies of our cause see that we are in earnest, and there will soon be a revival in the minds and hearts of our friends that will carry all before it. Our country, our fellow-men, are entitled to a great effort at our hands; and it must be made. Let us go to the battle, determined to

"Strike till the last armed foe expires;
Strike for our altars and our fires;
Strike, for the green graves of our sires,
God, and our native land."

He that subdues his carnal lusts, may keep himself untainted by any other.

Drunkenness---Inhumanity of Doggery-keepers.

Passing down Seventh street on Monday evening, we witnessed a scene of drunkenness, which should cause the most obdurate heart to feel sorrowful in view of the degradation of his fellow man. A man who, from his appearance, was in the flower of youth, was found lying in the ditch by the side of the pavement, in a state of beastly intoxication. He was picked up by his *benefactors* and laid with his breast across a rail, and while some held him by the heels, others carried the rail, and in this situation marched towards the watch-house, where their unfortunate victim might find a shelter from the inclemency of the night.

Our sympathy being enlisted in behalf of this wretched man, we made some inquiry concerning him, and learned that he had been drinking in a certain coffee-house near where he lay, and that the heartless monster who kept it, after having drugged him with his liquid fire until money and wit were gone, and being ashamed to exhibit the product of his labor to those who came in, had thrown him out into the street, and left him to the mercy of the cold night!

How long, O! God, shall these *monsters* be permitted to work such ruin upon thy creatures? How long shall they continue to do the devil's dirty work by destroying God's handy-work? Surely, in the great day of retribution, when God makes inquisition for blood, He will press to the lips of such persons the bitterest dregs of the cup of his trembling.—*Organ of Temperance Reform.*

The Massachusetts Maine Law.—[*An Extract from Rev. Mr. Stone's Thanksgiving Sermon, Park Street Church, Boston.*]—The law commends itself because its principle is sound. Not that the law in all its details is perfect. This is not urged.—There may be slight errors in detail, but as a prohibitory act against the use of liqcor as a beverage, it is sound. The law does not interfere with the use of liquor for mechanical and medicinal purposes.—No, it furnishes all that is needed; but it does provide for the check of the hurtful use of liquor. The man who sells liquors has rights, but he knows the evil effects of the liquor he sells. He is not in a desert; he is in a community, and must govern himself accordingly. Were he in a desert, he might walk with elbows akimbo, but in our crowded streets he cannot thus walk. In the desert he might smoke his pipe, but in our city he must yield to other persons' likes and dislikes, and refrain from the use of the weed, or the law will make him.—He can choose his own occupation, but he is not in the desert, and must not build a gunpowder mill next to my house. No, he must remember the rights of his neighbors. So in the sale of intoxicating drinks: he is not in the desert, and should have no right to ruin and destroy those about him by pouring down their throats poison. He has no right to cause his government to erect prisons, watch-houses, and lock-ups. He has no right to scar the land with forty thousand graves every year, to make widows and orphans by thousands, and send misery and death into numberless families. The law does not go farther than it should, does not leave its proper sphere, when it puts in operation its engine to prevent such injuries to the public. It might as well be said that the laws against duelling, gambling, murder, leave their proper spheres, as to say the law against the sale of liquor is not just to the rights of the community. It has been decided by the best jurists that there is nothing in the Constitution of the United States to prevent the passage of a law to restrain entirely the sale of liquor. And as to the seizures and demolition of intoxicating liquors, it has been decided that a State has a right to destroy what is brought into it prejudicial to the health or morals of its people. The law is sound, and its framers have not gone beyond their right.

A Startling Truth.—It was stated at a public meeting not long since, in reference to the city of Montreal, that fifteen of the wealthiest families in that city, have been destroyed by intemperance. A few years ago their aggregate property had amounted to $800,000; now they have disappeared, root and branch, solely thro' the influence of intoxicating liquors. A list of fourteen other families, whose aggregate fortunes amounted to $1,000,000 have disappeared from the same cause.—Another list of five hundred and seventeen families, once wealthy, in the same city have lost their entire property in the same way.

What a sad commentary on the *sale* and *use* of intoxicating drinks is here given us, and yet what is true of Montreal, is also true of every town and city where the traffic exists. Wherever the *cause* has a being, there are inseparable with it these *effects*, and the latter can no more be separated from the former, than can death and its victim. And as well may we attempt to stay the ravages of the grim demon, by placing laws of regulation on our statute books, as to prevent the dread consequences of the liquor traffic by a like course.

The Home Circle.

Happy is the man and blessed is the woman who can appreciate the joys and the endearing commingling of congenial spirits in the privacy of the home circle! What is the dress circle opera to them?—What to them are the allurements of the circle of flatterers who gather around the rich and the prosperous in the day of their prosperity, but who are sure to retreat precipitately at the first appearance of adversity? What are the circles into which restless men and gossiping women divide themselves, in comparison to the home circle, alone with the duties of which are mingled all the holy influence of affection, mutual confidence, mutual love, and reliance for protection.

To the wife, who has before her continually the speaking memorials of her duty to them and to her Creator, surely no outward circle of pleasure or amusement can claim greater attentions, or can give higher gratification, than those which she may enjoy at home.

And to the husband, what are the refinements of the political circles, or of any of the numerous circles into which communities are divided and subdivided, if for their sake he has to abandon and relinquish all the purer charms of his own fireside? Alas! how many there are to whom we could appeal for evidence that the first sources of all their sorrows and disappointments are traceable to the neglect of their own firesides!

Not, indeed, to render more poignant the regrets of those who no longer love home, or families, or friends, but rather to do what we can to save those who are reeling on the brink of the precipice, and preparing to launch into some one of those eddying circles which scarcely ever relinquish their embraces, until, perhaps, the unthinking victim sinks into the vortex which leads rapidly to destruction.—*Cin. Organ.*

A Man Scalped.—On Saturday last, as the train was passing at a rapid rate, near Sciotoville, an object was seen ahead, lying in close contact, if not really on the rail. The engineer and conductor discovered it in time, but thinking it was nothing but a hog! took no precaution to check the speed of the locomotive, when dashing on at full speed, they discovered the object to be a man, or at least in the shape of one. Every effort was made to stop, but on she went, amidst the most intense excitement, right over him to all appearance. Very soon a halt was effected, and on going to him it was found that the wheel had just scalped him, without injuring the skull. He was too drunk to walk, and had doubtless fallen down in the position in which he lay. Thoroughly aroused by the close rub which the iron horse had given him, and partly sobered by the profuse bleeding of his wounded scalp, the brute expended his rage in curses, and blackguard abuse of those who were kindly engaged in carrying him to Sciotoville for shelter and attention. Justice requires us to say, that the liquor seller who furnished the means of intoxication to this man, had done his full part towards making a quick finish of the work of death. One inch more, and another would have been added to the host whose blood cry out for vengeance against the business.—*Life Boat.*

Seizures of Liquors,—Several seizures of intoxicating liquors have recently been made in Chelsea. Constables Martin and Merriam visited a building near the United States Marine Hospital ground, on Park street, on Wednesday, and seized a quantity of the ardent belonging to John Walsh. The complaint was made by officers connected with the Hospital, in order to rid that institution of a temptation too strong to be resisted by the invalid seamen who are there under medical treatment. On the 8th inst., a patient by the name of William Smith, of Eastport, Me., died quite unexpectedly, and his symptoms and post mortem examination indicated that he had taken something of a highly stimula-character; and one patient saw Smith, on the day previous to his death, in Walsh's house, drink a glass of brandy with pepper in it. On Thursday, the same constables with another warrant made a descent upon a building occupied by Mrs. Eliza Atwood, and seized barrels, kegs, demijohns and jugs of all kinds of intoxicating liquors, and safely lodged "the spirits in prison" in the lock up on Division street. The complainants in this case were Messrs. Nehemiah Boynton, J. S. Dillingham and Samuel Basset, Jr. They also entered the domicil of Patrick Tiernon, and brought away a jug of intoxicating liquors.—*Chelsea (Mass.) Telegraph.*

A farmer finding a dozen of his men idly stretched out on the ground, offered a dollar to the one who was the laziest of the lot. Eleven jumped up, each claiming to be the laziest dog in the universe. The dollar, however, was awarded to the twelfth, who, when it was tendered to him, murmured out, "can't you put it in my pocket-book?"

He that too much refines his delicacy, will always endanger his quiet.

Correspondence.

For the Temperance Chart.

MR EDITOR:—Presuming that a short communication from my humble pen, for the Chart, would not be altogether an unacceptable offering, I set me down to the ever pleasing task of advocating the "onward" movements of our glorious Temperance enterprize. And I set out with a quotation from the Hon. Robert D. Owen's late speech in favor of "The School Bill." It is a gem of priceless value and equisite beauty; and could I attach a golden pen, dipped in liquid fire, to a blazing Sun-beam and had adequate skill and power to wield it, I would transcribe it across and athwart "the blue arch of ether" in characters of "living light," as large and as fair as the moon, "to be known and read of all men," approved and admired by "all the babbling Tribes of Earth." Here it is, read it every body:

"A public man has two duties, and one of them is often shamefully neglected.—When popular opinion, after full enquiry, after careful examination, after sober second thought; deliberately settles down upon any great decision; it is the duty of the People's representative to carry out its decree. But it is a duty quite as imperative; though thousands are too indolent or too faint-hearted to fulfill it, to inform, to instruct, to direct public opinion; when, for a time reduced by demagogueism or misled by prejudice, it strays from the right path. He merits in no sense, the character of a Statesman, who supinely suffers his bark at all times, to float along with the current of the hour, let it carry him where it will. The good of our race,—nay a decent sense of self-respect—bids us from time to time, to pull sturdily at the oar, against the current; till the tide changes, and we have the satisfaction to feel that we have aided to lead, when it would have been wickedness, or weakness to follow."

Now, Mr. Editor, aint that rich and worthy its honored author? If our Legislators and public men generally, would *act out* this principle and apply it to the great Temperance question, how soon would distilleries and tippling houses, those bitter fountains from which eminate the poisonous streams of death and desolation—of want, crime and wo, be sealed up forever, or be so modified and managed as to be disarmed of all their terrors. That day *will arrive*, and happy, thrice happy he who shall accellerate the ushering in of its glorious dawn. I stake my all upon it, and never were my hopes more sanguine than now. True, too many alas say we ought not legislate this great evil out of the land, Legislators are afraid to touch it. Others say it should be done, but not yet, the people are not ready for it; and every Liquorite and every Loafer throws up his cap and joins the chorus—not time yet. And yet these Temperance advocates have the assurance to set themselves up as the only true friends of the cause. They *may think so*, but Oh! how sadly mistaken!—Suppose our Legislators instead of voting *down* all stringent laws, and then returning home to their constituents—ransack all creation to find argument and reason to sustain their votes, thus strengthening the hands and cheering the Liquorites; yes, if instead of this, suppose our Legislators every man of them, would roll up his sleeves and go into these reform measures with a cheerful heart and a willing mind, according to the letter and spirit of my quotation—"lead off rather than be lead," and on their return among the sovereigns, justify their votes by argument and reason, does any reasonable man doubt that the measure would be sustained? What, when every member of the Legislature should advocate it, I tell you, sir, it would not only be sustained but triumphantly sustained *now*, and would have been years ago. It may *appear* an impossibility, but when all take hold of it, they will find it easy. The following anecdote is to the point:

A Northern Minister preaching to a colored audience down South gave out a common metre hymn. A Darkie struck up a long metre tune; the preacher sung out: "It is a common metre hymn, it won't go in that tune." "O never mind Brodder, (said the sable Chorister,) when we all get hold of him we make him go." And sure enough they took it through with grace and ease.

I tell you sir, when we all take hold of him we make him go and no mistake. Be sure that you are right and then "go ahead," is a glorious motto. Why, sir, our late State Convention took definite action upon scores of important measures never dreamed of by the people; then they appointed a committee to draft an address to the people of the State, vindicating their course, and urging their constituents to sustain their official acts. And why not do so upon the all engrossing subject of Temperance? More especially as memorials are piled up before them "in heaps" asking for these things. Aye, why not? Let our present Legislature do its duty, and blot out this great iniquity from our Statute Book, and the people will en masse come up gloriously to the rescue. I repeat that day will come and will not tarry; you and I, sir, may close our work and labor of love and die without the sight, but our children and those who succeed us in "the grand drama of human life" will keep the ball rolling until the world is redeemed, and intemperance with all its bitter woes blotted out and "numbered among the things that were." And as an evidence that the rising generation are right upon this great question, I herewith enclose to you the private musings of an interesting young lady of my acquaintance at the stranger's grave. They were not intended for the public eye, and I have no doubt that my fair young friend will chide me for the liberty I have taken, but my apology is, it is too good to be lost—such a light should not be "hid under a bushel." She handles her subject without gloves, and that is the good of it. Perhaps she would have changed the phraseology a little had she ever thought of its going to press; but I dare not touch it. It is her private musings and I have ventured to make them known. The young people of my acquaintance are generally all right upon the great Temperance question; and hence my hope and hence my pleasure. "God speed the pure cold water cause," is the closing sentence in a letter from my son in California. Amen, and Amen.

Your old Friend,

A. J. COTTON.

Manchester, Dec. 6, 1852.

Liquor Law in Rhode Island.

The Mayor of Providence sends the Advocate of that city the following statistics, which are of importance as exhibiting the working of the new system there:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Providence, Nov. 4, 1852.—To oblige a large number of citizens, who have made inquiry touching these matters, I present the following statistics:

Committals to the watch-house for drunkenness and small assults growing out of drunkenness, from July, 19, to Oct. 19, 1852, (the first three months under the new liquor law,) - - -		177
Committals for corresponding months of last year, - - - -		282
Committals for one month immediately preceding the operation of the new Law, - - - -		153
Committals to the county jail from July 19, to Oct. 19, 1852, (the first three months under the new liquor law,) for State offences, -	77	
For city offences, - - -	32	110
Committals to the county jail for the corresponding months of last year, for State offences,	110	
For city offences, - - -	51	161
Committals to the county jail for one month preceding the operation of the new liquor law, for State offences, - -	40	
For city offences, - - -	33	75

From these statistics it will be seen that the committals to the watch-house and county jail, for the first three months under the new liquor law, are one-third less than during the corresponding months of last year; and the average monthly committals for these three months are about 60 per cent. less than for the month immediately preceding.

On the first day of this month, there were but 114 paupers in the Dexter Asylum; being the smallest number of inmates at this season of the year, since 1845. The number of inmates on the 1st of November, last year, was 146, and that is precisely the average number, at that date, for the past six years.

The number of insane paupers, supported at the Butler Hospital, has also been considerably reduced. I have not, at this moment, the papers at hand, from which to give the exact statistics, but I can safely say, that the number is about one-fith less, (the present number being 44,) and the cost of their support the last quarter was three hundred dollars less than the average for each of the three preceding quarters. It is true that several were transferred from the Hospital to the Asylum, in the month of June last; but had not that transfer been made, the present number at the Asylum would have been so many less, and the contrast between this and former years so much the greater.

A. C. BARSTOW, Mayor.

Maine Law Movement--Politics.

The friends of Temperance in various sections are organizing for a vigorous reagitation of the Maine Law question, during the coming winter. We observe that meetings have been held in Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Lawrence, Lancaster, Centre, Chester, and other counties, and measures adopted to petition the next Legislature for the enactment of a prohibitory law, as the only thing that will satisfy the demands of the people. There is a manifest determination to have some decisive Legislative action this winter, and the politicians will be compelled to 'face the music.' Should the demands of the people be disregarded, however, and the rum influence again triumph, it is to be feared that the Temperance question will be introduced into the political canvass next fall, to the disorganization, and probably the destruction of existing parties.—*Pa. Whig State Journal.*

Intemperance and Education.

The religious and scholastic training of the child should be with the parent a patriot virtue. Parental authority should be rigidly guarded in the supression of all popular inducements to error, and if an evil exists beyond individual control the law must perform its office.

Is there an individual of elevated sentiment, to whom nature has confided the training of a child, whose solicitude is not increased to a fearful anxiety, in view of the public introduction to dissipation and vice? I appeal to any one of this class, if the present system of vending liquor at the corners of the streets—if the attachment of a bar-room to every place of recreation and amusement, fosters the development of domestic teaching, or affords any guarantee of a manly and virtuous maturity? Is it expected of the man who sells a draught of liquor to temper his avarice, by sympathy for the buyer? Is friendly remonstrance or parental admonition expected of him, upon whose every dollar, some sacrifice is engraved; who deals out the destructive portion though the hand of death deposits the dime?

Is there any security for youth, when the road to every school house and church is marked by some attraction to profligacy? There is a recklessness upon this subject which cannot be too harshly reprobated. Heads of families sustain by their patronage the medium of corruption to their children.

The wonderful and unfortunate precocity of the rising generation—the surprising transition from the nursery to the assertion of manly prerogative—*the freedom of youth with age*, is the result of outdoor agencies. Where is this familiarity more practiced or this hot-house germination more visible than in the bar-room? The boy, scarce let loose from his mother's apron strings, is as much a man in the bar-room, as the veteran of sixty.

Our system of education will never be perfect until the teaching of the schools, the moral and religious impressions of youth, are fostered by parental consistency and guarded by the law.

Vice must be individualized and its avenues suppressed. The schoolmaster must teach temperance—nay abstinence—with the alphabet, and the church, unmask its greatest enemy. The cold philosophy of Priest and Levite will not do while the wounded and dying people the road-side. The times demand of this great leader of reform—the church—a more practical application of its immense energies. Education is paralyzed while the hydra-headed monster stands ready to strangle every manly impulse, while the bar-room is licensed to stab the public virtue, and boldly confront—nay, intrude upon the house of God itself.—*Mobile Register.*

Unconstitutionality in Minnesota.

A paragraph is "going the rounds," stating that in a case of appeal, arising out of the seizure of liquor under the "Maine Law," in Minesota, the Chief Justice of the Territory delivered an opinion that the law is unconstitutional and cannot be enforced. This fact is stated without comment, and may give occasion for rejoicing among the opponents of the law in our State; but let them first examine the Justice's opinion. The following is a brief abstract of the points decided:

"1. That the legislative power being vested by the organic act in the legislative assembly and Governor, they had no right or authority to delegate it to any body of persons—not even to the people of the Territory.

2. That in the enactment in question, the legislature in effect attempted to transfer this power to the people.

3. That in so doing they acted beyond their authority and conferred no power upon the people, and consequently their acts were void.

4. That the people of the Territory could not in their eminent dominion reserve and exercise the power, inasmuch as the territories belong to the people of the whole Union, and under the Constitution of the United States, the ultimate sovereignty is granted to Congress. If it could be reserved it would have to be done by Congress, and not by the people of the Territory, who therefore derived no right from this source to pass this enactment, and therefore it never became a law, and cannot be enforced as such."

It will be seen that the whole of this decision relates to the *manner of adoption of the law*, and that the constitutionality of the act itself is not even taken into consideration. The territorial Legislature submitted the act to the people, and by the votes of the people it became, or was supposed to have become, a law; but the Chief Justice says the Legislature overstepped its prerogatives in submitting it to the people—hence it has never become a law. What ground there is for declaring that he has decided the law to be *unconstitutional*, we cannot discover. He has simply decided that the Maine Law has not been enacted in Minnesota—"only this and nothing more." So that however disastrously this decision may operate to the cause in Minnesota, it will carry no weight where the law *has been enacted*, or where its enactmet is proposed.

Will that portion of the press which has published the unqualified assertion noticed at the head of this article, confer simple justice upon the cause by publishing the *facts* in the case?—*Fountain and Journal.*

The Laughing Hyena.

A late writer observes:—The laugh of the hyena greatly resembles that of a maniac, and has a startling effect as it steals through the still night. even under our windows, which it approaches in search of food. The power of imitation given to these animals is very extraordinary; for they not only cry like the quadruped whom they wish to lure within their reach, but even seem to utter human sounds. The commandant of a fortress in Africa states that for several evenings he had been disturbed at his dinner hour by the laughter and screaming of the native women, who passed under the walls in search of water. He sent his sergeant to them, and requested that they would take some other path; they promised to obey. The next evening, however, the noise was heard again, which highly irritated the commandant, and he desired the sergeant to lie in ambush with a few men, and rushing suddenly out, secure the women, and bring them into the fortress. The men took their stations on the following evening, the laughing recommenced, and out they sallied—when, to their great astonishment, they only saw three hyenas standing in the path which had been frequented by the women, and so well counterfeiting their voices, that they could not have been detected but by sight. These hyenas are not very formidable, and will, at any time, rather fly from than attack a human being. These species of the hyena are very common in American menageries, but they are so subdued and powerless from constant confinement, and so fearfully watchful of the keeper's eye, that they never manifest any of the peculiar imitative sounds which characterize them in their native regions.

A DISAPPOINNMENT.—A citizen recently returned from London says the Mobile correspondent of the N. O. Delta, tells with much humor, of some equivoque that mingled in conversation he had with an English officer, who unknown to him, had served in Packenham's army.

"You have been, then, in America?"

"For a very short time, and it is long ago."

"Were you ever in New Orleans?"

"Not exactly in it—although once very near it."

"And did you not visit the city?"

"No they would not let me."

"Not let you!—why, how, and when could that be?"

"It was in 1814—and there was a large party of us, too, who intended to eat our Christmas dinner in the city—but though we were very warmly received, we could not accomplish our wishes. So we turned round and went to Mobile Point; but though we staid there some time, we did not find traveling in Alabama very tempting, so all concluded to return; and on the 1st of April, 1815, we left for home—the day selected for embarkation forming an appropriate finish to our fool's errand."

Here a sudden spasm of recollection struck the inquirer with the force of a galvanic battery.

A SHORT DIALOGUE.—"What is the object of government?"

"To protect the people in the enjoyment of their rights."

"Who formed it?"

"The people."

"Suppose the people find that the use and sale of a particular article tends to produce riots, and poverty, and death, and taxes, have they not a right to restrain its use?"

"Unquestionably."

"To what extent may they restrain it?"

"Obviously, if they have a right to make a law that shall diminish its sale one-third, because the public good requires it, they have the same right, for the same reason, to diminish it two-thirds, if they judge it necessary—and if the *public good* will justify an interference with any business, so as to diminish it one-third or two-thirds, the same reason will justify abridging it *the other third*—suppressing it altogether."

Our readers can make the application.—*Rochester Temperance Journal.*

THE MAINE LAW IN CANADA.—From information we have received, we are inclined to believe that when the Legislature meets in February next, it will enact a Prohibitory Liquor Law. The supporters of the measure in the House are both influential and numerous, and they are determined to press the matter through. We hope they will succeed. A large majority of the respectable inhabitants of the Province will help to sustain it, and after it has been put in force for a few years, the remainder will hold up both hands in its favor. In the meantime, let the friends of the cause be active in circulating petitions. There are hundreds in the country who have not yet attached their names to the Maine Law petition. Search them out, and forward their names to Quebec without delay.—*Canada Christian Advocate.*

Choice Gems.

He is unworthy to live, who lives only for himself.

He is truly wise who can endure evil and enjoy good.

He that always complains is never pitied.

He that blows in the dust, fills his own eyes.

He that finds a thing, steals it, if he endeavors not to restore it.

He that has no shame has no conscience.

He that listens after what people say of him, shall never have peace.

He that makes himself an ass, must not take it ill if men ride him.

He that is cheated twice by the same man, is an accomplice with the cheater.

He that hinders not a mischief when it is in his power, is guilty of it.

He that walks only by the light of Nature, walks in darkness.

He that is little in his own eyes, will not be troubled to be thought so in others.

He that doth not know that he is weak, is but weak in knowledge.

He that is slothful in his work, is brother to him that is a great waster.

He that scoffs at the crooked, had need go very upright himself.

He that has revenge in his power, and does not use it, is the greater man.

Hearts may agree though heads differ.

THE DRUNKARD realizes the fable of the Upas tree. Destruction is all around him. The house in which he lives descends with a quicker decay. The farm he manages forgets to bear the life-sustaining harvest, and is luxuriant only in briars and thorns; weeds choke out the grass in his fields; insects consume his orchards; his garden is smitten with barrenness; his fences fall, and lay open his crops to depredation; his cattle become like the "lean kine" of Pharaoh. If he is engaged in trade, his calculations always err; his means prove inadequate to the execution of his plans; he consorts with rogues and sharpers, who defraud him; he seeks to retrieve his fortunes by gaming or buying lottery tickets, and that is only a shorter course to inevitable ruin. If he be a mechanic, his right hand forgets its cunning; he frames a house whose parts will not go together. If a tailor, he spoils the cloth he would cut into garments. His work, of whatever kind it may be, ceases to be inquired after, and bears the lowest price in the market. In fine, whatever the occupation of an intemperate man may be, disaster attends him. His rashness upsets a stage; his negligence explodes a powder-mill or a steamboat; his foolhardiness wrecks a ship. Out of the countless millions of wealth which are every year cast into this ocean, a few dollars may fall upon the shallows or near the shore, and be reclaimed; the rest sink into unfathomable depths, and are lost forever.

THERE are annually, throughout Germany, 40,000 deaths from delirium tremens; in the Zollverin alone 360,000,000 quarts of brandy are sold and consumed, and in Hesse one-half the grain produced is used for distillation.

Acknowledgments.

J. S. Hester, one year's subscription, 75 cents.

Capt. N. Hayden, 75 cents.

H. H. Hall, Peru, 75 cents.

By A. Hough, Charlestown, on 10 copies, $5 00.

T. P. Jordon, 2 copies, $1 50; and 50 cents on subscription of D. Barnett, Salem, for last year.

J. M. Rogers, by Bro. Woodward, on 25 copies, Gosport, $12 50.

J. D. Stewart, Laporte, $1 00.

Capt. Milroy, Delphi, 75 cents.

Hon. Samuel Jones, 75 cents.

Hon. Theo. Wilson, 75 cents.

Hon. L. Shook, 75 cents.

Per Bro. Sage, for I. L. French, College Hill, Ohio, 75 cents.

Hon. Archibald Johnson, 25 cents.

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Indianapolis, Indiana.

CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00. Books, $2 00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. Woodward, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind., free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20 00.

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

J. H. OHR, G. W. R.
Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys of ——, believing the Order of Cadets of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Section of the State of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called the —— Section, No. ——, Cadets of Temperance, of the State of Indiana, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Section, and also those of the acting Head of the Order.

Enclosed is the fee for Charter, R. B.'s and officers' cards, $5 00.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the —— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00.

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T. B. Welch's Magnificent

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Engraved (by permission) from Stuart's only original portrait, in the Athenæum, Boston.

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For the great merits of this picture we would refer every lover of Washington to the portrait itself, to be seen at the office of this paper, and to the letters of the following Artists, Statesmen, Jurists and Scholars accompanying it.

ARTISTS.—Marchant and Elliott of New York; Neagle, Rothermel, and Lambdin of Philadelphia; Chester Harding of Boston; Charles Fraser, of Charleston, S. C; and to the adopted son of Washington, Hon. Geo. W. P. Custis, himself an artist. STATESMEN.—His Excellency Millard Fillmore, Major Gen. Winfield Scott, Hon. George M. Dallas, Hon. William R. King, Hon. Daniel Webster, Hon. Lynn Boyd, Hon. Lewis Cass, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Hon. John P. Kennedy, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, LL. D. JURISTS.—Hon. Roger B. Taney, Hon. John Duer, Hon. John McLean, Hon. Rufus Choate. SCHOLARS.—Charles Folsom, Esq. the well known Librarian of the Boston Athenæum, who says, "I would rather own it than any painted copy I have ever seen;" E. P. Whipple, Richard Hildreth, Hon. Edward Everett, LL. D., Jared Sparks, LL. D., Wm. H. Prescott, LL. D., Washington Irving, Ralph W. Emerson, Esq., Prof. T. C. Upham, J. T. Headley, Fitz Green Halleck, H. W. Longfellow, Wm. Gilmore Simms; and FROM EUROPE, Lord Talfourd, T. B. Macauley, Sir Archibald Alison, Lord Mayor of London, &c., &c. THE PRESS, throughout the entire Union, have with one voice proclaimed the merits of this suberb engraving.

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COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

"And by the river, upon the bank thereof shall grow all trees for meat, whose leaf shall not fade and the fruit thereof shall be for meat and the leaf thereof for medicine."

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Sufferers: read and judge for yourselves.

For Influenza and Whooping Cough.

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M. McGINTY, Ed. of Nashville Whig.
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For a Consumptive Cough.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 25, 1851

Dear Sir:—For three years I have been afflicted with a Cough, so distressing that I frequently dispaired of recovery; much of the time I was obliged to sit up all night in my chair, as my cough would suffocate me when I laid down. Having used many remedies without much relief, I at last tried the Cherry Pectoral which under Providence has cured me altogether.

I am with gratitude yours,
JAMES M'CANDLESS.

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Boston Med. and Surgical Journal.
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A Weekly Journal:---Devoted to Temperance, Morality, Education, Literature, Useful Arts, Science, General Intelligence, &c.

J. W. GORDON, M. D., EDITOR.] ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA. [JOHN H. OHR, PRINTER.

VOL. II. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1853. NO. 32.

THE TEMPERANCE CHART,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE GRAND DIVISION, S. of T. OF INDIANA.

Edited by J. W. Gordon, M. D.

To whom all Communications and Subscriptions must be addressed, post paid.

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From the Gardiner (Maine) Fountain and Journal.

The Orphan Beggars.

FOUNDED ON FACT.

BY E. T. FARRINGTON.

Fierce blew the wind, and high uprose
In lofty drifts the chilling snows,
When in the bleak, deserted street,
With shiv'ring forms and half-clad feet,
Two little children stood before
A lordly mansion's lofty door.

BEGGARS.

Kind master, pray some pity show,
Nor bid us, weary, farther go;
Of your abundance spare a mite,
To shield us from this wintry night.
Our father died, and filled with woe,
Mother not long survived the blow;
No friends, no kindred, none have we:
Stranger, we crave your charity.

LANDLORD.

Imposters daily throng our streets,
And tales rehearse to all they meet,
Feigned tales, though fair, yet all untrue,
Of want and woe they never knew,
To cheat the simple, blind the wise,
And gain for laziness supplies:
Begone! ye vagrants, haste away,
Begone! I say, nor longer stay.

BEGGARS.

Nay, master, do not close your doors,
Hark! how the rising tempest roars,
Our shoeless feet, and tattered dress,
Are eloquent with our distress;
O! shelter us this bitter night,
And we, till breaks the morning light,
Will pray for blessings on the head
Of him who gives the orphans bread.

'Twas but a few short months ago,
That we were blessed with home;
We laughed and sported to and fro,
Nor ever wished to roam.
When father came from daily toil,
He'd press us to his breast,
And while he'd health to till the soil,
We were supremely blessed.

Dear mother's heart was full of bliss,
And when our prayers were said,
She'd say, "good night"—give each a kiss,
And lay us in our bed;
Then when at morn the rising sun
Into our window came,
We for our morning kiss would run,
And then to school and game.

But soon a change came o'er the scene—
Father grew fierce and wild;
Mother long strove her grief to screen,
Though oft through grief she smiled.
At last, upon one bitter night,
Our father came no more;
His corpse was found at early light,
Beside your tavern door!

Poor mother grew a maniac wild,
And in the mad-house died;
And I and Bub—poor little child!—
Beside her grave have cried.
But now the night is coming on,
And we've no where to go;
Then do not bid us yet begone,
For you have caused our woe.

Stung by the truth, the landlord turned.
The while his cheek with anger burned,
And, 'mid the tempest's deafening roar,
Forth drove these orphans from his door.
Though keen the blast, 'twas far more mild
Than heartless man to sorrow's child!
High rose the storm, and fierce that night,
But ere broke forth the morning light,
Those orphan boys, in death's cold sleep,
Beneath the drifts lay buried deep.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Independent.

A Boston Notion.

Boston is a city of notions, every body knows. America can show no other city so full of matured systems, useful contrivances and odd conveniences as this same Boston. The city maxim seems to be, that "there's a best way of doing all things." In public and domestic affairs, the "solid men of Boston" are not content with simple achievement, but they must have achievement by the best methods.

The latest illustration of this is their scientific way of giving a fire alarm, and calling out and guiding their fire department. A very simple matter, one would think, to raise the window sash and shout *fire* two or three times, and leave the alarm to spread. Every villager knows how to pull a bell-rope, and ring till he's tired.—Every New Yorker knows how to count the booming strokes of the big bells as they tell off their district number. A very simple thing! One way just as good as another, so long as a rousing alarm is started.

By no means. These Boston men have found out a best way.

If your houses take fire, and gets past domestic control, and you feel it necessary to appeal to the municipal authorities for help, do not be at all excited or alarmed. Do not make yourself red in the face, and hoarse with shouting. Put on your hat and run to yonder corner, where you see that little iron box fastened up against the wall; step into the store, ask quietly for the key, adding, "My house is on fire," by way of an apology for intrusion; now unlock the little iron door, and remembering that the longest way round is sometimes the shortest way home, obey the inscription and "turn six times slowly."—Your responsibility is ended. You've done all you need to. Boston will take care of your house. Shut too the little door. Hurry home or the engines will be there before you!

Every bell in the city and several more across the water are telling people where you live, and that your house is on fire. In other parts of the city men with glazed hats and brass trumpets may be seen running to these same little iron boxes; they seem to whisper a moment, then they listen and then they look very knowing, and slap the door to; and here they come, all pell-mell to your help. How much time has elapsed since you needed help! Perhaps three minutes. There is a best way of giving an alarm, that's a fact.

But how was it done?

That little iron box you opened was a telegraph station; you can see the wires where they come dowu through those two iron pipes into the box. The crank you turned is merely a contrivance that enables an inexperienced person to send the only message ever sent from this box—*its own number*. Just so a hand-organ enables the grinder to play one tune well, even though he be no organist.

You turned it six times. Once would have been enough, but six time over, and every time the same number, there could be no mistake. The central office knew in an instant of your distress.

Yes, but how did that make the bells ring all over the city, and East Boston too? Do they keep a sexton at every bell-rope all the time, ready to pull when any one telegraphs?

No. That would be full as bad as the New York plan of keeping watchmen up in the fire towers, on a perpetual look-out.—That would not be scientific enough for a "BEST" way. But you know a church clock strikes the hours without any help from the sexton except to wind it up. Just so the bells are rung for fire; in every steeple there is a machine like the striking train of a clock. These machines will strike several hundred blows each with their heavy hammers by being wound up once.

When you sent off your dispatch, it went direct to a third story room on Court Square and was read by a man whose business it is to attend to such messages. From this same room he can, by touching a key, send by another set of wires a current of galvanism to every steeple in the city. If you look, you can see those wires entering every steeple that holds a good bell. When this galvanic current passes into the several steeples, it circulates in each around a bar of soft iron, which instantly becomes a powerful magnet, strong enough to lift the detent that keeps the striking machine from running.

Now these machines are made so that they would strike one blow and stop, unless the magnet keeps the detent back and leaves the wheels unlocked and free to run. So this man in the little third story room by the Court House, (he'll show you how it is done if you will call upon him, for he is very courteous to visitors,) can, by pressing the proper knob or key, make the heavy bell-hammers strike any number he chooses. And he made them strike the number of your ward.

But how happened the engines and the firemen to come straight to my house?—There are two or three thousand houses in the ward.

The foreman of every fire company has a key to those useful little iron boxes, and so when he has got to the ward signified by the bells, he runs to the nearest box, and sends a private signal to the man in Court Square, asking "*just where is the fire?*" and then he listens while the answer comes back in little taps, *one, two, three, four*, &c., till he learns that the number of the very box you opened when you gave the alarm in the first place. Every box has its own number. The bells *tolled* the fireman what ward, and the telegraph taps whispered what station box the alarm came from.

I see. But is it worth all this trouble of wires and machinery and boxes and batteries?

Yes, indeed. Five minutes at the beginning of a fire are very precious. But oftentimes, so rapid is this system, an alarm will be given, bells rung, boxes consulted, fire found, hose procured and screwed to a Cochituate fire plug, and the fire extinguished, ere the family in danger are well awake. Many a time, the first thing a man kaows of his danger by fire, is that his room is flooded with water.

But this municipal telegraph is used for more purposes than one. In case of riot, the police captains can send for help to head quarters. To catch an absconding thief by setting guard at every railroad and steamboat, can be done in five minutes.—Then, too, very soon all the city clocks will be hitched together by these wires, and all of them go by one central pendulum, accurately, five hundred clocks, alike to a second!

Go it, Boston. We shall soon hear of newer notions still. The next move will be to introduce into every first class house city *time* as well as city water and city gas. Telegraphic time wires will be introduced just as now the water pipes and gas fixtures are. What a millenium of punctuality! Twenty thousand clocks ticking together! Yes, and next, we shall hear of a refinement of the fire system. Phillip's annihilators will be built into the walls, their nozzles just peeping out into the room. Convenient wires will be arranged so that a man waked at midnight by a smell of fire or a red light in his room, will only need reach out his arm to the fire knob, and pull it "six times slowly," and instantly that wakeful, watchful, handy man on Court Square will touch *his* wires, not to frighten sleep from all the city with his dinging bells, and quietly he'll touch the wire, and smash goes the acid bottles in the ambushed annihilators; phiz, squiz, fush-sh-sh, rushes out the humid, fire-destroying, life-preserving vapor. The unseasonable fire surrenders and goes out.—But long ere this, the solid man has rolled himsetf back into bed again, tucked the blanket snug about his chin and fallen asleep blessing the best, the *very best*, the Boston way of pntting out fires. B.

Parables and Fables.

THE RABBI AND THE DIAMONDS.—An Ishmaelite once sold a camel to Rabbi Simon, whose pupil led the animal home to the rabbi's house. On taking off the saddle, they found under it a collar ornamented with diamonds. "Rabbi, Raque," they exclaimed, "the blessing of God maketh rich," thereby expressing that God had given the diamonds to him. "Take back the diamonds to the man of whom I bought the animal," said the rabbi, "he only sold me the camel but not the precious stones." The diamonds were consequently returned to their owner, who was not a little surprised at it; but the rabbi had received the more precious ones—honesty and probity.

THE WISE TEACHER.—Under Herod the Great lived Rabbi Hillel and Rabbi Shamai, two celebrated sages, both the eminent founders of renowned academies in Israel. One day a heathen approached Rabbi Shamai as he was walking in the street, and addressed him thus: "I am desirous of becoming a Jew on the condition of your teaching me the whole law during the space of time that I can stand on one leg." Shamai, indignant at such derision, drove the scorner away with his staff. The heathen then went to Hillel, and accosted him with the same words.—Hillel at once declared his readiness to comply with the request, and said to him: "Do not forget this; that which does not please yourself, do not unto thy neighbor. This is the whole law, all the rest serves merely as commentary to this fundamental principle." The heathen thanked him, and went away, and became a good and pious man.

SELF DENIAL.—There was once a grey old rat who gathered his young ones about him, and thus addressed them:

"Ah, my dear children, the infirmities of age are pressing so heavily upon me, that I have determined to dedicate the short remainder of my days to mortification and penance, in a narrow and lonely cell which I have lately discovered; but let me not interfere with your enjoyments; youth is the season for pleasures; be happy therefore, and only obey my last injunction:—never come near me in my retreat! Bless ye, my children—bless ye all!"

With these affecting words, the old rat wiped his eyes with his tail, and by a great effort controlling his emotion, tore himself away.

Several days passed without his being seen, and at length his youngest daughter, moved more by filial affection than by the curiosity, which has so unjustly been charged as the failing of her sex, stole to her father's retreat—his cell of penitence and mortification. It was a "*sell*," indeed; for it turned out to be a hole, made by his own venerable teeth, in an enormous Cheshire Cheese.

MORAL.

Trust not him who magnifies the disinterestedness of his motives, or enlarges upon his sacrifices; for a thousand to one, he is either a babbling theorist or a studied hypocrite. It is the easiest of all things to preach action while reposing in a luxurious arm-chair, and to sympathize with shivering poverty, seen through the windows of a snug parlor. Hypocrisy will always make a merit of necessity, and clothe the veriest selfishness with the cloak of self-denial.

The Dignity of Labor.

It is an indication of idleness in any mind to be ashamed of work. It is to deny the law of Nature, for it is a universal mandate, written in the necessity of things, that "in the sweat of thy face" is everything great or valuable to be accomplished. We look as in vain, to witness the accomplishment of anything without the application of mental or physical effort. Where are the monuments of creative idleness? When are the triumphs of genius everlastingly at rest? They are not to be found in the past. History makes no record of them; they are not among the wonders of the present. The universe is void of all trace of them, for they are not, and have not been. All that dignifies history, or makes the present glorious, has been the same law of work.—What has not labor done? In fact, nothing has been done without it. It has builded our cities, flooded our navies, led our armies and governed the nation. It has stored the mind of the student, penned the inspiration of the poet, struck eloquence from the mute marble, given history an unforgetting memory, and thrown hues and speaking lines of life upon an inanimate canvass. All this and more has labor done. It has beautified life and made it tolerable. Without work, existence were a dull monotonous prolongation of days, with naught to mark the lapse of time but the rising and setting sun. Who covets the barren life full of ease, that has no manly struggles, no doubtful battle-fields, no generous thrills? Rather than to be doomed to such a Dead Sea fate, we would be thrown upon the billows in an eternal conflict, to alternate forever between triumph and defeat.—They whose lot is a lot of toil, in their madness often sigh for repose and careless indulgence of the opulent children of Mammon. But little do they think of the days vacant of incident, and the nights burdened with sleep, and the ceaseless return of the forms misnamed of pleasures. And too lightly do they estimate the luxury of genuine impulse, the consciousness of mighty passion, awakening the sublimity of life, and the proud and satisfying repose that comes with final triumph over temporary ills.

We have said there is a dignity in labor. Every one has felt it, who has lent himself earnestly at work. He has felt that his virtue was safest, when he had thrown about it the safeguard of honest, unwavering occupation. These are the moments of his most conscious pride.

It should be the part of education to inculcate the love of labor, the esteem of its reward and the supremacy of its law.—Were its true dignity appreciated, men would seek to make their children gentlemen by making them workers, rather than putting money into their purses. If idleness be an evil, then is the father's blessing too often a curse. Labor is not onerous when performed with an appreciation of its nature. It then becomes dignified and honorable, elevating man to his true position among the creatures of Omniscience. Neglecting this law, of his being, he becomes an idler in a universe of activity and energy. He sleeps till the crisis of a great destiny is past. He sells his birth-right for a day of inglorious ease.—He doffs the priestly garments of Nature, and puts on in its stead, the beggarly rags of an out-cast and a vagabond.

A Touching Sketch.

"AND SHE WAS A WIDOW."—A pale and pensive lady had just passed—she was clad in "the weeds of profoundest woe"—doubtless she is a widow.

A moment to imagine her history.—He whom she mourns has wooed her in her girlhood. There is a fragrant nook, where a rivulet gurgles, which she never remembers save with tears wherein love's best drama was performed by their fervid lips. They were wed at last. Months, perhaps years, departed—and then the shadows fell. He blessed her amid the marches of the night, and in the morning went out with the stars. The earth is laden with such histories.

She was blithe and merry once: She loved the customs of society, and adhered with a sort of piety to the maxims of fashion. Gay and happy was the world in which she dwelt. But it is changed now.

It is a mournful thing to carry a dead heart in a living bosom. It is a bitter thing for a lip used to dainties to feed on ashes. It is a fearful thing for the living to know that their only treasure is hid in the still and mouldy grave—beautiful life linked to corrosive corruption.

Her desires are written upon her meek face. Its expression translates her muttered yearning. She longs to join, in the distant and better country, him who has gone before.

The welcome hour is nearer than she thinks. They shall soon lay her beside her buried idol. How lovely will be that dying smile, when the prayerful lips shall close at the touch of death's cold finger. God grant that the drooping lily of earth may become a fadeless amaranth in heaven.

THE SNEERER.—There is a large class of people who employ themselves almost constantly by sneering at the efforts of others. Nothing done by a neighbor suits them. If you perform an act of charity, they question your motives; if you exhibit skill in your profession, they pretend to regard you an over-rated man; if you produce something decidedly meritorious, they ridicule and depreciate its worth; and if you originate a thought or machine, they declare you a plagiarist. In their estimation your writings are stupid, and full of tautology; your conversation unprofitable; the work of your hands valueless. And yet ask them to do what you aimed at, and failed in, according to them, and they have not even the ability to try. They are all, in fact, what they feign you to be, and unfit for every thing but fault-finding, crying down people of merit, and slandering worth. They are envious, jealous, and full of cant. Incapable of doing what you do, and therefore envious of your talent; too dull to command respect, and consequently jealous of what you receive; incompetent to produce a thought, and always ready to carp at what you express. They are of the race of Diogenes, without his ability; Cynics, without the merit of honesty of purpose. Heed them not, reader, they are harmless when treated with contempt; and if you ask where they are to be found, look around you—your circle of acquaintance will furnish one, no doubt, of the class.

TEMPERANCE CHART.

PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.
WM. HANNAMAN, C. E. BABB,
JAMES HALL, R. T. BROWN,
JOHN B. ABBETT.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 2, 1853.

☞ We are requested to say that the Central Committee have under consideration an address on the subject of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, which in due time will make its appearance.

☞ We have been furnished with several items of local intelligence of a personal character, which, however worthy the motives of those who furnished them, we think, had better be withheld until subsequent offences demand castigation.—Wherever reform is possible, we are willing to go all lengths in forbearance and mercy; and only are we anxious to render vice odious and contemptible when it has become defiant and incorrigible.

Social Order.

Last week we had two meetings of this Order. One at Wesley Chapel—the other at the United Brethren Meeting House. We attended the former and must say that we were highly gratified by the addresses delivered. Dr. Thompson presented the importance of Temperance Reform in a new and strong light; and, all in all, delivered an address equal in point of literary composition to the best we have had the pleasure to listen to in this city.—He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Whitten whose wit kept the audience in spasms of laughter for near an hour.

The next meeting of the Order will be held at the Christian Chapel on this (Wednesday) evening, at 7 o'clock.

☞ Why does the State Sentinel publish everything that can operate either directly or indirectly against the passage of a prohibitory liquor law, while it says never a word for its encouragement? We have no desire to provoke controversy, but simply to know for our own satisfaction. Why is it, Bro. Brown?—*Temp. Chart.*

We will accommodate our friend of the Chart with great pleasure. The people now look to the Sentinel for all the late and correct intelligence. All the late news on that subject have been against stringent legislation. The Maine law has been declared unconstitutional by Judge Curtis of the Supreme Court of the United States, and by the Supreme Court of the State of New Hampshire. Gov. Hubbard has been defeated in his election for Governor, before the Maine Legislature, on account of his advocacy of stringent laws. The Governor of Massachusetts, in his annual message, opposes such illegal enactments. All these things, as a faithful chronicler of passing events, we have noticed. Such items of news never find their way into the Temperance Chart, and other kindred prints. But for the Sentinel the people of Indiana would be in utter darkness on this subject. We hope you are answered, Doctor.—*Sentinel.*

We are right glad our neighbor of the Sentinel has answered us so kindly; but right sorry that he has not done it more satisfactorily. It is certainly a very recent thing, that "the people have begun to look to the Sentinel for all correct intelligence." It may be so, however. If it be, we suggest that they will have to look a long time for it, and may not see it at last. The editor certainly has not read the Chart, or he would not have charged that we omitted all items against the progress of prohibitory laws. We published a notice before the Sentinel of the decision of the Supreme Judges of New Hampshire; and, also of the decision against the law in Minnesota. The former contained the principles of Judge Curtis' decision, and we did not, therefore, notice that. The only remaining item then, is the notions of Governor Boutwell, and the recent defeat of Gov. Hubbard. The remarks of the former we thought too silly and shallow to notice at all; and that we were right, is clear from the majority vote of ten in the House of Representatives of Massachusetts against a repeal of the law. In regard to the defeat of Governor Hubbard we have hitherto said nothing, for no other reason than because we waited intelligence, that would enable us to know its cause. The Sentinel, without evidence, concludes that he was defeated for no other reason than his support of the liquor law. But was not his opponent in favor of the law? If whisky democrats, for the sake of whisky, sold their party to the whigs, it does not follow that the law is therefore in the minority. And even if Gov. Crosby sold himself for whisky votes, it does not prove our neighbor's position. If he did sell himself for such support, language has no term of opprobrium strong enough to express our contempt for him. It would be *doing the meanest of all bargains—a political sale—for the meanest of all prices, whisky support.*

But our brother only half answers us. We desire to know why he never finds any space for items on our side of the question? It is certainly not fair to treat the people who "look to the Sentinel for all the correct intelligence" only to the whisky side of intelligence. How does our brother know but that some of the very opinions he has recently been giving us, from Gov. Boutwell and others, are the echoes from different points of reflection, of his own out-speakings on former occasions. That is all very probable; for his influence, (being the source of correct intelligence,) must be widely felt. Had our friend, however, taken a different course and given his abilities and energies to the good cause of Temperance, how very different might have been the result of his labors.

In the end, we admit that it is quite probable that we lean over a little on the side of *tetotalism.* "But e'en that failing leans to virtue's side." But we think our neighbor goes over quite as far on the other side and no poet tells us that such a bevel is to virtue's side.

The Liberty of the Press.

Every true American is justly proud of his country. But what makes him so? It is not her rivers and her mountains, her lakes and her harbors. These are equalled or surpassed in other lands. Nor is it her cities, her commerce, her wealth or her military renown. These too have been surpassed by nations whose fame no just man will envy. Nor again is it her *huge distilleries and those purlieus of hell*—the groceries—whose errand is fraught with ruin and death to all that venture within their influence. These excite regret and shame rather than pride. But still Americans have just reason to be proud of their country and her institutions. There is no other land on the green earth where man is so well protected in all that is proper to him as man. Free thought, free speech, a free Press and free action are secured to the American people by their Constitution, and all the countless institutions which have arisen under and are protected by it. While these remain, no citizen of the United States need blush for his country; for they but tell of the millions of free hearts that cherish and maintain them. Take these away and who would not as leave be a Russian serf as an American citizen. It has been well said, that he who dare not think is a slave to his fear; and it is just as true, that he who thinks and yet dare not speak freely what he thinks, is a slave to the power that deters him. It matters not what form that power assumes, it controls a slave; and, if exerted for that purpose, it is just as much a slave-driving, despotic power, as that of the Emperor Nicholas of Russia, or that exercised by that contemptible bastard of Ignorance and Slavery, Lewis Napoleon, the present Emperor of the French.

It is greatly to be regretted that there are those even in Indiana, who seem to be willing to strike down free thought, by striking at its most efficient organ—a free press. It is still more to be regretted that some of these *little men with little minds* occupy positions which give their opinions *prima facie* some title to consideration if not to respect.

The recent effort in the House of Representatives to exclude from that body the "Locomotive," after a contract had been closed for it during the session, merely because its publishers dared to express opinions different from those entertained by that body in regard to the Hon. John Petit, is, to us, a bold manifestation of the same spirit that has silenced the press in France and Austria, or made it the contemptible organ of a despotism as contemptible. This we say without either approving or condemning the article of the Locomotive against our new Senator. It matters not what may be our private opinions on that subject; it is the work of other hands than ours either to oppose or sanction what may be said against him. But that our Statesmen should proscribe and muzzle the press, so far as they are able, because it dares give utterance to an honest opinion, even if erroneous, is quite a different matter. To be sure, we care little or nothing about the particular instance of injustice proposed to be committed by Mr. Chapin's resolution against the Locomotive. It is the principle which its adoption would have settled, and the consequences growing out of it, against which we beg leave to enter our protest. We can not see how the resolution differs, save in degree, from the arbitary acts by which despots have in all times hushed every expression inimical to their oppression. The same spirit that buds in a motion to proscribe the press, or any portion of it, for the manly utterance of an opinion differing from its own, would, if allowed to mature, reduce all thought, speech and action to its own narrow and pitiful standard. Nay, further, the same spirit would not rest quietly until every heart that dared throb with one manly aspiration had found its quietus in the dumbness of death. There is no difference, in kind, between a great and a little oppressor. But for circumstances which may stint the growth of the little fellow, he would soon fill the measure of the greatest. The difference is in degree, not in kind. The ambition of the toad was even greater than that of the ox; but his skin would not bear blowing up until he became as large. The attack on the Locomotive reminded us of the saying of the Poet:

> Could great men thunder as Jove himself does,
> Jove himself would ne'er be quiet,
> For every petty pelting officer would use Jove's
> Heaven for thunder.

If there was ever any good reason for taking the Locomotive, we do think there has been no occasion given on its part for the resolution to exclude it. Nor would we be understood to say that the House did wrong in taking it. It certainly is far more worthy of public patronage than the "Dutchblatt," which publishes, every now and then, articles reflecting upon the whole American people in far stronger and coarser terms than those employed by the Locomotive in regard to Mr. Petit.

We would respectfully suggest to the member from Tippecanoe, that he move to expel the "Dutchblatt" for calling the American people "*perfidious yankees,*" and all such patriotic twaddle as that. It must be grateful to his feelings to give circulation to such abuse of seven out of ten of his immediate constituents. It is certainly both manly and becoming. But as he is perhaps unable to read the German, we forgive him, *for he knows not what he does,* in thus giving currency to bad morals in miserable German. This same "Dutchblatt" has done all it can, to establish in our country a German party far more exclusive and far more disgraceful to the head that conceived it than any other faction known even among those whose sympathies never extend beyond the limits of a faction. But the resolution was defeated, and its authors and abettors most signally rebuked. Its fall seemed to carry certain gentlemen down with it. For, in one instance, the audacity that supported, while there was a probability of adopting it, endeavored to crawl from under its ruins, when it had fallen upon him. *Sic transit.*

Our Benevolent Institutions.

We have received the Annual Reports of those who superintend these glorious institutions. It is delightful to contemplate their progress in usefulness during the few past years; and feel, at the same time, the assurance that under competent men to control them, as heretofore, their success must be complete. Time will not allow us to say more.

One fact, however, we cannot withhold, which is disclosed by the Report of the Physician to the Lunatic Asylum. It is this: There are SIXTEEN men there confined, and ELEVEN women, who have been made lunatics by the traffic in intoxicating liquors. The former produced their own ruin by indulgence in the bowl; the latter owe theirs to "man's inhumanity," arising from the bowl. These ELEVEN, at least, our laws have failed to protect.—Let our Legislative Committees visit the Asylum, see and contemplate these minds ruined by the sanction of our laws, and then return to their seats and vote against right legislation if they can. Take the case of these ELEVEN women. What law of Indiana has been violated in making them maniacs? None. It has been consumated on the contrary according to law. The law makers know that such consequences follow the liquor traffic wherever it is permitted. They permit it, having the power to put an end to it; therefore, they *will* this consequence of the liquor traffic and are responsible for it.—Get out of it, who can.

Our Senator and Ourself.

We were highly gratified that Mr. Hosbrook, our Honorable Senator, manifested his preference for our paper over either the Whig or Democratic organ on last Thursday, by openly requesting us to take a note of his great speech in favor of the proposition of Mr. Greathouse to increase the power of landlord's over their tenants. Pleased as we were with the compliment, we set ourselves eagerly about the duty it imposed, and have now before us the skeleton of that rare display of Senatorial eloquence. This skeleton we intend to fill up at leisure; and then we shall comply with the Senator's request and give it to the readers of the Chart, with remarks suitably illustrating its excellencies as a work of art. We regret that our space will not admit of it to-day.

Doubtless our readers were gratified with the sentence which we gave in our last, from the same Honorable Senator, in relation to the law regulating interest on money. That sentencc constituted the *gist* or *quintessence* of his speech on the subject; and must have given our readers an excellent idea of the moral and intellectual strength of its author. But both he and his friends have since informed us that that sentence was spoken ironically—that it was really intended to oppose the present law, fixing the rate of interest.—If so, we respectfully enquire whether the gentleman's vote, which corresponded with our interpretration of his speech, *was also given ironically?* Perhaps he had not yet let himself down from his ironical flight, and voted in the same spirit in which he had spoken. It will soon be said, that even oaths to support the Constitution, and faithfully to discharge the duties of office, are taken ironically, if such sublime examples should become popular. We respectfully suggest that as both the Senate and our reporter, (who is a gentleman of the fairest character and highest learning,) misunderstood the Senator, before becoming ironical hereafter he let his hearers know that the fit is about to seize him. This would save him from being misrepresented. He might learn an important lesson from the painter, who, to prevent mistakes, wrote under his pictures a short sentence explaining his design. Under one he would write: "This is a bear;" under another: "This is a wolf," &c. So let Senator Hosbrook, when he is done making a speech, inform his auditors which part of it is intended for a joke, which part is designed to be severe, and which part logical. Otherwise, we opine, he will always be and remain in his own estimation the victim of misapprehension and misrepresentation.

☞ A Report was made on Wednesday last in the House of Representatives, from a Special Committee, against the expediency of instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to use their influence to secure the passage of a law by Congress to prevent the importation of foreign liquors into the United States; and concurred in by the House. So much for that branch of the trade.

Proceedings of the State Temperance Convention.

[*Concluded.*]

The following resolution was moved by Dr. Jones, and adopted:

Resolved, That the Senate and House of Representatives of this State, be, and they hereby are respectfully requested to instruct our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, to use their utmost efforts to procure the passage of a law entirely prohibiting the importation of intoxicating beverages into the United States.

The following resolutions were moved the Rev. Mr. Boyd, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that while many of the Ministers of the Gospel throughout the State are doing valiantly in the cause of Temperance; yet increased exertion on the part of the Clergy *generally* is deemed essential to success in the cause; and it is earnestly requested that they make the subject of Temperance a prominent topic in their public discourses.

Resolved, That any Minister of the Gospel who fails to use his influence to promote the cause of Temperance in his Congregation, is unworthy the confidence of an enlighted public, and is recreant to the cause of his Divine Master.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Hannaman, and adopted:

Resolved, That his excellency, the Governor, is entitled to the thanks of this Convention for bringing the subject of the destructive effects of intoxicating liquors before the present General Assembly, in his late Message, and expressing his "willingness to co-operate with the Representatives of the people in the adoption of any measure that will be calculated to remove this great evil from our land."

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Corresponding Committee of the several Cogressional Districts, to procure efficient Temperance lecturers in the several counties of their respectives Districts as far as possible; to report to the Central Committee and Editor of the Chart, from time to time, the progress of the cause, giving statistical information, and encourage the circulation of Temperance journals, and as far as in his power look to the true interests of Washingtonian Societies, Social Order, Cadets, Daughters, Sons and Templars of Temperance in their respective Districts.

Resolved, That we recommend to the friends of Temperance throughout the State to hold County Temperance Conventions in each county of the State on the coming of our National Independence.

Resolved, That the State Central Committee call two State Temperance Conventions during the coming year, one of which shall meet at the city of Madison in September next, and the other at Indianapolis in January, 1854.

Convention adjourned, *sine die.*

J. W. GORDON,
SETH PLATTE,
S. R. JONES,
Secretaries.

A PATRIOT'S DEATH.—The records of ancient Greece and Rome do not exhibit a nobler instance of patriotism than is contained in the following inscription, found upon a grave stone at New London, Conn. No wonder our revolutionary fathers were invincible, while they were actuated by such motives as are here recorded:

"On the 30th of October, 1782, 4000 English fell upon this town by fire and sword; 700 Americans defended the fort for a whole day, but in the evening about four o'clock, the commander of the besieged delivered up his sword to an Englishman, who immediately stabbed him.—All his comrades were put to the sword. A line of powder was then laid from the magazine to the sea, there to be lighted and blow the fortress into the air. William Hotman, who lay not far distant, with three strokes of the bayonet in his body, said to one of his wounded friends who was still alive—"We will endeavor to crawl to this line and thus we will completely wet the powder with blood, and with the life that still remains in us, save the fort and magazine, and perhaps a few of our comrades who are only wounded." He alone had strength to accomplish this noble design. In his 30th year, he died on the powder that he overflowed with his own bood. His friends, and seven of his wounded companions, by that means had their lives preserved."

After this narrative are the following words in large capitals:

"HERE RESTS WILLIAM HOTMAN."

☞ The article on the "Dignity of Labor" in this issue is clipped from the South Carolina Advocate. It is surely time that we should do something to exalt labor when its dignity is spoken favorably of in South Carolina.

Ill will never speaks well, nor doth well.

Correspondence.

☞ The following beautiful poem—"THE DRUNKARD'S REMORSE"—was forwarded us by the gifted author for publication in the Chart. We hope it is only an introduction to many that are to follow. It will give us pleasure to be able to gratify our readers with many a rich production from one who so loves the cause of Temperance, and is so eminently qualified to aid in its advancement. We thank her for this favor, and ask that it be followed by others when convenient. She concludes a note that accompanied the poem as follows: "The cause of Temperance is a noble cause. One in which we should all labor. When the white wings of the Angel of Temperance shall be spread over the earth, what glorious sunlight and peace will follow. Blest cause! May God speed it, and hasten the glorious reform:"

For the Temperance Chart.

The Drunkard's Remorse.

BY M. LOUISA CHITWOOD.

I know that Death's river
Is darksome and wide,
And yet in my dreaming
She steals to my side,
With footsteps so noiseless,
My beautiful bride.

Her hand on my forhead
Is heavy and cold,
The night dews are soft
On the tresses of gold,
And the white robe how icy
And chilling its fold.

As a cloud floateth dark,
On the fair face of night—
So oft in the morning
When sun-beams are bright—
She glides like a shadow,
And shuts out the light.

Oh sweetly she sleepeth,
My beautiful one,
It needeth no marble,
No rose tree nor stone,
To point out the wreck
Of the heart I undone.

The blight of the drunkard—
The curse of that woe—
The wild words of sorrow,
The ebb and the flow,
Of the hopes in her bosom,
Are haunting me so.

I look on the wine cup,
'Tis tempting and fair,
But her eyes melting glances
E'en follow me there;
And the hands of Remorse
Close the gates of Despair.

I reap but the harvest
Of thorns I have sown,
My bosom is haunted
With wrongs I have done,
For the face is before me
Whose ruin I won.

Mt. Carmel, Ind.

For the Temperance Chart.

DILLSBORO', Ia. Jan. 20, '53.

DR. J. W. GORDON—*Dear Sir and Bro:* I am entirely unaccustomed to writing for publication. I cannot, however, deny myself the pleasure it affords me of communicating through the columns of the Chart the glorious news of one of the most interesting Temperance revivals, in this place, that I have ever witnessed.

Temperance was rapidly passing away as a thing that had been. The little Division of the Sons was tottering to its fall. We determined to make one more effort to revive our sinking cause. Our good Bro., M. M. Edwards, of Cincinnati, was invited to come and lecture for us. He came, and on the evening of the 14th commenced and continued until the 19th, during which time there were some 150 persons signed the Washingtonian pledge—14 were initiated into the Division, and 19 propositions have been received for membership, and 120 voters signed the Memorial to the Legislature for the passage of a law to prohibit the manufacture or sale of ardent spirits.

The Ladies, God bless them, always foremost in all good works, have given us another proof of their deep sympathy for suffering and bleeding humanity. They have held meetings and appointed Committees of themselves to visit the whisky-sties in our village and solicit the keepers of them to quit the business of drunkard and pauper-making. We are greatly indebted to them for the glorious results of this meeting.

On Wednesday evening one of the richest scenes was enacted that was ever my lot to witness. A grog-seller in our village asked the liberty of making his pitiful excuse, as he said, for selling grog for a living. He was cordially invited to the stand; *gosh! you ought to have heard it.* He said he had been living here a great while; married a wife here; had a large family; tried a good many ways to support them but could not; he now makes a good living; he had done all he could for the Temperance cause; he had proposed giving money for a Charter fee for a Division if they would meet at his house. In old times most every body drank whisky; a good old Baptist Preacher in his neighborhood kept whisky and would treat his neighbors and drink it himself, and preach every Sabbath; he had no gold watch to tell the time of day; had a mark on the door to tell when to go to meeting; and folks lived happy then; there was'nt men coming from over the ocean lecturing on Temperance, stirring up strife in the neighborhood, and raising mobs to send to his house to make him quit a lawful business; (meaning the ladies.) He had bought his license, and would sell as much whisky as he pleased, and twant any body's business.

Bro. Edwards, you know, is an Englishman, and this fellows allusion to foreigners coming here and getting up a mob to drive the good citizens of our place from their laudable business, was intended to excite the prejudice of the people against him; he succeeded in getting some half dozen fellows, who had been worshipping at the shrine of Bacchus, worked up to the highest state of patriotism, and when Bro. Edwards rose to reply it broke forth in two or three low and solemn whistles, which sounded as doleful as a whistle at a funeral. But a well-timed rebuke from Bro. Edwards caused their patriotic feelings to subside as fast as they rose, and they were soon in due bounds.

There was another prominent actor in this scene I should like to notice, but this is already too lengthy, and I must crave the indulgence of our Knight of the Mortar until another opportunity presents itself. A FROCKOBUS.

For the Temperance Chart.

Weekly Benefits.

The system of Weekly and Funeral Benefits, in the Order of the Sons of Temperance, has failed in a good degree, in accomplishing what was expected and desired, at the time it was adopted as a part of the policy of that Order. Much was then said of the necessity of a fund *to aid worthy Brethren in sickness and distress,* and there can be no valid objection to a fund of that kind; but from what is known, of the practical operation of the system, it may be safely affirmed, that where *one* dollar is paid to such worthy objects of charity, *five* dollars are paid to those who are unworthy.

The Members of the Order may be divided into two kinds: 1st. The true friends of the cause of Temperance, and 2nd, the true friends of Weekly Benefits. It has been suggested that there is yet another kind: The friends of Temperance *and* of Benefits; but as we have the highest and best authority, that *"no man can serve two masters,"* it may safely be asserted that no such third kind exists. The true friends of Temperance are of the opinion that the Order was established to promote that cause, while the true friends of Weekly Benefits are as clearly of the opinion that it was established to pay benefits *and for nothing else.* The former, have heretofore freely paid their weekly dues into the common Treasury, with the hope and expectation of thereby promoting the good cause. In this they have been frequently disappointed; while the friends and recipients of benefits, have also paid their money into the same Treasury, with the hope and expectation of thereby promoting their own interest, in receiving it back again, with double or treble the amount. In this very many of them have *not* been disappointed.

The cause of Temperance, must inevitably sink to the earth, under the accumulated amount of disease, physical and moral, with which it is loaded down, and the Order will, eventually, be wholly destroyed.

Let us have a few *facts* and a little plain talk upon this subject, for it must be met sooner or later, and every day's delay, only aggravates the evil and increases the danger. One man conceiving that perhaps something may be made by abstaining from ardent spirits, and by weekly benefits, becomes a member of the Order, and thereby gives it the benefit of a *frail and feeble constitution*—another, perchance, gives it a *pair of diseased lungs*—another casts upon the Brethren and the Treasury a *desperate rheumatism;* a change in the weather, a north wind, a shower of rain, or wet feet, lays them upon their backs and gives them benefits from one to six weeks each, according to the hurry of the season, or the demand for labor; and what with feigned and real sickness, the Treasury is drained of its last dollar, while the cause of Temperance is wholly neglected. All that is here stated, hard and harsh though it be, can be sustained by the records and the facts. Such things have not only been done, but they *are now being done* all over the United States, when the Order has a full Treasury and pays benefits.

One Division in Indiana, having a full Treasury, and paying Benefits, $3 weekly in sickness, and $30 and $15 in Funerals, during the *last three years,* has paid *six hundred and forty six doltars* in Benefits—$218 *a year.* During the three years, the number of members, who actually paid their weekly dues, never exceeded a hundred, and at this time it is only forty-five. There is a *nominal* membership of seventy in all, but twenty five members are in arrears for dues, from two dollars to seventeen dollars each. This immense sum of money was paid in all to forty members; sixteen of whom have ceased to be members of the Order; three of the number have died. Of the thirteen who withdrew voluntarily, or who were expelled, nearly all are known to have violated Art. 2, either before or after they ceased to be members of the Order. To exhibit the system without calling names, we read from the record as follows: Mr. A. to save himself from *delirium tremens* joined the Order, remained 18 months, drew $9 in benefits, and resigned his membership; Mr. C. has received $30 benefits; Mr. D. $42; Mr. E. $48, and yet remain in the Division; but Mr. F. after receiving $39 was expelled for violating Art. 2, and it was ascertained and *proven,* that while he was in the receipt of weekly benefits, he was secretly drinking beer and other intoxicating drinks. *Worthy Brother in distress!* Mr. G. has received $30 and yet remains a member; but Mr. H. made up his mind to go to California, and that made *him* sick. He drew $12 of weekly benefits, then resigned his membership, and got drunk the same day! (A man of high moral principle say you.) Now as a fair set off to all this, the same Division during the same three years, has actually appropriated and paid out the sum of twenty dollars for the cause of Temperance—occasionally sending a Delegate to the Grand Division.

Of course, with such a condition of things, little is said or done, which is not in some way connected with the question of benefits; the canse of Temperance and its friends are at a sad discount, the Order has lost its moral power, and the place is literally floating in liquor.

In another Division in Indiana, a wealthy man, a member of the Order, drew his weekly benefits, $3 for several weeks in succession, while his disease was *Delirium Tremens,* and nothing else, and to heighten the enormity of the case, the attending Physician was a member of the same Division with the sick Brother!!

These are only a part of the wrongs and abuses, growing out of the system; and if any one doubts their truth, names and dates can be given for all that is here stated. What remedy should be adopted for such a condition of affairs? Abolish the whole of the present system, and instead of it, let each Division have a fund *sacred to charity,* to aid worthy Brethren and their widows and children in distress.

Many Divisions have ceased to be Temperance organizations, and under the legilimate result of this system of Benefits, have resolved themselves into badly managed and failing Health Associations, which will wholly fail whenever their treasuries are empty.

January 13, 1853.

A Question Answered.

We are often asked by good temperance friends, if we really "think that the temperance reform will ever triumph and the liquor traffic be done away."

WE DO. We never have seen the day or the moment we did not. Our faith is rooted in the very heart's core. In the darkest hour of our reverses, that faith has grown stronger. Years but add strength to the belief. We glory in that faith. It bears up in the battle and puts a soul in every blow. It lives and throbs within us. It is a beacon-light which glows unfalteringly by night and by day. We feel and know that Almighty God is with our armies, and toil with bright hopes against a gigantic power.

We are not mistaken—cannot be. We are as sure of a triumph ultimately, as that God lives. As GOD LIVES. To-day—to-morrow—years—ages hence; no matter; we shall triumph. Would to God that every temperance heart could be made to throb with the same sublime faith, and that our action in all the transactions of life will go upon record for or against our integrity. If we did not look for a day of redemption, we never again would rally around the old banner.

There is a great fault with our people. In some stirring time, we have a host of heroes. The occasion passes, as does their zeal. Do such people expect to revolutionize public sentiment in a day?

When we entered upon this work, it seemed to us that a principle so just must triumph after a brief struggle. We now look back upon history and find that every good principle has had its ordeal of conflicts and defeats. But truth has lived through all! Luther died, but his blows shivered a world-wide system of iniquity. A Hampden and Sidney died, but their names are scripture words in the history of struggling freedom, and their memories cherished where liberty is loved. Warren died as the first fury of the Revolutionary storm swept Bunker Hill with its sleet of death. But the shaft that overlooks the field of his martyrdom, bears up his fame to the clouds and its granite sides proclaim to a world that the principle for which he yielded his life, died not with him. Upon Calvary a Savior died ignominiously. The Christian religion has often grown dim at the stake and upon the rack. But to-day the story of his death is rehearsed where the broken altars of heathendom lie in ruins. So it has ever been. Right and Truth may be trodden in the dust, but never die.

Yes, good friends we know we shall triumph. No matter when. As God wills. All that live to-day may toil out their brief day, but will truth die with them? What an idea!

One has but to look back over the history of the Great Temperance Reformation, to gather brighter hopes and stronger faith. Its very reverses have been but the gatherings of the storm ere a fiercer bursting. Look upon that dark era in our countries history, when like an angel of death, intemperance sat undisturbed at its feast of blood in nearly every home—when not a beacon broke in upon the universal gloom. It is but a little while since, and yet what a change! How different the state of public sentiment. Hearts and homes enough have been blessed to reward us for ages of effort. Let every one for one moment reflect upon the blessing which the reform has scattered in its pathway, and he will step more proudly and look upward to God with a brighter faith.

Yes, God is in the work, and the rum traffic will fall. Every augury is against it. Its desperation, is but a frenzy of dissolution. The Spirit of the age—the voice of long injured humanity, is against it. Domestic and social happiness and peace, virtue and good order, and individual and national prosperity demand its extinction. Revelation is against it. It must die. Let all feel this, and work accordingly.—*Cayuga Chief.*

MEAGHER'S APOSTROPHE TO GOLD.—We are confident that our readers will peruse with interest the following sketch of that portion of Mr. Meagher's lecture in which he apostrophizes "filthy lucre." It is too noble to be lost, but it is not superior to the elevated and glowing tenor of his whole discourse:

"Gold, which has caused many a brain to ache, has blistered many a hand, broken many a noble heart, has wounded many a soaring soul, and clinging to it, has brought it to the dust; gold, which has bought the integrity of the statesman, and led his wisdom captive; gold which has silenced the tongue of the orator, and bought the flatteries of the past; gold, for which in the gay saloons of fashion, many a fair and noble girl has plighted the vow which has consigned her life to bitterness, and locked upon her radient neck the snake that swells her head with venom; gold, which has stolen into the councils of the struggling nation, has bred dissension among the chiefs, has broken the seal of her sacred secrets, has forced the gates of her strongest citadels, has bought the evidence which hurried her apostles to the scaffold, has bought the votes which made over her inheritance to others, and her glory to a strange people—gold, which has led the traitor to the garden, and with a kiss betrayed the Redeemer of the world—gold, which in so many shapes has stepped with a stealthy tread or rioted amongst men—which has been the fever, the madness, the despair—has been in turns and quick succession, the spy, the swindler, the perjurer, the assassin—the foe of innocence, the blight of beauty, the bane of genius; gold has become a fountain of life, and joy, and freedom—the serpent has been transferred into a blossomed wand. Lucifer has become the morning star. To you, the citizens of America, it must be pleasing, indeed, to behold a new republic rising up to share with you the labors and glories of a future, before which the conceit of the old world shall be humbled, and in the light of which humanity shall grow strong."

Novel Cure for Gin Drinking.

The wife of a collector of taxes in the neighborhood of Wrexham was in the constant habit of indulging very freely with the gin bottle when her husband was from home collecting the rates, thereby neglecting her household duties. Her husband having tried every experiment he could think of in order to cure her of this ruinous propensity, at last determined upon the following plan. Having to go some distance in the parish for which he collected rates, which would occupy a considerable portion of the day, he left instructions for his dinner to be prepared by 3 o'clock, and departed. In due time the business was transacted, and he wended his way homeward, where he arrived about the time named, with a keen appetite, when instead of finding a beef steak smoking hot, he found Annabella in a state of blissful unconsciousness in a corner of the bed. This was more than mortal man could put up with, and being determined to punish promptly, he forthwith had recourse to the mustard pot, and speedily applied a fine plaster to the soles of Annabella's feet. She was then allowed to finish her nap. In due course, and after sufficient time had elapsed for the plaster to accomplish the desired end, Annabella awoke having had her quantum of rest.—She arose to prepare to welcome her husband home, but upon placing her feet upon the floor, a loud scream was heard—Annabella had fainted with the pain occasioned by the bursting of the blisters.—This last experiment effected a radical cure for the present, and Annabella is at present a much more dutiful wife.—*English paper.*

Choice Gems.

Injury must never provoke a good man to do wrong.

Instructive ridicule often does more than reprehension.

Impudence is the constant companion of that monster Ingratitude.

It is a common plea of wickedness to call temptation destiny.

It is as difficult to preserve fame, as it was at first to acquire it.

It is better to reconcile an enemy than to conquer him.

It is common, says Tacitus, to esteem most what is most unknown.

It is safer to be humble with one talent than to be proud with ten.

It is wise not to seek a secret, and honest not to reveal it.

It is wrong to wish for death, and worse to have occasion te fear it.

It were base first to raise a confidence, and then deceive it.

It were no virtue to bear calamities if we did not feel them.

Just praise is only a debt, but flattery is a present.

Keep your shop, and your shop will keep you.

Knowledge is the treasure, but judgment the treasurer of a wise man.

Late ere I love, said Agustus, as long ere I leave.

Learn both how to receive and refuse a favour.

Learning is preferable to riches, and virtue to both.

Let reason go before every enterprize, and counsel before every action.

Liberality and thankfullness are the bonds of concord.

Little said is soon amended.

Listeners hear no good of themselves.

Live and let live.

Acknowledgments

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LET ME ALONE.—So said a coffee-house keeper, in New Orleans, on the 27th of December last. He reminded us forcibly of a tavern keeper whom we knew. "Let me alone," said he, "I do not sell to drunkards; if I do not sell, some one else will, and I only sell to support my family." A year or two made it manifest that his bar had at least one good customer, as he ended *his own* days a drunkard, and in prison.—*Southern Organ.*

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

WE are still prepared to print Constitution and By-Laws, where the alterations are few from the copy recommended by the Grand Division, at the following rates:

100 copies, (or less)	$5 00
200 "	8 00
300 "	10 00

We will pay the postage on all ordered from us.

☞ All orders accompanied by the cash, will be promptly attended to.

Address, JOHN H. OHR,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00. Books, $2 00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. Woodward, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind., free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20 00.

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

J. H. OHR, G. W. R.
Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys of ——, believing the Order of Cadets of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Section of the State of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called the —— Section, No. ——, Cadets of Temperance, of the State of Indiana, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Section, and also those of the acting Head of the Order.

Enclosed is the fee for Charter, R. B.'s and officers' cards, $5 00.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the —— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00.

TRY

BROWN'S

COUGH CANDY!

NEVER fails to cure the most obstinate COLD or COUGH of recent origin, and for the alleviation of PTHISIC, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, and all other diseases of the organs of respiration, thousands bear testimony to its efficacy Sold at the proprietor's prices, by

jan 19 2m ¶ CRAIGHEAD & BROWNING.

Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers.

THE GREAT

MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

FOR THE CURE OF

Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, and all affections of the Chest and Lungs.

THESE Wafers operate like a charm—producing almost Instantaneous relief. They allay at once, the tickling and irritation in the throat, which give rise to hacking and coughing, and finally result, if not arrested, in a disease of fatal type.

For Bronchitis, so fearfully prevalent in this climate, these Wafers stand perfectly unrivalled. No Public Speaker should attempt to address an audience without a supply of LOCOCK'S WAFERS in his pocket. They lubricate the throat and facilitate delivery to a most astonishing degree. Professional singers, and all members of Church Choirs will experience immense benefit from their magic effects. All who use them cheerfully testify to their wonderful efficacy. There is but one opinion of their matchless virtues, in all complaints for which they are recommended. One box will satisfy you that we cannot speak too highly in their favor.

BEWARE! The rapid sale of Dr. Locock's Wafers, consequent upon their world-wide reputation, has tempted heartless speculators in the life and health of mankind, to palm off upon the unsuspecting a worthless imitation of Dr. LOCOCK'S Wafers. Be sure that you ask for Dr. Locock's Wafers, and see that the name of E. TAYLOR, the Proprietor be written on the top of each box. ☞ None other can be genuine.

For sale by CRAIGHEAD & BROWNING, W. W. ROBERTS, and HANNAMAN & DUZAN, Indianapolis; and by Druggists generally, throughout the State. jan12 3m.

PLEASE TO READ THIS.

A good chance to clear from $500 to $1,000 a year.

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ROBERT SEARS, Publisher,
jan 12 2m 181 *William Street, New York.*

CIRCULAR---PLEASE TO READ THIS.

AGENTS WANTED.

New Books of Permanent Value.

Office of Sears' Pictorial Works,
Removed to 181 *William St. New York*, 1853.

Dear Sir:—If entirely convenient and agreeable to you, we would be much pleased to secure your valuable influence on behalf of our PICTORIAL FAMILY WORKS. We publish a large number of most valuable books, very popular, and of such a high moral and unexceptional character, that while good men may safely engage in their circulation, they will confer a *public* benefit, and receive a *fair compensation* for their labor.

☞ To young men of enterprize and tact, this business offers an opportunity for profitable employment seldom to be met with. There is not a town in the Union where a right honest and well-disposed person can fail selling from 50 to 200 volumes, according to the population.

☞ Among your relativas or acquaintances, it is probable you may be able to send us the name of a respectable, energetic, and faithful man, who will carefully canvass your vicinity. If you are willing to do this, we shall duly appreciate your efforts, and cheerfully reciprocate the favor in any way that you may suggest. By looking over the list, you will perceive that there is no sectarianism in our publications they are designed for all, and must have an unprecedented sale when brought home to the firesides of the people.

☞ We solicit orders from the Trade, Teachers, and School Committees for Books, to whom we furnish our own publications, and those of all the publishers in the country, on the most liberal terms.

☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS and POSTMASTERS can procure subscribers to, and sell "SEARS' PICTORIAL WORKS," make a handsome profit, and sustain no loss.

☞ Any person wishing to embark in the enterprize, will risk little by sending to the Publishers $25 for which he will receive sample copies of the various works (at wholesa e prices), carefully boxed, insured, and directed, affording a very liberal percentage to the Agent for his trouble. With these, he will soon be able to ascertain the most saleable, and order accordingly.

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Thrilling Incidents of the Wars of the United States, - - -	700 "	2 50
Sears' New Pictorial Description of the United States, - - -	608 "	2 50
Sears' Treasury of Knowledge and Cyclopedia of Science and Art,	512 "	2 50
Sears' Scenes and Sketches of Continental Europe, - - -	550 "	2 50
Sears' Pictorial Description of Great Britain and Ireland, -	550 "	2 50
Sears' Pictorial Family Annual (212 Engravings) - - -	368 "	2 00
The History of Palestine, - -	230 "	1 00
View of New York—This Engraving is on a sheet, 47 by 19 inches and ought to sell rapidly, -		50
Sears' Information for the People,	600 "	2 50
Sears' New Pictorial Family Instructor, - - - - -	600 "	2 50
Sears' Pictorial History of the American Revolution, - -	450 "	2 50
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Engraved (by permission) from Stuart's only original portrait, in the Atheneum, Boston.

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For the great merits of this picture we would refer every lover of Washington to the portrait itself, to be seen at the office of this paper, and to the letters of the following Artists, Statesmen, Jurists and Scholars accompanying it.

ARTISTS.—Marchant and Elliott of New York; Neagle, Rothermel, and Lambdin of Philadelphia; Chester Harding of Boston; Charles Fraser, of Charleston, S. C; and to the adopted son of Washington, Hon. Geo. W. P. Custis, himself an artist. STATESMEN.—His Excellency Millard Fillmore, Major Gen. Winfield Scott. Hon. George M. Dallas, Hon. William R. King, Hon. Daniel Webster, Hon. Lynn Boyd, Hon. Lewis Cass, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Hon John P. Kennedy, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, LL. D JURISTS—Hon. Roger B. Taney, Hon. John Duer, Hon John McLean, Hon. Rufus Choate. SCHOLARS.—Charles Folsom, Esq. the well known Librarian of the Boston Atheneum, who says, "I would rather own it than any painted copy I have ever seen;" E. P. Whipple, Richard Hildreth, Hon. Edward Everett, LL. D, Jared Sparks, LL. D., Wm. H. Prescott, LL. D., Washington Irving, Ralph W. Emerson, Esq, Prof. T. C. Upham, J. T. Headley, Fitz Green Halleck, H. W. Longfellow, Wm. Gilmore Simms; and FROM EUROPE, Lord Talfourd, T. B. Macauley, Sir Archibald Alison, Lord Mayor of London, &c., &c. THE PRESS, throughout the entire Union, have with one voice proclaimed the merits of this suberb engraving.

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"And by the river, upon the bank thereof shall grow all trees for meat, whose leaf shall not fade and the fruit thereof shall be for meat and the leaf thereof for medicine."

Here was hope for the sick recorded long ago, and every year adds new proof to the assurance that these promises shall not fail.

As Medical Science discovers and designates the remedies nature has given, one by one, the diseases that afflict our race yield to the control of art. Of all the maladies we suffer from, none has carried more victims to an untimely grave than Consumption of the Lungs. Subjoined we give some evidence that this too may be cured, and that Pulmonary complaints, in all their forms, may be removed by Cherry Pectoral.

Space will not permit us to publish here any proportion of the cures it has affected, but the Agent below named, will furnish our Circular, free, whereon are full particulars and indisputable proof of these facts.

Sufferers: read and judge for yourselves.

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M. McGINTY, Ed. of Nashville Whig.
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Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 25, 1851.

Dear Sir:—For three years I have been afflicted with a Cough, so distressing that I frequently dispaired of recovery; much of the time I was obliged to sit up all night in my chair, as my cough would sufficate me when I laid down. Having used many remedies without much relief, I at last tried the Cherry Pectoral which under Providence has cured me altogether.

I am with gratitude yours,
JAMES M'CANDLESS.

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Dr Ayer, Lowell. Dear Sir: I have for years been afflicted with Asthma in the worst form, so that I have been obliged to sleep in my chair for a larger part of the time, being unable to breathe on my bed. I had tried a great many medicines, to no purpose, until my physician prescribed, as an experiment, your Cherry Pectoral.

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TEMPERANCE CHART.

A Weekly Journal:---Devoted to Temperance, Morality, Education, Literature, Useful Arts, Science, General Intelligence, &c.

J. W. GORDON, M. D., EDITOR.] ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA. [JOHN H. OHR, PRINTER.

VOL. II. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1853. NO. 33.

THE TEMPERANCE CHART,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE GRAND DIVISION, S. of T. OF INDIANA.

Edited by J. W. Gordon, M. D.

To whom all Communications and Subscriptions must be addressed, post paid.

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From the Springfield Republican.

Adam's Ale.

Composed expressly for Jenny Lind, and sung by her, with unbounded applause, at the Hydropathic Celebration on Round Hill, previous to her departure for Europe.

BY OTTO GOLDSCHMIDT.

Old Adam, good man, whilst threshing, one day,
His crop of wild oats, exhausted and pale—
Bethought him of something to moisten his clay,
And what should it be but his own sparkling ale?

So he hies to a spring not far off from thence,
And dips with his hat, for want of a pail,
And sits himself down by the side of a fence,
And takes a long swig of clear Adam's ale.

Then at it again, he strikes with a will,
He whacks and he bangs—but what does 't avail?
He finds there's a void, which nothin can fill,
Not even a gallon of good Adam's ale.

What is it he wants? what now does he lack?
Is it Port, or Madeira, or Cogniac pale?
Is it rum, gin or brandy, or porter, or sack?
No! I'll tell you what 'tis,—it is A dam'sel.

He sees all creation, the little and big,
The gnat and the eagle, the sprat and the whale,
The frog and behemoth, the camel and pig—
All go in pairs, the male and female.

He pondered awhile, in quandary queer,
As he leans for a time on the top of his flail—
"I'd give a good dale just but for to see her,
That same purty cratur, och hone! A dam'sel.

"What pleasure, sure, 'twould be, to have her beside me,
To work wid, to walk wid, to ride or to sail,
To comfort, to cheer, to caress, or to chide,
Och! darlin, mavourneen! och hone! A dam'sel."

Distressed in his thoughts, and aweary in frame,
He lay down to rest by the side of a rail;
A "mighty deep sleep" all over him came,
And, from a gash in his side, what he wished, A damsel.

Mrs. Eve, with much skill, soon healed the wound,
By washing it off with pure Adam's ale;
And thus in this world 'twill often be found,
There's nothing like A dam'sel to cure Adam's ail.

☞ There has never been a patent medicine before the public so well deserving their confidence and patronage as *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral*. No family should be without it, and those who have used it never will. See Advertisement.

STATE LIBRARY INDIANAPOLIS

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Commonwealth.

The Good Merchant.

A PASSAGE IN EULOGY OF AMOS LAWRENCE.

From a Sermon on "The Means of Living, and the Ends of Life," preached at the Music Hall, Jan. 2, 1853.

BY REV. THEODORE PARKER.

Only two days ago there died in this city, a man rich in money, but far more rich in manhood. I suppose he had his faults, his deformities of character. Of course he had. It takes many men to make a complete man. Humanity is so wide and deep that all the world cannot drink it dry. He came here poor; from a little country town. He came with nothing—nothing but himself, I mean; and a man is not appraised, only taxed. He came obscure, nobody knew Amos Lawrence forty-five years ago, nor cared whether the handkerchief in which he carried his wardrobe, trudging to town, was large or little. He acquired a large estate; got it by industry, forecast, prudence, thrift.—He earned what he got, and a great deal more. He was proud of his life; honorably proud that he made his own fortune, and started with "nothing but his hands." Sometimes he took gentlemen to Groton, and showed them half-a-mile of stone-wall which the boy Amos had laid on the paternal homestead. That was something for a rich merchant to be proud of.

He knew what few men understand—when to stop accumulating. At the age when the summer of passion has grown cool, and the winter of ambition begins seriously to set in, when avarice, and love of power, of distinction and of office, begin to take hold of men, when the leaves of instinctive generosity fall off, and the selfish bark begins to tighten about the man—some twenty years ago, when he had acquired a large estate, he said to himself, "Enough! No more accumulation of that sort to make me a miser, and my children worse than misers." So he sought to use nobly what he had manfully won. He didn't keep

"A brave old house, at a bountiful rate,
With half a score of servants to wait at the gate."

His charity was greater than his estate. In the last twenty or thirty years, he has given away to the poor a larger fortune than he has left to his family. But he gave with as much wisdom as generosity. His money lengthened his arm, because he had a good heart in his bosom. He looked up his old customers whom he had known in his poor days—which were their rich ones—and helped them in their need. He sought the poor of the city and its neighborhood, and gave them his gold, his attention, and the sympathy of his honest heart. He prayed for the poor, but prayed gold. He built churches—not for his own sect alone, for he had piety without narrowness, and took religion in a natural way—churches for Methodists, Baptists, Calvinists, Unitarians, for poor oppressed black men, fugitive slaves in Canada; nay, more, he helped them in their flight. He helped colleges,—gave them libraries and philosophical apparatus. He sought out young men of talents and character, but poor, and struggling for an education, and made a long arm to reach down to their need, sending parcels of books, pieces of cloth to make a scholar's jacket or cloak, or money to pay the term-bills. He lent money when the loan was better than the gift. That bountiful hand was felt on the shore of the Pacific. He was his own executor, and the trustee of his own charity funds. He didn't leave it for his heirs to distribute his benevolence at their cost.—At his own cost, he administered the benefactions of his testament. At the end of a fortunate year he once found $30,000 more than he had looked for as his share of the annual profits. In a month he had it all invested—in various charities. He couldn't eat his morsel alone—the good man.

His benevolence came out also in smaller things in his daily life. He let the boys cling on beside his carriage—grown men did so, but invisibly; he gave sleigh-rides to boys and girls, and had a gentle word and kindly smile for all hemet.

He coveted no distinction. He had no title, and wasn't a "General," a "Colonel," a "Captain," or "Honorable,"—plain "Mister," "Esquire," and "Deacon," at the end.

His charity was as unostentatious as the dew in Summer. Blessing the giver by the motive, the receiver by the quicker life and greener growth, it made no noise in falling to the ground. In Boston, which scrupulously scrutinizes righteousness with the same eye which blinks at the most hideous profligacy, though as public as the street—even the daily press never accused his charity of loving to be looked at.

Of good judgment, good common-sense, careful, exact, methodical, diligent, he was not a man of great intellect. He had no uncommon culture of the understanding, or the imagination, and of the higher reason still less. But in respect of the greater faculties,—in respect of conscience, affection, the religious element, he was well-born, well bred, eminently well disciplined by himself.

He was truly a religious man. I do not mean to say that he thought as Calvin or Luther thought, or believed by Peter, James, or John. Perhaps he believed some things that the apostles never thought of, and rejected others that they all had in reverence. When I say he was a religious man, I mean that he loved God and loved men. He had no more doubt that God would receive him to heaven than that he himself would make all men happy if he could. Reverencing God, he reverenced the laws of God—I mean the natural laws of morality, the laws of justice and love. His religion was not ascetic, but good natured, and of a cheerful countenance. His piety became morality. The first rule that he took to his counting-house was the Golden Rule; he never laid it by,—buying, and selling, and giving, by that standard measure. So he travelled along, on that path which widens and brightens as it leads to Heaven.

Here was a man who knew the odds between the Means of Living and the Ends of Life. He knew the true use of riches. They served as material basis for great manly excellence. His tun of gold was a power to feed, to clothe, to house, and warm, and comfort needy men; a power to educate the mind, to cheer the affections, to bless the soul. To many a poor boy, to many a sad mother, he gave a merry Christmas on the earth, and now, in due time, God has taken him to celebrate Epiphany and New Year's day in Heaven!

Influence of Truth.

Among the manifold objects of pursuit, which have received any attention of men of the present day, there is none which is so pleasing to the mind, or affords so many opportunities for advancement in the moral and political world, as that of truth. Other pursuits may exert an ephemeral influence on the mind—may guide the thoughts, and control the physical efforts of individuals, and of society for a time; but this will eventually attract the attention of every man of sense; and that it may be acquired, for the sake of the consequences of its possession, all will direct their efforts in that channel which leads to its acquisition.

There are many circumstances attending every man's life, which, should not some power be brought to counteract their influence, would result in idleness, dissipation, and crime. The natural indications of the mind tend to such a result; and society which is composed of many minds, would promote this end, did not all the experience of the past prove that in such a state of affairs—namely, every man giving away to the impulses of passion—all society would be destroyed; all its attendant blessings fade away, as the flower of Summer before the withering influence of Autumn's cold blasts.

The great desire of a position in society, common to all, remedies the defect of the natural inclinations. The dark ages have passed away like a shadow over the rock, leaving no trace of their former existence. The light of refinement and learning have succeeded, as day to night, driving away the clouds of ignorance and error that darkened the horizon of life.—The philosophy of the past was that virtue that consists in power and wealth, and where these did not flourish it could not be. Such an error in philosophy has vanished before the light of revealed truth; and, in the present age, none can reach the standard of excellence or virtue, unless by the most persevering labor and sterling integrity. The haunts of crime must be unfrequented, property must not be thought common, virtue valueless, or religion hypocrisy. The mind must be instructed, the character formed after a true model, the mental and physical powers be brought into active exercise, before man can rise to his destined sphere.

Let society be subject to such a discipline, and the great end of life will be accomplished; false principles will fade away before the light of truth, as a mist before the influence of a summer's sun. Individuals will rise in the scale of being, and so society and nations. Refinement and religion will extend their influence and become prevalent—ignorance and error disappear. Freedom of thought will succeed, and nations, brought to a knowledge of their wrongs, will rebel from their present allegiance, and, like our illustrious fathers of '76, resolve to be free. Their efforts shall not prove fruitless; but, like them, they will succeed, and gain, as a fruit, of their labors, freedom of thought, speech, and the press, and a control over their own actions, so far as they do not interfere with the happiness and existence of others. Though error may, for a time, hold its sway, and, as in fallen Hungary, crush by her superior force, all the efforts of Truth to exist, yet the time will come when it shall yield to Truth—when all forms of tyranny shall be swept away as with the lightning's flash, and Freedom shall hang forth her ensign to the nations of the earth, and furnish to all people all its attendant blessings; for it is an axiom the world over that "Truth will triumph."

Such will be the improved condition of man everywhere, where an elevation of character is sought by the pursuit of truth, by a study to distinguish the real from the unreal, by deserting the haunts of idleness, dissipation and crime, for the temple knowledge, where refinement, religion, and freedom in harmony do dwell, affording to all who come within the compass of its influence and elysium of earthly happiness. Let then all, as they value success in life, the esteem of contemporaries, and their own happiness, seek to elevate their own characters, and that of those with whom they may meet in life, by a strict observance of truth—by ever keeping before them this above every other pursuit. For now, while such principles as those emanating from this source give an impulse to their labors, they will ever be encouraged to persevere simply from the thought; and when old age comes creeping on, as night does to day, and our days become overshadowed with gloom and doubt, the remembrance of our past lives will revive our drooping spirits, as water does the withering plant, and restore them to their former verdure.—*Boston Waverly Magazine.*

Mr. Perkins Perplexed.

"I can't see how it is! There's Tewksbury; he's been off again down to Newport, with his wife, two children and servant! Where under heaven he gets money to spend in this way is more than I can tell. He hadn't a cent when he began, five years ago. Look at him now—lives out of town, keeps a horse, drives in and out every day. His expenses must be large, yet he seems to pay as he goes. I hope there is nothing wrong about Tewksbury. Then look at the money he spends for advertising! Why, that is enough to ruin any man, I don't care how rich he is. I have been in business for thirty years, and I can't afford any of these things.—Wouldn't I look well taking my wife down to Newport, and starving there eight weeks?—eight weeks, indeed! I sent her on a cheap excursion, but I couldn't go myself—I can't afford it—don't take in money enough to do it. And then to see a man spend his money, just to let people see his name in the papers—and sending *cards* and *bills* all about the country. Tewksbury bleeds freely for his vanity, I must confess! They don't catch me in that trap, no how. It don't do no good; I got a lot of cards and bills printed five years ago, and there they are in the desk now. Nobody ever calls for them. And then I advertised four weeks in a newspaper—money thrown away—wasted.—Tewksbury is a fool, and he must fail sooner or later. I'm sorry for him—he was naturally a clever fellow. It must cost him more to advertise than all the money I take! I wish somebody would buy me out—trade is so dull.'

All he said about Tewksbury was true enough, with the slight exception that Tewksbury was in no danger of failing.—The very thing that Perkins thought would fail him, was that which kept him up. He began business with nothing but his brains; he let the people understand, through the newspapers of the country, where he was and what he had got to give them for their money, and he got a run of trade which is constantly increasing.—Perkins lost his business just as fast as his old customers died off or went off—he took no steps to get new ones, and the consequence is that he is just living upon what he made twenty years ago. He had better shut up his shop than to try and live in these times without advertising.—Reader, are you following in the tracks of our friend Perkins? If you are, either shut up your shop or pitch into this great public—if you don't do the latter your creditors will pitch into you and shut you up.

TOTAL DEPRAVITY.—We are a believer in the doctrine, after reading the following from the Cleveland Herald. May "that boy" have strength to hold out to the last!

"On Saturday—in the Lake Shore cars—we saw a specimen whisky-seller. He looked like a man who had drank up the profits of his own bar, and whose brain, like that of Seer Davis, was "porous as a sponge." He lived in Evans, and having been three days on a visit, or a 'bust' in Buffalo, was discoursing to a neighbor after this fashion: 'I'm losing dollars every day I'm gone, that cussed boy of mine is cussed crazy about cold water; when I'm off dern me if he don't pull the spigots out of the whisky barrels and the beer casks and let every drop run out. That church has *spilt* my boy, and I've kept him away from it for two years. If a man comes into the tavern after a glass of liquor that boy won't wait on him, but turns up his nose and leaves him. When I bring him up to Buffalo I have to cuss him to get him to eat a meal of victuals in a tavern where they sell liquor. That boy's crazy about cold water; but his old dad knows how to deal out the liquor. I've been brought before the court twenty-seven times—I always beat 'em, and I defy the town of Evans—it's a bold thing to dare the corporation—but I dare 'em; I want to sell liquor, and darn me if I don't.—The people say I'm a devil, but I will sell liquor. That boy is only sixteen years old, and he wants to be a lawyer; he's such a cussed fool about cold water, I'll send him to Connecticnt to be a lawyer.—I've whipped him almost to death to make him drink liquor, but that pesky meeting has ruined him and he won't!'"—Reader the above is literally true, (the oaths being omitted) and we doubt not the drunken brute of a fathar stated the truth in regard to the treatment of his boy who was 'so cussed crazy about cold water.'"

Rum, the Hangman.

Judge Edwards, in passing sentence of death upon James Doyle, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Connelly, in New York, employed the following language. Alas! for how many murders, both criminal and judicial, is Rum responsible!

"Unfortunately, you became the slave of an appetite which destroyed the better qualities of your nature, and stimulated and maddened your worst passions. The victim of your prey was a weak and defenceless woman. She was the widow of your deceased friend. You had long been an inmate of her family, and as she told you in the evening preceding the fatal event, she had always treated you with kindness. It appeared upon your trial, that, at a former period, you had been conscious of your infirmity, and that you had pledged yourself to a life of temperance and sobriety. But in an evil hour your resolution yielded. Even in your last fatal debauch, you declared that, when that was over, you would renew your pledge, but unfortunately that good intention came too late; and you now witness the fatal consequences. You have deprived a fellow being of her precious life—you have left her orphan children deprived of their dearest friend, protector and comforter that they can have upon earth. There is probably no one who at this moment regrets the fatal deed more than yourself, but, although we believe that your penitence is sincere, yet forgiveness is not our privilege. That must be sought from a higher power."

The area of the United States is 2,081,759,000 acres—population 23,257,498; of China, 330,829,000 acres—population 404,000,000; of France, 130,391,000 acres—population 40,000,000; of England & Wales, 37,000,000 acres—population 17,500,000; of Ireland, 20,400,000 acres—population 8,000,000.

Now, with such a comparison of territory and population, what ideas of national grandeur expand with the mind.

TEMPERANCE CHART.

PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.
WM. HANNAMAN, C. E. BABB.
JAMES HALL, R. T. BROWN,
JOHN B. ABBETT.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9, 1853.

Rev. G. B. Jocelyn.

We had a very pleasant visit, during the last week, from our excellent Bro. Jocelyn, Editor of the Odd Fellows Magazine, a better monthly of its kind than which it would be extremely difficult to find, either East or West. He informed us, that he expects to travel through the State, during the spring and summer, in connection with the interests of his Magazine. That, however, cannot occupy all the time of so active and thinking a man as Bro. Jocelyn. We, therefore, most respectfully suggest to the friends of Temperance wherever he may go, that they employ him to speak for them. He is a man of fine attainments, and as a clear, forcible and eloquent advocate of our principles has few superiors. He will be able to satisfy all his Brother Sons, and Templars, that he is a brother worthy of confidence and esteem. We hope that a door of usefulness will be opened to him in this way, that will mutually benefit the cause of Temperance and our esteemed brother.

The Social Order.

This body still meets regularly on Wednesday evenings; and so far as we can judge is doing good service in the cause of Temperance. As announced in our last number, it met on last Wednesday evening in the Christian Chapel; but was not addressed as we expected by Mr. O'Kane, who was called away the day before to Lafayette, and was not able, from some cause or other, to return. There was, consequently, no regular speaker in attendance; and the meeting was consequently resolved into a social meeting in which all the brethren had an opportunity of speaking. We were not permitted to remain in the meeting until the conclusion, but are informed by those who were, that the friends of Temperance were greatly edified and encouraged.

The Order will meet on this evening, at the 1st Presbyterian Church, at7 o'clock, P. M. Good speakers will be in attendance. Let all the friends of the good cause be present.

The Legislature.

As yet no demonstration has been made, in this body, indicating what we may expect at its hands in the way of a Temperance law. Petitions we have had in abundance; and still they come from all parts of the State, and from all classes of people, praying for the passage of a prohibitory law against the whole business of making and vending intoxicating liquors. We have some hope that these prayers will not be disregarded; but we have also some fears.

We have been informed that the Bill prepared by Mr. Owen, at the last Session of the Legislature, is now before the Temperance Committees for their consideration. It is, in every respect, better than any law which the people of Indiana have yet had; but, in our estimation lacks many of the essential principles requisite to a good and effective law. Any law short of prohibition, lacks the great moral element of being right in principle, and must in the end fail of effecting its object. Our present law is a dead letter, because it has neither the respect of the good or the bad. The latter disregard it, the former despise it. It gives the sanction of legislative enactment to the liquor business on the one hand, and then addresses itself to the moral sense of community to enforce it against those who violate its provisions. For this purpose it gives us no witnesses whom the liquor-seller has not already corrupted until he regards it a point of honor, to screen the traffic, even at the expense of truth, by perjured falsehood.

$200 Reward!

During last week might be seen in many of the most conspicuous places of our city, in large and and startling characters, bills, promising the above reward. We stopped and read one of them; and then laughed at ourself for the folly of our labor; and laughed, too, not a little at the folly of the advertiser and of society—his employer. The money, thus proposed to be given, was to be dragged out of the people's pocket; and for what was it to be paid? Would you believe it? It really was so. That sum of money was to be be paid for the apprehension of *four thieves*, or men who were strongly suspected of being such. But how came they to be thieves, if they were such? They were not born thieves. God did not make them such. Our churches did not teach them to be such; public opinion never sanctioned such a career nor approved such a character. Who made them what they are? The man of drams—the whiskey fiend. That is the answer in nearly all such cases, which truth forces us to give. Thus, in our penitentiary, there are near 300 criminals, nine-tenths of whom found their way to that abode of crime, by first finding the path to the whiskey shop. Yet we have no advertisements posted for the whiskey vender—the creator of the crimes which we pay so much to detect and punish. Why not be consistent, and offer a liberal reward for the apprehension and imprisonment of the cause of these crimes? Why turn a whole batch of bailiffs loose after four poor criminals, while men of whose guilt theirs would not make even a tithing, are suffered to run at large in our streets, and wage a perpetual war upon society itself in all its departments? Why hunt the petty thief while in our midst dwells the manslayer in safety, affluence and honor? Why chase the common felon when the hyena, that preys upon widows and orphans, walks our streets at noon-day—so tame that decency is in constant danger of being soiled by contact. For shame, let us give over the pursuit of those wao fly to strange cities, and by honest, earnest and constant effort hunt down and destroy the wolves that dwell in our midst. Some of these, we know, burrow beneath, while others are domiciled above the ground; but no matter where they are, let us open their lairs to the light. Let us gather the skeletons of their victims—all fleshless though they may be—and if they can not live again, give them christian burial. And for Heaven's sake let us never rest until the vampire that has devoured them be staked to the bottom of his grave.

The State Sentinel.

Our Bro. of the "Sentinel" seems to think that every Democrat who voted for Dr. Grimes' resolutions, in the late State Temperance Convention, thereby sold himself, "soul and body," to the Whig party. On what grounds the editor bases his conclusion, he has not informed us; and, so remote is the conclusion from any thing contained in the resolutions, that no other man, than Mr. Brown, would, perhaps, have been able to make the deduction from the premises. It must, therefore, depend upon a suppressed premise, known only to the Editor. What that premise is, he has not deigned to inform us; but so far as we are able to guess, it must be the consciousness, on his part, either that his party is inseparably wedded to the whiskey traffic, or that it is his wish, that the nuptials between that infamous traffic and his party should be celebrated as early as practicable. That it is not the former, we feel authorized to say from the fact that there are as many democrats as whigs engaged in urging forward the Temperance Reform. It must, therefore, arise from the fulness of his own heart, or from something else, that we can not guess, and which he, as "the source of all correct intelligence," should give to his readers. Since there is nothing in the resolutions of Dr. Grimes, indicating that the democrats who voted for them sold themselves to the whigs, any more than the whigs sold themselves to the democrats, we deny that either committed *any such base barter*.

Dr. Grimes is a democrat. And shall such a man as he is, be told by a leading organ of his party, that he has sold himself, because he expresses a willingness to unite with men of any other party for the abolition of a greater evil than can be found in our State beside? Does the Sentinel think that the people of Indiana are such fools as not to see that whatever party names may have to do in the election of our State officers, they have little or no influence in directing the line of their policy. These parties were created with reference to our National Government, for purposes which in a great measure have ceased to operate on the public mind.—They never had, nor were they ever designed to have, the same power over State as national politics. Much less do they now retain any important relation to the weal of Indiana in her civil capacity. Let the people of Indiana, then, look to their own well being and happiness, regardless of what may be said by the interested, to divide and distract them.

Governor Wright has always been right in directing the attention of Indiana, to her own State policy, as the surest means of developing her resources, and making her the *first among her equals*, in this great confederacy. Let his wise recommendations be carried out; and those who come after us, will look with admiration and gratitude to his Administration as the period when our State first began to advance in the glorious career of progress that lies before her. But let us not stop our endeavors with little reforms. Let us go to the bottom; sound the depths of old abuses; clear away the accumulated rubbish of the dark years gone by; and, then, let us erect our temple upon a sound foundation, and dedicate it to the prosperity and happiness of a people true to themselves, and true to all the world beside. If such a labor of patriotism and philanthropy is a sale of ourself, "soul and body," to our political adversaries, we will gladly accept the bondage; and die under a chain that links the people of Indiana together in the bonds of a pure, exalted and happy brotherhood.

Soullessness of Selfishness.

It has been said of corporations, that *"they have no souls."* This is doubtless true; and we have sometimes been led almost to conclude that the individuals composing them are in pretty much the same condition. That such should be the case, is no great matter of wonder to us, at least with regard to those members who are employed to transact the business of such soulless masters. Continually acting as their calculating and unfeeling principal directs, the habit of being as calculating and unfeeling is soon superinduced upon the agent. It cannot be otherwise. Man was never made by his Creator to move as a mere machine, blessing or cursing those who come within its influence, without any reference whatever being had to his sympathies, or their sufferings. Yet such, in a degree, is the position of all those who act as the agents of a corporation. They have no power, as such, to evince the slightest regard for the sufferings they may inflict, for the feelings they wound, or for the continual little meannesses they may, at any time, be directed to do as a part of the ordinary drudgery of their condition. Hecatombs of human cattle may become sacrifices to their inordinate love of gain, but corporations shed no tears: their own human tools may be crushed beneath the hoofs of their iron horse, but they check not his career to collect the fragments. That is not part of the object of their organization. They are created—not by God, but by selfish man—for no other than selfish ends. Each soulless monster thus formed, acts only for itself. Not for the moral self—for it has no such self—but for the merest and lowest form of self. Its whole life is but one continuous struggle for money, money, only money; and what to it is the life of a man—nay, of hundreds of men—where their sacrifice will promote that object?

A bridge is swept away. Its tools, no matter whether human or otherwise, are precipitated into the stream, and crushed—the former killed, the latter broken. Other tools are immediately sent to remove the fragments. Carefully every timber, every nail of the shivered car, is sought out and husbanded; but the mangled fragments of a man, what are they worth, that a corporation should waste either time or money in searching them out? The breath once gone, the man is of no further use to it; for it looks not to humanity, but to itself, to find the end and aim of its action and being. Then quickly build the bridge again!—the locomotive, and all that is of value, is out, and what matters it whether we build on the human carcass or not! It has no worth now that the breath is gone. It can no longer add to the wealth of the master in whose service it has perished, by toil and suffering. These, with it, are over; and over, also, is its worth. What matters it now, that it was once the temple of the living God? Corporations have no such words in their vocabulary as God, obligation to him, or immortality. Out upon such figments of the imagination! It is a creature of time. Time is its immortality, and it has no aims beyond. Would that its consequences extended in duration no further than its aims.

But we have said that God never created men to be the soulless tools of such soulless masters. Nor did He. That He did not, is evidenced by the fact, that true manliness revolts at such a service; and when seduced into it, soon loses itself in the whirlpool of selfishness into which it enters. It is just that it should be so.—He who willingly lends himself to the consummation of ends not only opposed to, but subversive of, human weal, should feel himself chilled by the coldness he assumes.

But we did not begin to preach a crusade against Corporations—a labor of love, which, however necessary to be done, we decline at present. They are bad—very bad; but our peculiar vocation calls us to deal with what is still worse. The spirit of selfishness which actuates corporations, seems to be the mainspring of the lives of too many individuals who never had any connection whatever with corporations.—They seem to have reflected upon and adopted the idea, that by resolving themselves individually into little corporations—that is, *little bodies with far less souls*—they can consummate the end of their lives—get money—more readily than by cherishing and cultivating the little soul they have. It is wonderful to witness the operations of one of these little corporations. What cares it for the suffering it inflicts upon those around? It acts for itself. Not for a self that grows in others' growth, enjoys in others' enjoyments, and lives in others' life: but a self that increases on others' decay, enjoys in others' sorrows, and lives upon others' death. Such corporations are numerous almost as the sands of the sea-shore, or the stars of heaven. They jostle you on the side-walk, gaze at you through the windows, and woo you into their offices, that they may give you a practical knowledge of how utterly soulless such self-constituted corporations may become, and how perfectly adapted to the end of their creation. They are everywhere seen, but pre-eminently exemplified in the dealers in intoxicating liquors, who infest and curse our country. These men have assumed the corporate capacity.—That is, they have either killed or imprisoned their souls, (or perchance they never had any,) and resolved themselves into bodies politic. In this capacity, they can mangle human nature after the most cruel sort, and feel no remorse; for remorse is an emotion never known to the soulless.—The big burly oyster man on the one side of the street looks out from his den, and feels strengthened to know that the per diem of many a wise legislator will fatten his corporation; while nearly opposite to him may be seen the pale face of his competitor for cash and blood, and his colleague and rival in crime, bidding the simple *turn in hither*. And they obey his behest—never stopping to inquire when or how they shall come out, or whether they shall escape at all. The dens of these whisky corporations reek with crime and blood; but what care they for it all, so long as society renders its golden tribute for a return of evil, and only evil?

Has not society made wealth an end? Is it not one of the canons of the social state here, that wealth, no matter how acquired, gives to its possessor character and respectability? Nay, does not wealth conduct its possessor to the front seats in our public assemblies, both sacred and profane, while the poor sit far back, even under the gallery? We know this is the case even in many places in our own country. Can we say that even our glorious west is not already infected with this poison? And can we hope to *disgrace* the *means*, while we thus *bow* to the *end?* While the successful whisky merchant knows that we will receive him for the wealth his traffic produces, can we hope that we shall be able to give that traffic so bad a character as to shame him from pursuing it? What a climax of foolishness!

Obituary.

We have received information of the death of Bro. H. W. Foster, of Reddington Division, Sons of Temperance. He died on the 31st ult. His last days were spent in earnest endeavors to advance the good cause of temperance, by circulating memorials for signatures. In this labor of love, he was often reviled and cursed by the myrmidons of King Alcohol, but he returned blessing for cursing, and kindness for reviling. Although but a youth of 19 years, he seems to have acted nobly, in pursuing noble ends by noble means. He was buried in due form, by the Reddington Division, in company with Azalia and Regalia Divisions. An immense concourse of people is said to have attended the funeral services.

The Brother who sends us this mournful intelligence must accept as an apology for not publishing his letter, its length and the state of our columns.

Barnum on rum.—The New York Fifth Ward Temperance Alliance, held an enthusiastic if not a *spirited* meeting, at Metropolitan Hall, on Wednesday evening.—Among the conspicuous orators, was P. T. Barnum, Esq., of the Museum, who stated that in that city, there are more than 7,000 grog shops, and allowing that the expenditure in each averaged $10 per day, the aggregate in one year's time would be $25,550,000, besides the wholesale business. He offered, says the Sunday Atlas, if the city would give him that sum and stop selling liquor for one year, to pay all the city taxes, amounting to four millions; send every child to a good schol, present every family with a library of one hundred good books, three barrels of flour, and a silk dress to every female, old or young, a suit of broadcloth to every male citizen, old or young, and a ticket to the Museum for the whole year.

Charity Begins at Home.—One of the characters in which the late Charles Mathews used to delight his audience during his *"at home,"* was that of an old Scotch lady, who was in the habit of inculcating the duties of charity into her grand children after the following fashion:—"My dears when I and your father and mother have finished our meals—when you have all eaten as much as you conveniently can—and when you have gorged the pig, the three cats and the parrot, then, my dear children, remember the poor.

Hall of Charleston Div. S. T., No. 156,
January 25th, 1852.

Whereas, it hath pleased an Allwise Providence to remove from our midst our beloved Brother, J. W. Long, therefore,

Resolved, That this Division deeply deplore the loss of our worthy Brother, who, by his connection with this Division from its earliest history, had greatly endeared himself to us, and that his loss is the more deeply felt by us from the fact that he is the second Brother that has been taken from among us, by death, since our organization as a Division.

Resolved, That we deeply and sincerely sympathize with his disconsolate widow, his relatives and friends in their great bereavement, in the loss of a kind and affectionate husband and father.

Resolved, That these proceedings be made a part of the permanent records of this Division, and that a copy of these resolutions, together with the benefit (thirty dollars) be forwarded to the bereaved companion of the deceased.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutians be forwarded to the Editors of the Temperance Chart and Jeffersonville Weekly Times, with a request that they publish the same.

By order of the Division.
ANDREW J. HAY, R. S.

☞ A man who cannot command his temper, his attention, and his countenance, should not think of being a man of business.

Sister Swisshelm says "that a man in regimentals always makes her feel as if somebody had lost a monkey."

No cross, no crown.

Correspondence.

For the Temperance Chart.

Are They Accountable?

MR. EDITOR: As it seems to be the opinion of a good many worthy folks among us that liquor-sellers are not accountable for the mischief resulting from their business, I thought I would copy for publication a passage from an old law found in a certain book for which some of these same folks *profess* to have a great deal of reverence. One of the persons for whose special benefit I present it is a well-known dignitary who has recently expressed the opinion that the wretched victim of the liquor-seller's cunning and avarice should be set up as a mark for public scorn, and at the same time he seemed to think that the man, who had coolly robbed and ruined him should be permitted to escape. The passage is this:

"If an ox gore a man or woman that they die, then the ox shall surely be stoned, * * but the owner of the ox shall be quit: but if the ox were wont to push with his horn in time past, and it hath been testified to his owner, and he hath not kept him in, but that he hath killed a man or a woman, the ox shall be stoned and *the owner, also, shall be put to death.*"—Ex. XXI: 28, 29.

This is the law of the Creator of man; and is it not just and reasonable? Does it not also embrace a principle that would make the liquor-seller responsible? And should he not be held accountable by the laws of our land for all the consequences of his dreadful work? Surely he should; and, though he may ask, as did the *first* murderer, "Am I my brother's keeper?" yet he will be remembered when the Almighty makes inquisition for blood. And shall they escape who have countenanced him and strengthened his hands—those time-serving demagogues, who, if they notice his wickedness at all, do so only when they are done using him? S.

For the Temperance Chart.

The Rolling Prairie Temperance Society of Laporte County would respectfully address their fellow-citizens of the State of Indiana, urging them to immediate action on the momentous subject of the law, which we may expect soon to be enacted, regulating the traffic in spirituous liquors.

You will agree with us that intemperance is the withering, blighting, burning curse of our land—that the manufacture and sale of spirits, especially the retail business in the tippling houses, are the sources of its growth and perpetuation—and that the pusillanimous and temporizing course of past legislation on this whole matter, is a bitter reproach to this enlightened and progressive age. We, in common with yourselves, have been petitioning for the last fourteen years with no satisfactory results, and cannot see, in this time, that the cause has made any encouraging advance, and in consequence of this, the hands of many hang down.

But, friends of a common humanity, of progress, of true reform, this is no time to be letting down, no time for lethargy or supineness, but, as we believe, a most favorable crisis to put forth new and increased activities.

The Legislature must act in this matter, and if we would favorably affect that action, it must be now, and there is no time to lose. Let a bold advance be made from petition to *instruction!* As circumstances may favor, let meetings be called—large or small—and instruct the individual members of both branches of the Legislature. Then, if they or any of them, so instructed, fail to obey, let them, on their return home, be called to a public account, and thus let action be kept up until final success crown our efforts.

Why should petition, so long disregarded, still be the only resort, and especially of such as ask the course of afterwards submitting the law to the vote of the people at any general election? If our Legislature must assume this humiliating position, (of doubtful constitutionality,) let it not be on the prayer of the people; and let the vote be taken on the merits of the law alone, unconnected with any other election or other issues.

Courage, friends! The cause is strong in its own rectitude, strong in the affections of the good. The intelligence, the patriotism, the morality, the humanity, and the Christianity, of the State, of the nation, and of the world, are on our side. Ignorance, interested avarice, vice, immorality, the degradation and brutalization of our race, and the political demagoguery of the age, are against it. But shall that energy that ever ensures success be wanting?—And shall not a noble and enlightened zeal be once more aroused?

In closing this address, we would ask for this and similar papers, a place in the newspapers and periodicals of the State; and we invoke the influence of the press everywhere in favor of this cause.—In 1841 it was said that every periodical in the State was out in favor of temperance. May we not hope that they will once more with united force come up to the rescue.

By order of Society:

O. F. PIPER, *Sec'y.*

From the New Albany Tribune.

A Man Overboard.

A few days since, we were on our way to Cincinnati, on board that paragon of steamers, the *Telegraph No. 2*, than which no boat on the Western waters is better officered, or more deservedly popular. It was the dinner hour, and the long row of tables were crowded with ladies and gentlemen, who seemed to do ample justice to the rich viands and substantial fare with which they were loaded. Choosing to wait for the second table, when we should have more room and be less annoyed by the incessant clatter of knives and forks, we sat by the door of the ladies' cabin, quietly enjoying the scene, when all at once a wail of distress came up apparently from the after guards of the boat.—Presently a more piteous and heart-rending wail was heard, seemingly receding from the boat, and dying away in the distance, accompanied by the startling cry of "*a man overboard!*" This involuntarily brought us to our feet, and we rushed to the deck. Although but a moment had elapsed, the rapid headway of the boat had left the unfortunate man some hundreds of yards behind—but he was struggling manfully to keep his head above the waves, and bid fair to do so, until relief should be at hand. Capt. MCCLELLAND, ever prompt to the calls of duty, soon left the head of the table and repaired to the quarter-deck. Ordering the engines to be reversed, the boat was put back. In the mean time the yawl had been launched, and manned by three gallant oarsmen, who, pulling with a will, were rapidly nearing the drowning man, and for the moment hope was a tiptoe that he would be saved. But just before they reached him, he sunk beneath the wave and the waters closed over him. After reconnoitering for a few minutes without success, and without further hope of success, the yawl was ordered back, and the poor unfortunate victim was left to his fate.

Of the hundreds who saw the unfortunate man go down, no one seemed particularly to care for him. Among them there was no wife, no mother, no sister, brother, or friend, to shed a tear of regret over his untimely fate. Unwept, unhonored, and apparently uncared for, he was soon left far behind, perchance to become food for the fishes; while his immortal spirit was summoned unannealed into the presence of the God who gave it. Did we say there were none to care for him? Ah, go ask that widowed and heart-broken mother, who has long borne him up upon her prayers, why her heart is wrung with anguish? Alas, she has no longer a son.—Go ask that loving sister, whose heart has often bounded with joy to meet him, why those weeds? Alas, she has no brother, and her home is all desolate. Few men are so completely isolated from the world, and none so low in the scale of moral being, that kindred hearts are not riven at the news of their sudden and untimely end—and so it must have been with this unknown stranger, whose death it was our fortune to witness.

Feeling some interest in the unfortunate man, we inquired of some of the officers of the boat who and what he was? We could not learn his name, nor much about him, except that he had been on the boat but a few days, and that he was employed principally in sweeping the decks—that he was intemperate in his habits, and was very much under the influence of liquor when he fell overboard. Ah, there is the grand secret—he was but another of the thirty thousand victims who annually present their souls and their bodies a sacrificial offering to the rosy god. Would to heaven that every liquor seller in the land could have heard that wail of woe, with which our ears were greeted, when this, their unfortunate victim, went down to rise no more. We fancy it would have been a temperance lecture, such as they never heard before—one that should continually ring in their ears, haunting their day dreams, and disturbing their night visions—giving them no peace, day nor night, until constrained at once and forever, to abandon the life-destroying and soul-damning traffic.

In justice to the officers and owners of the mail line, it is proper to remark that *intemperance* is not tolerated on the part of any of the employees of the Company, and that no man can be permitted to hold a situation on either of the boats, who is not strictly temperate in his habits. The unfortunate man referred to above, was not a regular hand on the Telegraph, but only temporarily employed, upon duties involving no responsility or risk to the personal safety of others. It is very probable the officers of the boat knew not the extent of his intemperate habits, or he would not have been suffered to remain on board a single day.

Self-Reliance.

BY EMERSON.

There is a time in every man's education when he arrives at the conviction that envy is ignorance; that imitation is suicide; that he must take himself for better, for worse, as his portion; that though the wide universe is full of good, no kernel of nourishing corn can come to him but through his toil bestowed on that plot of ground which is given to him to till.—The power which resides in him is new in nature, and none but he knows what that is which he can do, nor does he know until he has tried. Not for nothing one face, one character, one fact, makes much impression on him, and another none. This sculpture in memory is not without pre-established harmony. The eye was placed where one ray should fall, that it might testify of that particular ray. We but half express ourselves, and are ashamed of that divine idea which each of us represents. It may be safely trusted as proportionate and of good issues, so it be faithfully imparted, but God will not have this work made manifest by cowards. A man is relieved and gay when he has put his heart into his work and done his best; but what he has said or done otherwise, shall give him no peace. It is a deliverance which does not deliver. In the attempt his genius deserts him; no muse befriends; no invention, no hope.

Trust thyself: every heart vibrates to that iron string. Accept the place the Divine Providence has found for you, the society of your contemporaries, the connection of events. Great men have always done so, and confined themselves childlike to the genius of their age, betraying their perception that the absolutely trustworthy was seated at their heart, working through their hands, predominating in all their being. And we are now men, and must accept in the highest mind the same transcendent destiny; and not minors and invalids in a protected corner, not cowards fleeing before a revolution, but guides, redeemers, and benefactors, obeying the Almighty effort, and advancing on Chaos and the Dark.

What pretty oracles nature yields us on this text, in the face and behavior of children, babes, and even brutes? That divided and rebel mind, that distrust of a sentiment because our arithmetic has computed the strength and means opposed to our purpose, these have not. Their mind being whole, their eye is as yet unconquered, and when we look in their faces, we are disconcerted. Infancy conforms to nobody: all conform to it, so that one babe commonly makes four or five out of the adults who prattle and play to it. *

But the man is, as it were, clapped into jail by his consciousness. As soon as he has once acted or spoken with eclat, he is a committed person, watched by the sympathy or the hatred of hundreds, whose affections must now enter into his account. There is no Lethe for this. Ah, that he could pass again into his neutrality! Who can thus avoid all pledges, and having observed, observe again from the same unaffected, unbiased, unbribable, unaffrighted innocence, must always be formidable. He would utter opinions on all passing affairs, which being seen to be not private, but necessary, would sink like darts into the ear of men, and put them in fear.

Whoso would be a man must be a nonconformist. He who would gather immortal palms must not be hindered by the name of goodness, but must explore it if it be goodness. * * * *

What I must do is all that concerns me, not what the people think. This rule, equally arduous in actual and in intellectual life, may serve for the whole distinction between greatness and meanness. It is the harder, because you will always find those who think they know what is your duty better than you know it. It is easy in the world to live after the world's opinion; it is easy in solitude to live after our own; but the great man is he who in the midst of the crowd keeps with perfect sweetness the independence of solitude.

From the Lancaster Express.

Farmers and Prohibition.

BY P. COOMBE.

The farmers of this State will shortly be called upon to sign petitions to the Legislature in favor of Prohibition; and they should seriously consider whether their interest does not require them to do so.—Mr. Haldeman, in his "reasons why the Maine Law should not be passed," has most conclusively proved that the price of corn would not be seriously affected by Prohibition. He says, "the whisky made in this State is sold in the cities almost totally to alcoholic distillers. Alcohol is never drank, therefore a mere mite of the spirits is ever used as a beverage. The great demand for alcohol is purely for mechanical and medicinal purposes.

Here we have his own statement, and as he has been a distiller, and is familiar with the business, the farmer is bound to believe his assertion as correct. All fear of the reduction of the price of corn is relieved at once. Prohibition would not prevent distillation, except for drinking purposes. As but a mite of the whisky is used for drinking, then but a mite less of corn would be required. If so, how is the price of corn to be reduced by a prohibitory law? The friends of Prohibition are greatly indebted to Mr. Haldeman for his assistance in removing the objections of the farmers. The demand for alcohol for burning fluid and other purposes is constantly increasing, so that the mite lost in drinking would soon be made up, and the farmer will sell just as much corn with a prohibitory law, as he now does without it. This, in itself, should induce every farmer to sign a petition. The champion of the Liquor party has removed all difficulties from their way.

In addition to the view of the subject by Mr. Hadleman, I think it can be clearly shown that the farmer would sell more corn, beside other grain and produce, under a prohibitory law, than he now does. Let us look at this matter. Suppose the number of drunkards in the State to be thirty thousand, and that each man drinks one pint of whisky per day. They would consume 1,368,750 gallons per year. If a bushel of corn makes three gallons of whisky, then it requires 456,250 bushels, which at 50 cts., would amount to $228,-125. Here is the whole amount received by the farmer for the whisky drank by these men. On the other hand, suppose these men drank no whisky, what would be the result to the farmers? Every one knows that families of drunkards are poorly fed and clothed—that they are destitute of many of the conveniences of housekeeping, such as furniture, &c. If these men drank no whisky, they would not only earn more money, but their families would be better fed and clad. Their houses would be better furnished, and they would purchase a vast number of articles of which they now are destitute. It would require men to make and sell these articles, and more food to them and the drunkards' families. As the farmer feeds the whole, then he would be called upon to supply the increased demand. Suppose, therefore, for sake of illustration, that each drunkard, *without whisky*, would consume and cause to be consumed two barrels of flour more a year than now, this would make 60,000 barrels. Allowing four and a half bushels of wheat to each barrel, it would require 270,000 bushels; which at $1, would cost $270,000,—Again: suppose one-half—that is 15,000—of these men without whisky, kept each *one hog* more than now, and gave it *five* bushels of corn per year; this would require 75,000 bushels, which at 50 cents, would cost $37,500, Again: Suppose but five thousand kept *one horse* more each than now, and each fed but *twenty* dollars worth of hay and grain per year, it would amount to $100,000. The account would stand as follows:

Wheat sold without whisky,	$270,000
Corn fed to additional hogs,	$37,000
Hay and grain to do. horses,	$100,000
Total amount without whisky,	$407,500
Corn now used for whisky,	$228,125
Balance in favor of farmer,	$179,375

Here is a clear gain to the farmer without whisky, of *one hundred, seveney nine thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars* per year. Admitting that but one instead of two barrels of flour more are consumed, which no one can dispute, still the grain would be over *forty four thousand* dollars. This is no idle speculation. As men become sober, they become prosperous and so does the country. More articles of convenience and luxury are required and more men to make and sell them. The farmer feeds the whole and the gain goes directly into his pocket. As the population increases, the provisions advance because of the demand. Prohibition would therefore be a gain to the farmer in dollars and cents. Besides this advantage, he would run no risk of his sons becoming drunkards or his daughters marrying intemperate men. He would lose less money than he now does by bad debts caused by intemperance, and in many other ways would prosper. Farmers, above all other men, should be in favor of Prohibition. Sign the Petitions, then, ye tillers of the soil, and Prohibition will repay you a hundred fold.

Moderate Drinking.

Moderation describes neither quality nor strength. The system of *moderate drinking* is as unfathomable as the abyss, and uncertaiu as the wind. It is the great deceiver of nations: promising health and long life, yet destroying more by its tendencies than war, famine, or the plague. It is a sweet morsel in the mouth, but gravel in the belly. It is the "A. B. C." of drinking; the picture-book, leading the young and thoughtless to the worst lessons of intemperance. It is a regular quack medicine, making splendid promises, but performing no cures, and yet demanding enormous pay. It is the starting-point to the work-house, the work-house, the prison, the asylum, the gazette, and the gallows. It is a light-fingered gentleman, who feels every corner of the drawer and to the very bottom of the purse. It is the first step in an inclined plane of rapid descent, smooth as marble, and slippery as glass, ending in an abyss of ruin. It is a beautiful serpent, whose fangs and deadly venom are concealed by the dazzling of its coils. It is hypocrisy personified, an affected outside sobriety, while all is agitation and uncleanness within. It is the landlord's birdlime, by which he secures his victims, and fastens them in cage. It is the entrance to a delightful avenue, lined with deceitful flowers, charmed with bewitching sounds, but ending in the caverns of the dead. It is an ignis fatuus, tempting its fated followers over trembling bogs, and tumbling them down a frightful precipice. It is the whirlpool of ruin in which thousands have sunk to rise no more. It appears as an angel of light, assuming a smiling countenance, but is in reality a demon of the bottomless pit. It is like a perpetual dropping, injuring man's constitution far more than occasional drunkenness. It is the birthday and birthplace of all the drunkenness we have in the land. It provides an army of reserve, to recruit the ranks of the 60,000 annually slain by strong drink. It is the body of union betwixt the publicans, drunken politicians, little-drop ministers, and all enemies to the cause of teetotalism.

Choice Gems.

Liberality is not giving largely, but giving wisely.

Life is half spent before we know what it is.

Look not a gift horse in the mouth.

Love thy friend with all his faults; none are without imperfections.

Lying lips are an abomination to the Lord.

Maids want nothing but husbands, and then they want every thing.

Make choice of your wife by the ears, not the eyes.

Make no enemies; he is insignificant indeed that can do thee no harm.

Make other men's shipwrecks thy sea marks.

Manners make a man.

Many come to bring their clothes to church rather than themselves.

Marriage has many pains, but celibacy has no pleasures.

Marriage leapeth up upon the saddle, and soon after repentance upon the crupper.

Masters should be sometimes blind, and sometimes deaf.

Men can better suffer to be denied than to be deceived.

Men may blush to hear what they were not ashamed to act.

Men take less care of their conscience than their reputation.

Moderation is commonly firm, and firmness is commonly successful.

More credit can be thrown down in a moment, than can be built in an age.

Most men employ their first years so as to make their last miserable.

Much religion, but no goodness.

Neither believe rashly, nor reject obstinately.

Neither look out far for troubles, nor be entirely unprovided for them.

Never accuse others to excuse thyself.

Never carry a sword in your tongue to wound the reputation of any man.

Never do that in prosperity whereof you may repent in adversity.

Never marry without love, nor without reason.

Never think of raising your reputation by detraction.

Never wade in unknown waters.

Next my friend I love my enemies, for from them I first hear of my faults.

Never wish a thing done, but do it.

Acknowledgments

Received of A. E. Hall, Daniel Kelso, Esq., Hon. Mr. Ferris, R. N. Lamb, Esq., Dr. Grimes, Hon. Mr. Richardson, and J. W. Gordon, each 75 cents for the Chart; of Jno. Daily and Hon. Mr. Glazebrook, each 25 cents; of His Excellency, Jos. A. Wright, $1 00; of D. B. South, $5 00 *on* ten copies; of J. A. Delano, for 2 copies, $1 50; and of G. W. Reynolds $6 00 *on* 12 copies of the Chart. This last letter did not reach us till the morning of the 4th inst., although written on the 9th of January.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

WE are still prepared to print Constitution and By-Laws, where the alterations are few from the copy recommended by the Grand Division, at the following rates:

100 copies, (or less)	$5 00
200 "	8 00
300 "	10 00

We will pay the postage on all ordered from us.

☞ All orders accompanied by the cash, will be promptly attended to.

Address, JOHN H. OHR,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00. Books, $2 00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. Woodward, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind., free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20 00.

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

J. H. OHR, G. W. R.
Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys of ——, believing the Order of Cadets of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Section of the State of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called the —— Section, No. ——, Cadets of Temperance, of the State of Indiana, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Section, and also those of the acting Head of the Order.

Enclosed is the fee for Charter, R. B.'s and officers' cards, $5 00.

It must also be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not; if they are, of what Section. The application to be directed to the Grand Secretary, free of postage.

It must also be certified by a W. P. or P. W. P, that the W. Patron elect is a Son of Temperance in good standing.

Address (post paid) HENRY OHR, G. S., C. of T., Indianapolis, Indiana.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the *Daughters of Temperance* to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the —— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee. $5 00.

Address (post paid,) Mrs. Eliza Richmond, G. S. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

CHEAP WATCHES & JEWELRY.
Good Gold Watches at $24!

WE are now in our new Room No. 1, Palmer House, with a lot of beautiful Watches and Jewelry which we are selling lower than ever heretofore sold in Indianapolis, for instance we sell

Good 18 K Case Gold Lepines at $24.
" 18 K " " Levers at $28.
" Silver Anchor Levers $12 to $18.
" " Cylenders, $9 to $12.
" " Quarter's $6 to $10.

In addition to the above we have a fine assortment of other description of Watches all of which we will sell lower than any other firm dare sell in the place. I have in my employ a very superior Watch Repairer who will always be on on hand to do watch repairing of every description. Mr. Michot has worked in Geneva, Paris, New York and other large cities and has had great experience in his Branch of the business. All Watches warranted for one year, and the money in all cases refunded, provided they do not give entire satisfaction.

feb9 tf E. W. NEFF.

Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers.

THE GREAT
MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.
FOR THE CURE OF
Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, and all affections of the Chest and Lungs.

THESE Wafers operate like a charm—producing almost Instantaneous relief. They allay at once, the tickling and irritation in the throat, which give rise to hacking and coughing, and finally result, if not arrested, in a disease of fatal type.

For Bronchitis, so fearfully prevalent in this climate, these Wafers stand perfectly unrivalled. No Public Speaker should attempt to address an audience without a supply of LOCOCK'S WAFERS in his pocket. They lubricate the throat and facilitate delivery to a most astonishing degree. Professional singers, and all members of Church Choirs will experience immense benefit from their magic effects. All who use them cheerfully testify to their wonderful efficacy. There is but one opinion of their matchless virtues, in all complaints for which they are recommended. One box will satisfy you that we cannot speak too highly in their favor.

BEWARE! The rapid sale of Dr. Locock's Wafers, consequent upon their world-wide reputation, has tempted heartless speculators in the life and health of mankind, to palm off upon the unsuspecting a worthless imitation of Dr. LOCOCK'S Wafers. Be sure that you ask for Dr. Locock's Wafers, and see that the name of E. TAYLOR, the Proprietor be written on the top of each box. ☞ None other can be genuine.

For sale by CRAIGHEAD & BROWNING, W. W. ROBERTS, and HANNAMAN & DUZAN, Indianapolis; and by Druggists generally, throughout the State. jan12 3m.

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☞ To young men of enterprize and tact, this business offers an opportunity for profitable employment seldom to be met with. There is not a town in the Union where a right honest and well-disposed person can fail selling from 50 to 200 volumes, according to the population.

☞ Among your relativas or acquaintances, it is probable you may be able to send us the name of a respectable, energetic, and faithful man, who will carefully canvass your vicinity. If you are willing to do this, we shall duly appreciate your efforts, and cheerfully reciprocate the favor in any way that you may suggest. By looking over the list, you will perceive that there is no sectarianism in our publications they are designed for all, and must have an unprecedented sale when brought home to the firesides of the people.

☞ We solicit orders from the Trade, Teachers, and School Committees for Books, to whom we furnish our own publications, and those of all the publishers in the country, on the most liberal terms.

☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS and POSTMASTERS can procure subscribers to, and sell "SEARS' PICTORIAL WORKS," make a handsome profit, and sustain no loss.

☞ Any person wishing to embark in the enterprize, will risk little by sending to the Publishers $25 for which he will receive sample copies of the various works (at wholesale prices), carefully boxed, insured, and directed, affording a very liberal percentage to the Agent for his trouble. With these, he will soon be able to ascertain the most saleable, and order accordingly.

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Sears' Bible Biography, - -	500 "	2 50
Sears' Wonders of the World.—Second Series. - - - -	540 "	2 50
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To those who intend to engage in the circulation of our books, we would urge the present as the most favorable opportunity which has occurred in many years. Our sales are largely increased beyond those of preceding years: our agents are more generally successful, and the future offers still more extensive prospect for trade than even the seasons which has passed.

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5,00	"	"	5,00	"
6,00	"	"	6,00	"

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THE ONLY TRUE PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

JUST PUBLISHED,

T. B. Welch's Magnificent PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

Engraved (by permission) from Stuart's only original portrait, in the Atheneum, Boston.

THIS superb picture, Engraved under the superintendence of THOMAS SULLY, Esq., the eminent and highly gifted artist, is the only correct likeness of Washington ever published. It has been characterised as the greatest work of art ever produced in this country. As to its fidelity, we refer to the letters of the adopted son of Washington, GEORGE WASHINGTON PARK CUSTIS, who says, "it is a faithful representation of the celebrated original," and to CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY of the Supreme Court of the United States, who says, "As a work of art its excellence and beauty must strike every one who sees it: and it is no less happy in its likeness to the Father of his country. It was my good fortune to have seen him in the days of my boyhood, and his whole apearance is yet strongly impressed on my memory. The portrait you have issued appears to me to be an *exact likeness*, representing perfectly the expression as well as the form and features of the face." And says SENATOR CASS, *it is a life-like representation of the great original.* PRESIDENT FILLMORE says, "the work appears to me to have been admirably executed and *eminently* worthy of the patronage of the public." Says MARCHANT the eminent portrait painter, and the pupil of Stuart, "your print to my mind is more remarkable than any other I have seen, for presenting the *whole* individuality of the original portrait, together with the noble and dignified repose of air and manner, which all who ever saw him considered a marked characteristic of the illustrious man it commemmorates."

For the great merits of this picture we would refer every lover of Washington to the portrait itself, to be seen at the office of this paper, and to the letters of the following Artists, Statesmen, Jurists and Scholars accompanying it.

ARTISTS.—Marchant and Elliott of New York; Neagle, Rothermel, and Lambdin of Philadelphia; Chester Harding of Boston; Charles Fraser, of Charleston, S. C; and to the adopted son of Washington, Hon. Geo. W. P. Custis, himself an artist. STATESMEN.—His Excellency Millard Fillmore, Major Gen. Winfield Scott, Hon. George M. Dallas, Hon. William R. King, Hon. Daniel Webster, Hon. Lynn Boyd, Hon. Lewis Cass, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Hon. John P. Kennedy, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, LL. D. JURISTS—Hon. Roger B. Taney, Hon. John Duer, Hon. John McLean, Hon. Rufus Choate. SCHOLARS.—Charles Folsom, Esq. the well known Librarian of the Boston Atheneum, who says, "I would rather own it than any painted copy I have ever seen;" E. P. Whipple, Richard Hildreth, Hon. Edward Everett, LL. D., Jared Sparks, LL. D., Wm. H. Prescott, LL. D., Washington Irving, Ralph W. Emerson, Esq., Prof. T. C. Upham, J. T. Headley, Fitz Green Halleck, H. W. Longfellow, Wm. Gilmore Simms; and FROM EUROPE, Lord Talfourd, T. B. Macauley, Sir Archibald Alison, Lord Mayor of London, &c., &c. THE PRESS, throughout the entire Union, have with one voice proclaimed the merits of this suberb engraving.

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For the Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

"And by the river, upon the bank thereof shall grow all trees for meat, whose leaf shall not fade and the fruit thereof shall be for meat, and the leaf thereof for medicine."

Here was hope for the sick recorded long ago, and every year adds new proof to the assurance that these promises shall not fail.

As Medical Science discovers and designates the remedies nature has given, one by one, the diseases that afflict our race yield to the control of art. Of all the maladies we suffer from, none has carried more victims to an untimely grave than Consumption of the Lungs. Subjoined we give some evidence that this too may be cured, and that Pulmonary complaints, in all their forms, may be removed by Cherry Pectoral.

Space will not permit us to publish here any proportion of the cures it has affected, but the Agent below named, will furnish our Circular, free, whereon are full particulars and indisputable proof of these facts.

Sufferers: read and judge for yourselves.

For Influenza and Whooping Cough.

Nashville, Tenn., June 26, 1851.

Sir: I have repeatedly used your Cherry Pectoral for Whooping Cough and Influenza, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it a complete remedy.—Four of my children have been afflicted with these diseases, and the free use of the Pectoral has always afforded almost instant relief.

JAMES GLOVER.

We attest the truth of the above statement.
M. McGINTY, Ed. of Nashville Whig.
J. M. ZIMMERMAN, Druggist.

For a Consumptive Cough.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 25, 1851.

Dear Sir:—For three years I have been afflicted with a Cough, so distressing that I frequently dispaired of recovery; much of the time I was obliged to sit up all night in my chair, as my cough would sufficate me when I laid down. Having used many r medies without much relief, I at last tried the Cherry Pectoral which under Providence has cured me altogether.

I am with gratitude yours,
JAMES M'CANDLESS.

This is one of the numerous Cures of Asthma which have been accredited to Cherry Pectoral.

Albany, N. Y., April 17, 1848.

Dr. Ayer, Lowell. Dear Sir: I have for years been afflicted with Asthma in the worst form, so that I have been obliged to sleep in my chair for a larger part of the time, being unable to breathe on my bed. I had tried a great many medicines, to no purpose, until my physician prescribed, as an experiment, your Cherry Pectoral.

At first it seemed to make me worse; but in less than a week I began to experience the most gratifying relief from its use; and now, in four weeks, the disease is entirely removed. I can sleep on my bed with comfort, and enjoy a state of health which I had never expected to enjoy.

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EDWARD HITCHCOCK.
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Among the other distinguished authorities who have lent their names to recommend this preparation as the best known to them for affections of the lungs, are:

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Prof. Cleaveland, Bowdoin Med. College.
Prof. Butterfield, Ohio Med College
Canadian Journal of Medical Science.
Boston Med. and Surgical Journal.
Charleston, S. C. Medical Review.
New Jersey Medical Reporter.
Hon. Geo. P. Marsh, Am. Ambassador to Turky
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VOL. II. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1853. NO. 34.

THE TEMPERANCE CHART,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE GRAND DIVISION, S. of T. OF INDIANA.

Edited by J. W. Gordon, M. D.

To whom all Communications and Subscriptions must be addressed, post paid.

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From the London Leader.

The New Aristocracy.

A title once could only show
  The signs of noble birth,
And men of rank were years ago
  The great ones of the earth.
They deemed it just the crown should shrink,
  Before the cap and gown;
They thought it wrong the poor should think,
  And right to keep them down.

Those were the days when books were things
  "The people" could not touch;
Made for the use of lords and kings,
  And only made for such.
To work the loom, to till the soil,
  To cut the costly gem—
To tread the ground of daily toil
  Was quite enough for them.

Time was when just to read and write
  Were thought a wondrous deal,
For those who wake with morning light,
  To earn their daily meal.
The man a more submissive slave
  The less his head-piece knew;
And so the mass from habit gave
  Their birthright to the few.

Now look abroad, the light of Truth
  Is speeding far and wide,
And that which fills the English youth,
  Must shame our ancient pride.
'Tis mind alone can wield the sword,
  In spite of wealth and rank;
The artisan may face a lord
  With thousands in the bank.

We scorn not those of high degree,
  For so 'twere wrong to do:
But poorer men as rich can be,
  And quite as noble too.
The prince may act a gayer part,
  But he who works for bread
May have, perchance, a warmer heart,
  And p'raps a clearer head.

Then grieve not for "the good old times,"
  Behold a brighter day?
The causes of our fathers' crimes
  Are wearing fast away.
Before the Pen, the Press, the Rail,
  Must old opinions fall;
The mighty project cannot fail—
  Then aid it one and all.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Jones Family;

OR AN ESTIMALE OF MONEY.

It is sheer nonsense to contend that money does nothing towards raising a man's respectability in the world. Enough of this theory was verified in the Joues family. Jacob Jones was a poor, thriftless man, with a large family, who were put to great straits to get along decently, and everybody knew it; yet nobody knew anything against them but their poverty. He was a sensible man, well versed in politics, and could make as handsome a speech as Squire Driver, in any town meeting in Freehold; but then it was only "Jake Jones, the man who wan't worth a cent in the world." He might have held important offices in the militia, or been one of the Selectmen, but he was so poor, he was entirely overlooked.

Besides, this poverty was a great disadvantage to the family. The girls were always held below par, in consequence of their being brought up in an obscure way; and Mrs. Jones, their mother, never attained to any office in the sewing circle, or any charitable fair, simply because she could not mingle with aristocracy. Yet she was acknowledged to be a sensible woman, and every one pitied her because she was *so poor*.

The Jones girls never had a fair position in society, or they would have appeared as well as many others. They were rather marked as 'slab-sided, gawky girls,' with whom mothers evidently preferred their daughters should have but little intercourse, and they more especially feared lest their sons should be attracted by their faces, for they were pretty, notwithstanding their poverty; and Mrs. Driver herself declared, "if they only had money, they would appear as well as any ladies in the town;" but, as it was, they were only known as "Jake Jones' daughters, who lived in the small red house under the hill."

But Mrs. Jones was descended from an English stock. She used to say if she only had money to travel, she had no doubt but she could find out her pedigree! but this all went for "smart talk," until one day the public journal announced that 'the heirs of Lucretia Selden, if living, might hear something to their advantage by calling at —— street, No. 9.

Mrs. Jones was a Selden, and her mother's name was Lucretia—if so, a property of *two hundred thousand dollars* was her due from a bachelor uncle, as a bequest to the heir of his sister; and Mrs. Jones was her only child. It was hers, without mistake.

It would have been a curious chapter to have noted down the sayings of their old acquaintances when it was noised abroad that the Joneses had such a fortune.

Mrs. Smith said she "always thought that there was something above the commonality in Mrs. Jones; for her part, she had always been social with her, and treated her lady-like.

"But, mother," said Sophia, "you did warn me against associating with her daughters. You know you said they were awkward, uncouth girls."

"But, my dear it is not so—they are, in reality, very genteel, accomplished young ladies, and I have no objection at all to your visiting them, especially as such a good fortune has happened to them."

Jacob Jones soon set up a princely style of living. He built an elegant house, kept his carriage, hired servants, received a commission from the Governor as Justice of the Peace; the next year was the first Selectman of the town; and Dr. Bond eloquently urged his claims as Representative to our General Court, affirming, with great emphasis, that he "knew no man in town better calculated to represent its interests than Squire Jones."

This was the man who bolted out of meeting, rather than hear "old Jake Jones talk," a little more than a year ago.

And how the society of the Misses Jones was courted! 'Thomas, Richard, Henry,' the mother used to say, "if you are going to a concert or to a lecture, why don't you invite Carry or Sophia Jones to go with you? They are sweet pretty girls, and you would do well if you could push your way there. The squire, they say, is worth full two hundred thousand dollars, and that divided makes every child entirely independent.

They were no longer the slab-sided greenies, but the tall, graceful, handsome girls, who were dressed beautifully and conversed so sensibly. Didn't the Joneses laugh behind the door as they contrasted the past with the present! Then there was Micajah Jones, who used to play the big fiddle in the church, known only in those days as "Cage, the fiddler;" but since he had procured a handsome house organ, and had contributed a large sum for one in the church, he had assumed the cognomen of "Mr. Jones, our exquisite performer and organist—son of Squire Jones" the gentleman who received such a large property from England." The girls were always ready to sit in the choir now without crying—the organist was a noble-hearted fellow, and wasn't it a treat to borrow his quizzing glass to look at the strangers who happened to enter church?

By-and-by there was a new event talked about, for the affairs of the Jones were now the all-engrossing topic. Sophia was thought to be engaged to Mr. Tymphony, the village storekeeper. Nobody was certain of the fact, yet every one knew it would come out an engagement; and it was thought his "variety store" was enlarged with that view of the Squire's purse when suddenly, Mr. Blanken from the South, a wealthy cotton planter, carried her away, at ten days' notice, where slaves come at her beck and call, to do as she bids.

Another was soon after married to a speculator, who lived like a nabob, gave large entertainments, bought a summer's residence in Freehold, and made it a perfect paradise. Every one of the daughters "married well," as the phrase is, and never wanted for the warmest friends and admirers.

The Squire and his lady now occupy the broad aisle of the Episcopal church, and the bishop and rector always consult with him respecting church matters. He is father of the town, and marries more couples than the ministers, because people are pleased to have the knot tied in such elegant drawing-rooms, and Mrs. Jones invariably orders a glass of wine and a basket of cakes at the ceremony,

Cloyes, the barber, lives rent free in the small red house they occupied in the days of their poverty. The Squire remembers he used to shave him for nothing when his pockts were empty, and he follows the golden rule. Mrs. Jones has made several donations to her former milliner, and a poor woman, who used to help her, spring and fall, in her sewing; and not one of the family have assumed a purse-proud air since they came in possession of their property; consequently they are deservedly respected; and this shows plainly that they have *common sense* as a regulating medium, since they cast no reflections upon the former inattention of people in their days of poverty, which is an infallible method to make them feel that although *money changed them* in the estimate of others, the genuine merits in *themselves* remain unchanged. Yet, all the while, they are as conscious as others that *money alone* gave them their present position in society.

"Dear Papa, die Sober."

William Jones was a sad drunkard.—From comfort, his unhappy family were reduced almost to beggary, and his poor wife had ceased to hope for any change for the better. Drinking always debases the mind and renders it selfish and unfeeling. There was a time, when a better husband and father than Jones could no where have been found. But that time had long since gone by. So low had he sunk, that only a single human feeling remained, and that was the love he bore his youngest child, a dear little boy of seven years old. And it was the influence of Willy that at last saved him. Let me tell how this good result was brought about.

One evening Mr. Jones came home to his family, after having spent more than half of his day's earnings in drink, stupid as usual, with liquor. Even if there was a little cheerfulness among the members of his household, it always disappeared when he came. It so happened that Willy's sister was learning him a little song when the door opened, and in staggered the wretched father. Instantly their young voices were hushed; and so much was the child affected by this sudden darkening of the light which had for a little while shone through the clouds ever hanging over them, that he burst into tears and wept and sobbed bitterly.

Mr. Jones had heard the sweet voice of his youugest and best beloved child, blending with that of his sister, and had paused for a little while outside of the door to listen to sounds so new and strange in his dwelling. He could not but notice the sudden hush his presence produced; and when this was followed by the sobbing and crying of Willy, he felt disturbed. The child did not run to meet him as usual, and when he held out his hand and said—

"Come here, Willy, and tell me what's the matter with you."

Willy, though he tried to stifle his sobs, did not, at first, go to his father. At length, however, he was on his knee, and his sad, tearful face, nestled down upon his bosom.

"What made you cry, dear? Come, tell me." These words Mr. Jones repeated over and over again; and, at last, said—"why did you stop singing when I came in?"

The child was still silent.

"Why, Willy? Say."

Willy raised his eyes, still brim full of tears, to his father's face, and said, in a whisper that reached only his ears—

"We can't sing when you come!"

"Why not? I would like to hear you sing."

"We feel so bad that we choke right up."

"Why do you feel bad, Willy?"

"Because—because,—you never come home sober."

These words of Willy's, uttered in so sad a whisper, went to the heart of the father, like a nail in a sure place. He said no more, but, all in the evening, sat silent and thoughtful. And, what was stranger still, did not go out to spend an hour or two in the ale-house, as was his custom.—Willy sobbed himself to sleep in his arms.

On the next evening, unexpectedly to all, Mr. Jones came home to his family as sober as he had left it in the morning.—The children looked at him wonderingly; and their mother, hardly crediting her own eyes, became so agitated that she could hardly finish preparing the evening meal.

It was a glad time to all, when Mr. Jones declared, at the supper table, that he had signed the pledge. Mrs. Jones burst into tears and cried for joy; the older children's faces beamed with delight, and Willy, getting off of his chair, climbed into his father's lap, and putting his arms around his neck, kissed him, and then laid his head upon his breast. So touching an expression of the child's joy, deeply affected Mr. Jones; and made him more earnestly resolve never again to taste the maddening poison which had well nigh destroyed him, body and soul.

In a little while, every thing became changed in the home of Mr. Jones.—There were better food and better clothing for all. A hundred little comforts, to which all had been strangers, came in, one after another, keeping ever fresh in mind the blessed reformation that had taken place. The voices, attuned to cheerful songs, no longer trembled into silence when the father appeared; but rather took a gladder expression. If there was one of the children happier than the rest, it was Willy.

A pear or two made still more apparent the blessings of temperance. Mr. Jones had moved into a larger house, and bought new furniture. The children were all at good schools, and the oldest daughter was receiving lessons from a music teacher.—The mother, instead of being worn down by toil and sorrow, had now as much assistance as she needed in the family, and her face had ever a happy look.

About two years after Mr. Jones signed the pledge, he was taken down with a severe illness, which lasted many days, and brought him to the very brink of the grave. His family, as might be supposed, were in great distress. After the disease had abated, the sick man remained very low, and the doctor became anxious lest the enfeebled powers of his system should, instead of recovering themselves, become entirely exhausted.

Once, on visiting Mr. Jones, he said:—

"I think I will order a little brandy twice a day."

"I would rather not take brandy, doctor," replied the sick man.

"I am sure it will do you good."

"And I know it will do me harm, doctor. I have not tasted a drop of any kind of liquor for two years, and do not intend drinking any more as long as I live."

"I only order the brandy as a medicine, not as a beverage," said the doctor. "You stand absolutely in need of a stimulant.—Without something to quicken your vital system, I am seriously afraid that you will never be raised from this bed."

"While I, doctor," said the sick man with great seriousness, "am afraid that life obtained through the agency of brandy would be to me a curse instead of a blessing."

"Why do you say that?" inquired the doctor.

"Because one draught of that fiery liquid would awake a slumbering appetite, which I am fearful I could not control. I am a reformed man, doctor."

The doctor, after remaining silent for some time, said—

"I ought not, Mr. Jones, to disguise from you the fact that you are in a very critical situation. This disease, which I have succeeded in breaking, has left you so low that it is doubtful, if unassisted by some stimulant, nature will have power to rally. I am sure a tea spoonful of brandy once or twice a day, diluted with a little water, would be of great service. Life is too precious to be thrown away, when the means of saving it is at hand."

Willy, who scarcely ever left his father's room, was sitting upon the bed, listening with great attention to what the doctor was saying. Mr. Jones did not immediately reply. He closed his eyes and remained, evidently, in earnest thought for nearly a minute. He then said—

"Doctor, the life of the body is of but little value set against the life of the soul. I will not, to save the one, put in jeopardy the other. If I am to die, let me die sober."

The doctor seemed half offended at this, and replying a little coldly—

"Just as you please—"

Bade his patient good morning, and retired. On the next day, when he again called to see him, no improvement was apparent. But, on the contrary, it was very plain that the sick man was failing. His feet and hands were cold, and he lay in a half stupor.

Again tne physician proposed the use of a little brandy.

"Madam," he said to Mrs. Jones, "unless your husband will consent to take some stimulant, I see no hope of his recovery."

Distressed and bewildered, the poor wife knew not what to say or do. The life of her husband was precious to her, for since his reformation, he had been kind, provident and tender to all in his happy household. But, from the thought of putting brandy to his lips, which she knew must inflame his old appetite, her heart shrank with a sickening dread. For sooner would she see him in the grave than have him fall away again, for in such a fall there would be no hope. She answered the doctor's appeal not in words, but with tears.

The wet eyes of his wife appeared to arouse the sick man from a stupor that had crept over him. To leave her and the children alone and unprotected in the world was hard.

"Doctor," he said in a feeble voice, lifting his head and resting it upon his hand. "Doctor, tell me truly; do you not think there is great danger in one like me tasting brandy or any other intoxicating liquor?"

"There certainly is some danger," replied the doctor, "of having the old desire excited by so doing. But you must remember that the stimulant is given as a medicine; and it will be your duty as a man and as a christian to resist and control the morbid appetite, when you feel it."

"It is easy to say that, doctor, for one who has never been cursed with a drunkard's fiery appetite. But ——"

He murmured indistinctly the closing sentence.

"As your physician," said the doctor, after remaining silent for some moments, and he spoke in a firm voice, "I prescribe a tea spoonful of brandy, in an equal quantity of water. It is my duty to save life, and I see no other way."

"As your patient, then, I suppose I must submit," returned Mr. Jones, in a low desponding voice. "Life is precious for the sake of my wife and little ones."

As he said this, Willy, who had been on the bed, listening earnestly, since the doctor came in, crept forward, and throwing his arms around his father, murmured in his ear, yet so distinctly that all heard the words—

"Dear Papa! Die sober!"

Whether the child clearly understood the full meaning of his words or not, they thrilled through the hearts of all present. Instantly the sick man's arms were clasped about his boy, and he responded in a determined voice—

"Yes, if die I must, it shall be sober! I will not touch the accursed thing."

Better and safer than brandy, proved this heart warming and exciting stimulus. From that moment the vital powers of the invalid rallied, and in a few weeks he was well again.

A SENSIBLE SPIRIT RAPPER.—The editor of the Palmer Journal has been mixed with a circle of spirit rappers, and made a dollar and a half by the operation, as follows:

"We accepted an invitation to attend a sitting of a circle of spiritualists, the other evening, and were not a little surprised when the following message was spelled out to one of the company: '*Pay the Printer.*' It was subsequently explained through a "medium," that the message was from the spirit of a delinquent subscriber, who owed us $1,50. Friends of the departed paid us the money without hesitation, and the joy of the relieved "spirit" was manifested by loud raps, tipping the table, &c.

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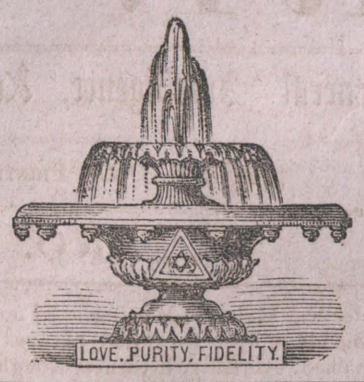

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JOHN B. ABBETT.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16, 1853.

THE CHURCH JOURNAL.—The first number of this paper has reached our table, and we have glanced over its contents, which are both valuable and interesting. It is edited by clergymen of the city of New York, and published every Saturday by PUDNEY & RUSSELL. Terms, $2 50 per annum, paid in advance, or $3 00, if collected. Should it continue as it has begun, it will be a valuable auxiliary to the advancing cause of progress.

Senator Hosbrook.

It is due to Senator Hosbrook, as well as to ourself, that we should state, that a friend of his has made us acquainted with his true position in relation to the law regulating the interest on money. The Senator is personally hostile to the present law on that subject, and believes that an increased rate of interest would conduce to the good of the State by making the laws more respected, and money-lenders more honest. In these views he differs with his constituents, and being bound, as he understands his duty, to obey the will of his constituents, he voted against the proposition to increase the interest on money from *six* to *ten* per cent. He spoke his own views on the subject, and voted the views of his constituents. This renders the Senator's views and vote compatible with each other and with the principles of justice; and we cheerfully exonerate *him* from any censure. It is but proper, however, that we should say, that we have great doubt of the propriety of any political doctrine that places a representative in the attitude of our Senator. It certainly does not tend to fair dealing between the representative and his constituents, for them to require him to vote one way, while he does all he can to defeat his own vote. The doctrine of instruction, as applied in such case, is, in our estimation, of questionable morality, though acknowledged by the constitution.

A Heroine.

During last week, in that part of our city which lies west of White River Bridge, a scene might have been witnessed, that ought to shame the friends of the whisky traffic into silence. A Mr. Smith, formerly a worthy Son of Temperance, but who has been seduced from his fidelity to his pledge, has recently become very degraded. The principal agent in his ruin, is one WILLIAM SCHOOLCRAFT, who sells him the intoxicating liquid, reckless of the poverty and misery which he thereby inflicts on his helpless family. This poisoner of the public morality of the city, keeps a low doggery, through which he contrives to strip his customers of their cash; and, what is still worse, their manhood.—Smith, if we are correctly informed, is now nearly bankrupt in both. His wife is, consequently, that most perfect personification of misery on earth—*a drunkard's wife.* But though reft of all she most dearly cherishes, she is still possessed of a fearless soul, before whose glance the infamous Schoolcraft cowers. Goaded to desperation by the abuse of a maniac husband, and the cool and deliberate villany of his destroyer, Schoolcraft, she proceeded to the doggery on last Wednesday, the door of which she gently opened, and on seeing her husband there in a state of brutal intoxication, as gently closed again. In front of the door stood several boxes or barrels of coal. From these she selected her arms, and proceeded deliberately to demolish the windows of the dram-shop, causing the courageous Schoolcraft and his drunken companions to fly from the house, through the back door.

At length he acquired courage to beseech her not to destroy his property, urging the *pitiful and lying* excuse for the wrongs he had inflicted upon her, that he could not help it. She did not heed him until her work was accomplished, and then informed him, with the utmost coolness, that if he persisted in giving her husband liquor, she would burn his house to ashes. When she had given him this information, she left him. Such a scene ought to have awakened reflection and repentance even in a fiend; but it seems it had no effect on the brutal heart of Schoolcraft; for that same night, Smith returned home drunk, and seating himself by his injured wife, seized her by the neck with one hand, and drew an open dirk with the other, which he was in the act of plunging into her heart, when, by one of those efforts made only in desperate circumstances, she relieved herself from his grasp, and threw him on his back upon the floor. There she held him until the door was opened by one of the children, when she left him and escaped to a neighbor's house.

Is it possible that a wise Legislature will longer permit a traffic, whose legitimate results are such scenes as the foregoing? Will the State Sentinel contend that the existence of such suffering is necessary to the integrity either of the Whig or Democratic party? Has it come to this, in Indiana, that our women must look for protection against violence and outrage, only to their own right arms? Is that what you want, Mr. Brown?

The Legislature.

The House of Representatives has the Liquor Bill of Mr. Owen, of the last session, with some amendments thereto, now before it. We do not know what may be its fate. If it do not pass, a stronger would most certainly fail.

A proposition made by Mr. Milroy, of the House, to take one copy of the Chart to each member, till the end of the session, resulted as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Bridges, Brothwell, Buell, Dodd, Dufour, Ferris, Goodman, Greene, Henry, Hammond, Harris, Hendricks, Hunt, Jennings, Lasselle, Martin, Maxfield, McDonald of Lake, McDonald of Sullivan, Milroy, Moss, Pratt, Read, Rian, Seawright, Service, Shumar, Steele, Stockwell, Struble, Walker of Laporte, Work, Yount, Torbet—37.

Noes—Messrs. Able, Ballard, Brecount, Bundy, Burnett, Donald, Donelson, Dunlavy, Emery, Farnsley, Ferguson, Fleming, Gentry, Gootee, Graham, Hamrick, Handy, Hicks, Hooper, Howell, Johnson, Jones of Boone, Jones of Jennings, Lemon, Lewis, Lines, Low, Manville, McCormick, McClure, McKinney, Parker, Peckenpaugh, Richardson, Rockafellar, Spencer, Scott, Shoemaker, Simpson, Stackhouse, Stevens, Taber, Thomas, Turpie, Underwood, Walker of Rush—46.

William Jewel Brown.

The editor of the Sentinel, unable to answer our article on the Resolutions of Dr. Grimes, drops them, and most ungenerously attacks the cause of Temperance through our political opinions. His article is personal, and in all its conclusions, false. Taking into consideration his history, the latter is not to be wondered at; and the defects of his early education fully account for the former. Having dealt in personalities so long—that he has become proof against the most pungent—he is ever ready to engage in a controversy, which, while it brings no wound to his sensibilities, may increase a reputation which none but devils out-right would envy. We know his *forte*, and thus preface what we have to say in regard to his attack upon us, in his last Friday's paper.

He infers that because we are a Whig, we are, therefore, base enough to sell the cause of Temperance, so far as we can, to that party, and "make a joint stock company of the two concerns." It would be doing injustice to our own convictions, to say that he is mistaken, when he gives utterance to such an insinuation. He knew, when he wrote it, that it was utterly without foundation in truth. *The suggestion came from his own heart.* We avoided touching the Sentinel, until urged to do so, by men who are both better and greater democrats than he conceives himself to be, unless indeed he has become a monomaniac on the subject of self-esteem. At last we did so, in the kindest and most respectful manner. He answered our enquiries only in part; and we just as kindly renewed them. He made no answer at all; but charged every democrat who voted for Dr. Grimes' resolutions, in the late State Temperance Convention, with selling himself "soul and body to the whigs." Against this charge we defended the hundreds of democrats who voted for those resolutions, and the editor, without attempting to meet our defence, and show its insufficiency, now turns round and charges us with being a whig. His logic is equally creditable to his ability, as his truth is to his morals. Both are perfect in their kind, and are essential elements of a character perfectly *sui generis.* We gladly throw our cause into the hands of the readers of the Chart, and leave it *even* to our democratic readers to say whether we have withheld the meed of praise from a democrat where it was due; or refused to attack a whig when opposed to the cause of Temperance. We do not fear that even the Sentinel can prejudice the jury into whose hands we thus commit our cause.

The allusion of the Sentinel to the Publishing Committee, is in keeping with the whole article. It displays the aptness of the editor at couching in low phrase insinuations yet lower. Its effect, however, upon us is neither fear of nor respect for its author. His shaft is pointless, and his bow powerless. But may we not retort his masked threat? Does he not fear that his press, which attacks a majority of the democrats of the State, as men who would sell themselves basely, may not always be, as it now is, the ostensible organ of the democratic party? May not some paper, true to democracy, without being false to the cause of Temperance and virtue, be soon established at the Capital of Indiana? We are no prophet, brother Brown, nor yet have we any particular information on this topic; but we do now predict that you will not always, nor even long, stand alone as the democratic organ of the State. You will necessarily force into existence another paper that will not pander to the liquor interest; and then, sir, you will find your patronage dwindle. But *you* will *still* find supporters among those whose support will conduce but little to your credit. Among the friends of the liquor-traffic, and its dupes and victims, there will still be those who will stand by you. The worst men of all parties—numerous, perhaps, in ours as yours—will become your allies and supporters, and, if we mistake not your tendencies, you need have no fear of a rival in their affections.

You are mistaken, Bro. Brown, when you charge "that we are itching to have a controversy with you." Our anxiety is rather to know your whereabouts on the subject of Temperance, than to provoke a controversy. We did not wish that under your professions of friendship for the cause of Temperance, you should, from day to day, give currency to all that the enemies of that cause might say against it. We were urged by men of all parties, and more particularly of your own, to draw you out on this subject; and, though our questions were not sufficient to do this, the resolutions of Dr. Grimes, a good democrat, came to our aid. Their principle, was the spear of Ithurial, whose touch transformed the hitherto apparently harmless *toad* into the devil, and the developments to which it has led, prove that all the while you were—

"Squat like a toad, close by the public ear,
Assaying by most devilish art, to teach
The organs of men's fancy, and with them forge
* * * * * * * *
Vain hopes, vain aims, inordinate desires,
Blown up by high conceit's engendering pride.,'

We leave you for the present, with the wish, but we confess without the hope, that you may forsake a course that must ultimately lead to your abandonment by every friend you may now possess, whose friendship is not a dishonor to its object.

If you will fill your fancy, while you are in company, with suspicions of their thinking meanly of you; if you puff yourself up with imagination of appearing to them a very witty or profound person; if you discompose yourself with fears of misbehaving before them: or any way put yourself out of yourself; you will not appear in your natural color, but in that of an affected, personated character, which is always disagreeable.

A Monster.

The following letter was received by the Prosecuting Attorney of this county during the last month. It was read before the Temperance Convention; and we now give it to the readers of the Chart, that they may know how temperance fares in the town of Augusta, in Marion County, Indiana, at the hands of that monster, Jonathan Cropper, of that place. But read the letter, and talk about keeping temperance out of politics, if you can:

AUGUSTA, MARION CO., IND.,
January 2d, 1853.

SIR:—If you please, I want you to attend to a little piece of business for me.—There is a man in this town that keeps whisky to sell, and keeps my husband drunk day and night. He has not drawn a sober breath for two weeks, and it is getting worse every day. The neighbors advise me to have it broken up. They carry on so every night that nobody can sleep for them.

Whenever I say anything to the man, he swears he will take my life. He came into my husband's shop and picked up a piece of sharp iron, and run at me, and swore that he would run it through me; and then picked up a hammer, and throwed it after me, and swore he would knock my brains out. He said he would give my husband whisky to kill me and my whole family, and he has kept him drunk ever since. He was drinking there yesterday, and came home last night and throwed me out of bed, and throwed the stove down, and broke nearly everything in the room. To-day, about the time church broke, he picked up the shovel, and run every one out of the house. The people all stopped at the door, and looked in. He d—d them, and said if they would come in he would serve them the same way. JONATHAN CROPPER is the man's name that keeps him drunk. * * * * * It is the neighbor's wish for him to be attended to.

——— ———."

Read that letter, freemen of Indiana, and then ask yourselves what ought to be done with a traffic that leads to such consequences? Should you longer sustain it by sustaining men who make laws to protect it? The State is full of just such men as JONATHAN CROPPER. There is no whisky trafficker who is not willing to become as bad. What man is not ready to raise both hands and go to work, to consign such monsters of wickedness to the penitentiary, and to stamp a traffic, so fruitful of evil without any good, with the brand of felony?"

Intellectual Development of Woman.

From an address at the first anniversity of Farmer's College, by Rev. Daniel Tenney, of Oxford, we take the following extract:

It has long been a favorite subject of discussion with young men, whether the intellectual powers of the two sexes are equal. This is among the first and weightiest questions which agitate the village Lyceum—it is regularly proposed in the academy—and its merits are diligently canvassed by every Freshman class in college.

Bold, chivalrous youth! thus to sit as a judge upon his own merits, and proudly herald a victory, ere his modest competitor has been permitted fairly to enter the field. Let her but once stand on equal ground, trained and disciplined for the contest, and it may be that this self same youth, like one of Shakspeare's heroes, would become all at once "a coward on instinct!"

But these juvenile Ciceros seem to have forgotten that there is little fairness in the question. We know nothing of mind but from its development. We cannot judge of the original abstract strength of intellect. Its manifestations are the only means by which we determine its power, and these will be made only as there is opportunity. Mind will lie dormant, unless there is motive to awaken it. In respect to females, motives have never yet existed to any considerable extent. What they have done has been done by stealth or by accident. The stern lords of creation have frowned upon the delicate female attempting to grasp the noble truths of science.

"A woman," say they, "study pure mathematics! Her head filled with coefficients, logarithms, parabolas, and the infinite series! Oh, horrible! And then, to interest herself in Astronomy, and with masculine boldness look directly at the stars through a telescope! She is out of her sphere! A lady digging Greek roots! better far be exhuming some garden esculents, and seasoning them for her liege lord's palate!"

No fostering public sentiment has encouraged her. Delicate and retiring, she turns away from that dishonored notoriety, which is the result of literary eminence.—Men are stimulated to effort by a thousand influences to which woman are strangers. One generation acts on another.—A flood of intellectual has been poured on their path from the remotest ages.—They can hardly help being enlightened, whether they would or not. But with females it has rather been darkness visible. Their course you can trace back, as that of a river issuing from a dismal cave, and upon whose broad bosom the morning fog rests; here and there the sunlight bathes the adjacent hill-tops, but its deep waters are concealed beneath the clouds of vapor, and as you follow its windings to its source, and enter the opening cavern, even the grey and misty light disappears, and all is darkness. Thus the stimulus, which men feel as they look back upon the illuminated points of their history for four thousand years, is entirely wanting to woman, for to her there are no such illuminated points. Let us see if it is not thus.—Turning for a moment to Greece—polished, beautiful Greece—we shall find that even in that most favored portion of the earth, at the zenith of her glory, there was little to distinguish the woman from the brute. The Dorians attempted, indeed, to develope the understanding of females, but they did it at the sacrifice of individual character. The Spartan woman was trained for the State. Bravery, or a strong heart and ability to endure suffering in its fiercest forms, was the end of her discipline, from the cradle. "The rest of the Greeks," says Xenophen, "required females to sit in solitude and spin wool." A striking fact, in proof of the obscurity of Grecian women, is the very small number whose names are mentioned in history. Penelope, Helen, and a few others, have been advanced to an honorable place on the page of the historian and poet; but the great multitude live in deplorable ignorance; and that, too, in Greece!—in sight of the Parthenon!—on the banks of the Illysus!—in the walks of the Academy!

These were the country-women of Xenophen, Pericles, Plato, of Æschilus!—The artist could sculpture the female form in lines of beauty and grace, never before nor since rivaled. When some Helen or Venus was the subject, he carved for eternity. Yet the living, breathing form, or rather the intellect enshrined within it, was utterly neglected. The minds of thousands of free-born women in Athens, made to live when the solid Parthenon shall have crumbled to dust, received less attention than a chiseled dog—occasioned less solicitude than the cornice of a temple.

What was Socrates dreaming of? Why was not the divine Plato more sagacious? Why did not the practical Aristotle arouse his countrymen to this fatal deficiency?

In Rome, likewise, among the mothers, there was no conservative influence—no sound learning. We are soon, therefore, called to read of the decline and fall of the Roman Empire.

In the middle ages there was no favorable change. It is indeed true, that young ladies were the arbiters of taste and fashion. They were the judges of the laws of honor. They were worshiped at tilts and tourneys, but, alas! they could not read, nor write, nor spell!

We are accustomed to look to the ages of Queen Elizabeth, as hallowed by a bright constellation of female genius. It was so. Amid bloody wars, diabolical assassinations, and the meanest court intrigues which deform the pages of English history; these furnish a grateful digression. They make one page of that history pure and fragrant; but they are like half a dozen stars in a cloudy night. Their country-women generally were as ignorant of letters, and of the immaterial principle within them, as were the animals which they rode to market.

But in modern Europe, and in our own country, the stream is issuing from the cave, and the cloudy vapors are rolling off. Still, even here, there are serious deficiencies. It has been observed, that small girls in a primary school, as a general thing, have more active minds than their male associates, and are in advance of them in all their studies. In a few years, however, the order is reversed. At the age of sixteen or eighteen, the lads have gained upon the other portion of the school, in almost everything that constitutes a solid education.

☞ George Ticknor, the accomplished author of the "History of Spanish Literature," is preparing a memoir of Webster, which will be published expressly for the Massachusetts Historical Society.

☞ Hon. Edwd. Stanley of North Carolina, after the present session of Congress, it is said, intends to remove to California, where he proposes to practice his profession—the law.

☞ The skeleton of a cat and a rat, in excellent preservation, have been found in Gerard's crypt, London. The rat was firmly held in the mouth of the cat. It is thought they had lain there 500 years.

☞ The fat ox at the Kentucky fair, which took the first prize, weighed three thousand two hundred and fifty pounds.

Conservatives and Progressives.

BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

A pure Conservative, from principle, is one who desires to hold things as they are; saving only slight repairs and trivial imperfections. The circle of improvement, with him, is limited; the wisdom of successive ages has already filled it up.—There are no new ideas—they are only new to us. There are no new truths; those that seem so are only retired truths coming from their seclusion into public again. Religion is an orbed and perfect thing, and successive ages of thinkers have given it systematic forms that will never be improved. Philosophies are all old; modern philosophies are only new growths from old roots. Art has reached its height, and he who would see all that human hands can do, must turn backward. Society is a full moon; and all that wisdom should endeavor, should be to keep it from waning. That there is to be great advance in merely mechanical arts, he admits; and that some advantages may be plucked from the future, in the physical condition of men.

The Progressive, proper, regards the world as but a vast seed; and all human interests, but seed reforms, or germs.—Growth in the natural society, is not to him a pyramid, standing up from its vast base, thousands of years ungrowing and unchanged, but rather a banian tree, whose vast trunk, old as ages is yet growing, whose boughs are letting down new trunks for a wider growth, and whose glory it is to hold the frost by overlaying old growth with new, and preserving itself by perpetual change! These are the men who look for a life principle in everything. They believe that *institutions*, if alive, are constantly, although gradually changing, to meet new shapes of human want; they believe that customs must change; that philosophers are not chrystals, which God bounded by immoveable lines, and polished beyond the touch of art; but that they are the rude endeavors of men to speak truths, which, in full form, are unspeakable, they believe that it is better to go back to the original source of God, than forever to repeat the few notes which men have jottled down, and proudly called their systems.

A Conservative is then a man who believes permanence to be the law of things. The Progressive believes that *development* is the Divine idea of creation. These differences are either the result of education or constitutional peculiarities. Men endowed largely with self-esteem, feebly qualified by benevolence, and born to wealth or privileges, are predisposed to Conservatism. They are so well off that they hardly wish change. As to those not so well off—restless and rising—they are discontented persons, not fit to rise. If men are contented, what need of more?—If they are discontented, they are dangerous. In either case society should be stationary. It is from such that aristocracy springs. Men naturally born to privileges, and dreading all innovations that shall distribute to the many the rights which are enjoyed by the few. They have built them castles upon rocks, and they regard reformers as quarry-men, blasting out the foundations to get stone, forsooth, to build poor cottages.

The Rum Seller's Dream.

"Well wife, this is too horrid, I cannot continue this business any longer."

"Why, dear, what's the matter now?"

"O, such a dream, such rattling of men's bones, and such an army of starved mortals, so many murders, such cries, and shrieks and yells, and such horrid gnashing of teeth, the glaring eyes, and such a blazing fire and such devils. Oh! I cannot endure it. My hair stands on end, and I am so filled with horror that I can scarcely speak. Oh! if ever I sell rum again."

"My dear, you are frightened."

Yes, indeed, I am. Another such night I would not pass for worlds."

"My dear, perhaps——"

"Oh dont talk to me. I am determined not to have anything more to do with rum, any how. Don't you think Tom Wilson came to me with his throat cut from ear to ear, and such a horrible gash, and it was so hard for him to speak, and so much blood; and says he, "See here Joe, the result of your rum selling!" My blood chilled at the sight, and just then the house seemed to turn bottom up, and the earth opened and a little imp took me by the hand, saying, "Follow me." As I went, grim devils held out to me cups of liquid fire, saying, "Drink this." I dare not refuse. Every draught set me in a rage.—Serpents hissed upon each side, and from above reached down their heads and whispered "rum seller!" On and on they impelled me, through the narrow pass.—All at once he paused and said, "are you dry?" "Yes," I replied. Then he struck a trap door with his foot, and down, down we went, the legions of fiery serpents followed us, whispering "drunkard, drunkard." At length we stopped again, and the imp asked me as before, "are you dry?" yes, I replied. He then touched a spring; a door flew open; there were thousands of old worn out rum-sellers, crying most piteously, "Rum, rum, give me some rum!" When they saw me they stopped a moment to see who I was.—Then the imps cried out so as to make all shake again, 'Rum seller!' and hurling me in, shut the door. For a moment they fixed their ferocious eyes upon me, and uttered a united yell, "Damn him," which filled me with such terror that I awoke.—There, wife, dream or no dream, I will never sell another drop of the infernal stuff. I will not."—*Olive Branch.*

Effects of Spirits.

With respect to the employment of alcoholic stimuli of healthy men, under circumstances of ordinary labor, there can be no doubt whatever, and both science and observation teach us so, that they are totally unnecessary. If, however, the question be, whether there do not at times, arise circumstances in which extraordinary exertion is called for, and in which stimuli are serviceable, the answer must be, that certainly such circumstances do occur, but not nearly so frequently as is generally imagined: certainly not under what is usually called severe labor, for instance, as the harvest work of the agriculturist, the labor of the handicraftsman, or the mental toil of the professional man. A man engaged in bodily exercise is undergoing a regular course of stimulation; his will is stimulating the nervous system; the acting muscles are sending the blood more quickly through the capillaries and large vessels, and the heart must move more actively to keep pace with them, and transmit the quickly returned blood, loaded with effete matter, to be purified in the lungs. To preserve the balance, the respirations are increased and the stomach is stimulated to crave for nourishing food, which may supply the waste, not for alcoholic stimulant, which can only interfere with this beautiful series of changes and metamorphoses, but for vegetable and animal substance, containing albuminous and fibrinous principles, fitted to keep in repair the ever-wearing structure of man's body, and unstimulating fluid to supply his fluid waste. Surely here is stimulation sufficient without the aid of alcohol. All things are now in a state of excitement sufficient for health; to add to this must be to add to what cannot be good, and what must always inevitably do harm.—The nervous system excited by the will, and still further by the rapidly circulating blood, if further excited by alcohol, becomes wild, and therefore unsteady; the stomach pours forth its juice too rapidly, the healthy irritability of the viscus is destroyed, and the natural appetite of health and exercise impaired. The spirit enters the blood, and there its chemical properties come into play, to interfere with and derange the process of nature's laboratory.—*Thompson's Temperance and Total Abstinence.*

The Law Power.

It is in vain to have laws if the people despise them, and they will despise them of course if they cannot be enforced. The object of the Carson League is to put the Law Power in action for the destruction of the rum trade. If the law is to sleep over this terrible traffic as it has done, there is no use in having laws. Nay, we are far better without them, for they teach the people to be law-breakers and despisers.

The time has come to meet this issue.—The law must move or temperance must die out of the land, and our children, hopes, and happiness with it. Our light is abundant, and there is nothing before us but liberty or death. We have relied upon the pulpit, upon our Goughs, our Mathews and the like, and the burning wave swells higher and higher behind them.—They make a temporary impression only to be effaced by the returning wave—more labor and money has been expended on that class of agents than is needed to drive the rum shops out of the land ten times. And yet they answered their purpose, their only purpose. Their eloquence conquers where they go, but there has been no Carson League to enlist the legal and political instrumentalities to hold the territory they conquer and make their conquests secure. The people are being sick of such victories. Their arguments are stale. The people demand something else. They must enlist the monied, political, and legal powers, to hold the State as fast as it is conquered. Had our orators done this, it would have been clear of dram-shops long since. This must be done or all our money and labor is given to the winds.

The object of the League then is to give vitality and action to the law. It is useless to elect law makers, and excisemen, and other officers, if the law is a dead letter and exists only to be trampled on, and spewed upon, by rumsellers and drunkards. It is worse than useless, if we continue to elect them, as we have done, to the end, that the laws may continue to be outraged.

We *can* move the law power. Twenty-five cents on the thousand dollars of our temperance men will bring the laws out of the dust, restore law loving men to office, and secure the safety of our families. We pay now ten times that, to keep the law in disgrace, and to ruin our children. Let us form a League then, let us take hold of this enterprise like men, determined under God to save the land from these terrible wrongs,—*Carson League.*

John Potter and Robert Hall.

The following eloquent extract is from a Lecture delivered by Rev. J. West, of Brooklyn, N. Y., before the Institute in that city. Mr. West is a clergyman of the Baptist Church, but holding open communion views is not statedly ministering at present to any church. His thoughts are noble, as presented in this extract; and his language gives them fitting apparel:

It is remarkable, their difference in their suggestive law or tendencies. Hall, if in Egypt, would be likely to ascend the summit of the hoary pyramid, and look from the cloudy pinnacle on the wild scene below—the Nile and the desert; Foster to search for the charnel-house of the dead—the fragments of the past—ruins and skulls; handle them, and muse over them with an absorbed curiosity, as before a noble picture of art. The gloom of night or the solemn wilderness met his economy; the sea in a state of tempest met his aptitudes, when he could imagine it a mighty minstrel playing its wild music to the spirit of the storm, or the wail and agony of Nature over the calamities of the fall. Hall would look on them as Adam from the bowers of Paradise beholding the majesty and power of God in creation; not from some jagged cliff, amidst the perils of precipices. Each had the elements of grandeur; but with the one, it was grandeur in a state of disturbance; with the other, grandeur at rest. Each mind was an orb of magnitude, but Foster's path kept no parallel.

But there were two momentous matters in which they were kindred spirits, which no mortal estimate can give the worth of: each had a massive character of Christian integrity. It was well consolidated and built. Their purity was a white robe without a rent or a soil; we mean only as far as outward disgrace was in question, not as men in the sight of God. They stood where many fell.

In death they were not divided. There was something truly sublime in the dying moments of Robert Hall. When his afflicted wife asked him if he was dying, startled by his appearance, with a calm and divine firmness he answered, "Yes, it is death—death—death!" while his noble frame waved to and fro in convulsive agony. While child after child was borne from the room of the dying father, unable to endure the sight, the look, that last look he gave them when utterance was almost gone—the thousand thoughts that gathered into that eye, and lighted it up with beams of unutterable love just before it was about to close forever—was a spectacle of sublimity not often witnessed on the brink of dissolution in the experience of men. In some of the last throes of his mortal conflict, his arm rested on his physician's shoulder for support; he turned to him with a benign look to ask if his weight was burdensome; mindful to the last of the comfort of others. But the chief charm of this solemn hour—the last hour of a great man on earth—was the position he took of a poor creature, a sinful worm, looking to the cross of Christ for merit and mercy, only through that divine Sacrifice willing to take the place and assuming it of the most defiled of men; if He would put a sapphire crown upon the head of other worthies, he was content to leave his own, the lowest, at the feet of the Crucified.

Read This.

Samuel Cowpwithwait who was recently arraigned for sentence in the Court, in Philadelphia, spoke as follows:

"I would like to make a few remarks before the sentence of the Court has been pronounced. When I left the prison for my first offence, I resolved to live a correct life, and set up a small business. I avow here my innocence of any intent to take away the life of either of the persons I killed. It was nothing but the folly of youth in the first instance, and intoxication in the second, that have brought me to this. My object in speaking to your honor is particularly to express that I had no intent of killing this officer. I was drunk. This crime was by thoughtlessness and intoxication. Fate seems to be against me. That is all I have to say."

Ye who are engaged in dealing out intoxicating drinks, read the above, and let the words "I was drunk" ring in your ears until it shall drive you from your unholy traffic. And ye, young men, be careful how you tamper with the wine-cup lest, in the future you have to attribute the commission of murder to 'intoxication.'

The Report of the Chief of Police of New York, for the last year, shows that the whole number of arrests during the year was 6,176, and 4,941 persons were accommodated with lodgings in the Station Houses; 389 lost children were restored to their parents; 18 persons were rescued from drowning, and 30 fires were extinguished.

Crime in New York.

On Saturday night, the 11th inst., two men were murdered, says the Times, with the knife, in the fourth ward; another had his head cut open with an axe, and a fourth was probably murdered in Mulberry street. A fifth got into a spree, went into a groggery, called for liquor, which was refused, and in a struggle which ensued, in an attempt to eject the fellow, the proprietor was stabbed with a dirk, and will probably die of his wounds. Another case occurred the same night, where the mate of a schooner invited a colored man, one of the hands, to go with him on a spree; they went to a dance-house, and the mate induced his colored companion to take a seat among the fiddlers; which gave umbrage, and a general melee followed; they went into the street, and renewed the fight out-doors, when the negro, against whom the hostility was specially directed, being hemmed in by his assailants, drew a knife, stuck it into the neck of one of them, severing the jugular vein, producing instant death.—Another man named Corkin, had his skull broken by Charles Clancey, in a drunken affray, and in consequence had been in an unconscious state for three or four days, when the case was brought to the notice of the Police. This was all—or, rather, these were all, the effect of liquor.

At Five Points, in a melee growing out of a dispute as to the ownership of a dog, a notorious character had his skull cracked, and is doubtless dead. These are all the cases we have time to notice. The same paper, a daily, has a number of others.

We should think that every man in the city of New York, who has any regard for his own personal safety, or for the protection of his property, would be looking around in earnest for the cause and the remedy for these horrid murders and assaults. That the cause will be found in the worm of the still, and the remedy in the Maine Law, who can doubt?—*Rochester Journal.*

Boys.

Boys,—when they *are* boys—are queer enough. How many ridiculous notions they have, and what singular desires, which in after life change and shape themselves into characteristics! Who remembers when he would have sold his birthright for a rocking horse, and his new suit of clothes for a monkey? Who forgets the sweet faced girl, older than himself, against whose golden hair he leaned and wept his griefs away? Who recollects when the thought of being a circus rider appeared greater than to be president; and how jealously he watched the little fellows that wore spangled jackets and turned somersets, and prayed to become like them? If memory preserve not these caprices, or something similar, the boy is lost in the man. Happy visions, they come but once and go quickly, leaving us ever to sigh for a return of what can never be again.

LESSONS FOR PAYSICIANS.—Nearly three centuries ago, the philosopher Palissy thus remarked on the errors of medical men:—"Do you not think that it is a great blunder on the part of doctors to keep an unhappy patient shut up in a room, the windows close, the bed close, and forbid any one to give him air? When already the poor patient cannot get his breath, by reason of his malady, except with a great deal of trouble, you cause him to be furthermore shut up and smothered. See how you blunder; first, you rob him of his breath, and render him more melancholy than he would be made by his disease, through the foul odors which cannot escape, which pierce his brain, and aggravate his illness; and if you grant to me that air aids the expulsive virtue, and that no animals having lungs can live without air, then man, however whole and cheerful he may be, cannot live without air, still less can he do so, when he is sick; wherefore I say that you blunder in forbidding air to patients, when it is good, and not too cold, or moist or windy."

☞ The reported refusal of the Seminole Indians to emigrate according to the treaty, is confirmed by the Florida papers. They had deserted their villages, and were secreted in the swamps. The everglades are again to become the theatre of war.

☞ The Grand Duke of Tuscany announces the birth of his son, the Archduke Giovanni Nepomuceno Maria Annunziata Giuseppe Giovanbattista Ferdinando Baldassare Luigi Gonzaga Pietro Alessadro Zanobi Antonino.

☞ It is said that a petition to the legislature is in circulation in Syracuse to substitute for imprisonment now prescribed for seduction, a provision making the seduction itself a valid marriage, where the parties are unmarried.

☞ A man named William Haywood, living seven miles from Lexington, N. C., got drunk recently, went home and laid down near the fire. One of his hands dropped into the fire, and he not having sufficient power to remove it, it was burnt off nearly to the elbow.

Choice Gems.

Nobody can stand in owe of himself too much.

No man is wise or safe but he that is honest.

No people can be great who have ceased to be virtuous.

None knows the weight of another's burthen.

Nothing is easier than to deceive oneself.

Nothing will ever be attempted, if all possible objections must be first overcome.

Obedience is better than many oblations.

Of all virtuous works the hardest is to be humble.

One bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

One eye of the master sees more than ten of the man.

One good head is better than a great many hands.

One often repents of saying too much, but seldom of saying too little.

Only good and wise men can be friends; others are but companions.

Our own opinion is never wrong.

Omission of good is a commission of evil.

Our remembering an injury often does us more hurt than receiving it.

Our virtues would be proud if our vices whipped them not.

Pardon all where there's either sign of repentance or hope of amendment.

Plain dealing is a jewel, but they that wear it are out of fashion.

Point not at others' sports with a foul finger.

Ponder the path of thy feet; look well to thy goings.

Prepare for sickness in health, and for old age in youth.

Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall.

Pride increaseth our enemies, but putteth our friends to flight.

Pride joined with many virtues chokes them all.

Princes may bestow preferments, but they cannot make men truly honorable.

Prodigality is ever attended by injustice and folly.

Promise little, and do much.

Prosperity is no just scale; adversity is the only balance to weigh friends.

HALL OF WASHINGTON DIV., No. 10, *February* 4, 1853.

WHEREAS, It hath pleased the Creator and Dispenser of mankind, to take from our midst our excellent Brother, NATHAN DAVIS; Therefore,

Resolved, That, in the death of our worthy Brother, this Division has lost an efficient member, and the cause of Temperance an uncompromising friend.

Resolved, That we cheerfully submit to this dispensation of Providence, believing that our loss is his gain.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family and friends of the deceased in this their irreparable loss.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Division be tendered to Peoria Division, No. 15, (Ill.,) for their kind attention to the deceased during his last illness.

Resolved, That this preamble and these resolutions be published in the Temperance Chart.

J. C. BLAIN,
PETER WINCHEL, } *Com'ttee.*
THOS. CRAWFORD,

Let a person find out his own peculiar weakness, and be ever suspicious of himself on that side. Let a passionate man, for example, resolve always to show less resentment than reason might justify; then there is no danger of his erring on that side. Let a talkative man resolve always to say less than the most talkative person in the company he is in. If one has reason to suspect himself of loving money too much, let him give always at least somewhat more than has been given by a noted miser.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

WE are still prepared to print Constitution and By-Laws, where the alterations are few from the copy recommended by the Grand Division, at the following rates:

100 copies, (or less)	$5 00
200 "	8 00
300 "	10 00

We will pay the postage on all ordered from us.

☞ All orders accompanied by the cash, will be promptly attended to.

Address, JOHN H. OHR,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ———, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the ——— of ———, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the ——— Division, No —, Sons of Temperance, of the ——— of ———, to be located in ———, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00. Books, $2 00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. Woodward, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind., free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the ——— of ———, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the ——— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the ——— of ———, to be located in ———, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20 00.

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

J. H. OHR, G. W. R.

Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys of ———, believing the Order of Cadets of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Section of the State of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called the ——— Section, No. ———, Cadets of Temperance, of the State of Indiana, to be located in ———, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Section, and also those of the acting Head of the Order.

Enclosed is the fee for Charter, R. B.'s and officers' cards, $5 00.

It must also be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not; if they are, of what Section. The application to be directed to the Grand Secretary, free of postage.

It must also be certified by a W. P. or P. W. P, that the W. Patron elect is a Son of Temperance in good standing.

Address (post paid) HENRY OHR, G. S., C. of T., Indianapolis, Indiana.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, inhabitants of ———, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the ——— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ———, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

Address (post paid,) Mrs. Eliza Richmond, G. S. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

CHEAP WATCHES & JEWELRY.

Good Gold Watches at $24!

WE are now in our new Room No. 1, Palmer House, with a lot of beautiful Watches and Jewelry which we are selling lower than ever heretofore sold in Indianapolis, for instance we sell

Good 18 K Case Gold Lepines at $24.
" 18 K " " Levers at $28.
" Silver Anchor Levers $12 to $18.
" " Cylenders, $9 to $12.
" " Quarter's $6 to $10.

In addition to the above we have a fine assortment of other description of Watches all of which we will sell lower than any other firm dare sell in the place. I have in my employ a very superior Watch Repairer who will always be on on hand to do watch repairing of every description. Mr. Michot has worked in Geneva, Paris, New York and other large cities and has had great experience in his Branch of the business. All Watches warranted for one year, and the money in all cases refunded, provided they do not give entire satisfaction.

feb9 tf E. W. NEFF.

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It is published (not monthly, nor weekly, but) every other week, or twenty-six numbers in a year. It is religious but unsectarian, and the matter is carefully prepared with a view to the habits, character and prospects of *American Youth*

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Subscriptions received at the Society's House, No. 146 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Feb 16 3w G. S. SCOFIELD, Agent.

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☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS and POSTMASTERS can procure subscribers to, and sell "SEARS' PICTORIAL WORKS," make a handsome profit, and sustain no loss.

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☞ Persons wishing to engage in their sale, will receive promptly, by mail, a Circular containing full particulars, with "Directions to Persons disposed to act as Agents," together with the terms on which they will be furnished, by addressing the subscriber, post-paid. ROBERT SEARS, Publisher,

jan 5 1t 181 William Street, New York.

CHARLES WOODWARD, Indianapolis, General Agent for the State of Indiana.

Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers.

THE GREAT

MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

FOR THE CURE OF

Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, and all affections of the Chest and Lungs.

THESE Wafers operate like a charm—producing almost Instantaneous relief. They allay at once, the tickling and irritation in the throat, which give rise to hacking and coughing, and finally result, if not arrested, in a disease of fatal type.

For Bronchitis, so fearfully prevalent in this climate, these Wafers stand perfectly unrivalled. No Public Speaker should attempt to address an audience without a supply of LOCOCK'S WAFERS in his pocket. They lubricate the throat and facilitate delivery to a most astonishing degree. Professional singers, and all members of Church Choirs will experience immense benefit from their magic effects. All who use them cheerfully testify to their wonderful efficacy. There is but one opinion of their matchless virtues, in all complaints for which they are recommended. One box will satisfy you that we cannot speak too highly in their favor.

BEWARE! The rapid sale of Dr. Locock's Wafers, conseqvent upon their world-wide reputation, has tempted heartless speculators in the life and health of mankind, to palm off upon the unsuspecting a worthless imitation of Dr. LOCOCK'S Wafers. Be sure that you ask for Dr. Locock's Wafers, and see that the name of E. TAYLOR, the Proprietor be written on the top of each box ☞ None other can be genuine.

For sale by CRAIGHEAD & BROWNING, W. W. ROBERTS, and HANNAMAN & DUZAN, Indianapolis; and by Druggists generally, throughout the State. jan12 3m.

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Stationery, Notions, Trimmings, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and Glassware,

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WE are receiving Country Produce of all descriptions, and paying the highest market price. Dealers visiting Indianapolis are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices, both for Produce and Merchandise generally. june30 tf

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THE undersigned is prepared to furnish Merchants and others with *three cent pieces* from the United States Mint at Philadelphia, *free of transportation*, in sums of 30, 60, and 90 dollars, upon deposit of Gold or Eastern Exchange. Also cents and half cents, upon payment of frieght on gold to Philadelphia, or on Eastern Exchange free of freight.

C. WOODWARD, Agent,

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CHARLES WOODWARD, Indianapolis, Ind., General Agent for the State of Indiana.

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Age.	Total Abstinence.	Joint Stock.	Mutual
30	$15.40	$19.60	$23.60

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The condition in Total Abstinence rates (believed to be the lowest in the Union,) is *entire forfeiture* upon the departure of the Insured from Total Abstinence in its strictest sense.

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HEALTH INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

All Moneys received from the Insured, for Annual Premiums, after deducting expenses, will be divided among the Sick

The Public have for some time been familiar with the subject of Life and Health Insurance, but it is obvious that too little thoughts has been given to the latter. Life Insurance benefits our successors, while Health Insurance directly benefits ourselves. It makes provision for a time of sickness, when the products of a man's industry are cut off, and want unites with Disease to aggravate his distress. It is at this gloomy period, when he is prostrated and helpless, and when despondency would otherwise overwhelm him, that the holder of a *Health Insurance Policy* will realize its benefits.

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$2,00	per year,	for	$2,00	per week.
3,00	"	"	3,00	"
4,00	"	"	4,00	"
5,00	"	"	5,00	"
6,00	"	"	6,00	"

Over fifty and under sixty.

$2,50	per year,	for	$2,50	per week.
3,75	"	"	3,00	"
5,00	"	"	4,00	"
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7,50	"	"	6,00	"

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All the members of a Temple or Division insured at greatly reduced rates.

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At ADAMS & CO.'S Express Office.

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june 30 '52-1y

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Capital $100,000.

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This Company insures Lives at the lowest rates consistent with safety, either upon the Joint Stock or Mutual plan.

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The undersigned having been appointed agent for the above Company, is prepared to fill applications for Life Insurance, on favorable terms.

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C. WOODWARD, Agent.

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june 30, '52-1y.

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aug 11-1y

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, Trimmings, Trunks, Sachels, Canes, Umbrellas, Hats, Caps, a every description of Gentlemen's Furnishing.

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C. B. DAVIS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Booksellers and Stationers,

No. 12, Washington Street,

june30 1y INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

THE ONLY TRUE PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

JUST PUBLISHED,

T. B. Welch's Magnificent PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

Engraved (by permission) from Stuart's only original portrait, in the Atheneum, Boston.

THIS superb picture, Engraved under the superintendence of THOMAS SULLY, Esq., the eminent and highly gifted artist, is the only correct likeness of Washington ever published. It has been characterised as the greatest work of art ever produced in this country. As to its fidelity, we refer to the letters of the adopted son of Washington, GEORGE WASHINGTON PARK CUSTIS, who says, "it is a faithful representation of the celebrated original," and to CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY of the Supreme Court of the United States, who says, "As a work of art its excellence and beauty must strike every one who sees it: and it is no less happy in its likeness to the Father of his country. It was my good fortune to have seen him in the days of my boyhood, and his whole apearance is yet strongly impressed on my memory The portrait you have issued appears to me to be an *exact likeness*, representing perfectly the expression as well as the form and features of the face." And says SENATOR CASS, *it is a life-like representation of the great original.* PRESIDENT FILLMORE says, "the work appears to me to have been admirably executed and *eminently* worthy of the patronage of the public." Says MARCHANT the eminent portrait painter, and the pupil of Stuart, "your print to my mind is more remarkable than any other I have seen, for presenting the *whole* individuality of the original portrait, together with the noble and dignified repose of air and manner, which all who ever saw him considered a marked characteristic of the illustrious man it commemmorates."

For the great merits of this picture we would refer every lover of Washington to the portrait itself, to be seen at the office of this paper, and to the letters of the following Artists, Statesmen, Jurists and Scholars accompanying it.

ARTISTS.—Marchant and Elliott of New York; Neagle, Rothermel, and Lambdin, of Philadelphia; Chester Harding of Boston; Charles Fraser, of Charleston, S. C; and to the adopted son of Washington, Hon Geo. W. P. Custis, himself an artist. STATESMEN.—His Excellency Millard Fillmore, Major Gen. Winfield Scott, Hon. George M. Dallas, Hon. William R. King, Hon. Daniel Webster, Hon. Lynn Boyd, Hon. Lewis Cass, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Hon John P. Kennedy, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, LL. D. JURISTS—Hon. Roger B. Taney, Hon. John Duer, Hon John McLean, Hon. Rufus Choate. SCHOLARS.—Charles Folsom, Esq. the well known Librarian of the Boston Atheneum, who says, "I would rather own it than any painted copy I have ever seen;" E. P. Whipple, Richard Hildreth, Hon. Edward Everett, LL. D., Jared Sparks, LL. D., Wm. H. Prescott, LL. D., Washington Irving, Ralph W. Emerson, Esq., Prof. T. C. Upham, J. T. Headley, Fitz Green Halleck, H. W. Longfellow, Wm. Gilmore Simms; and FROM EUROPE, Lord Talfourd, T. B. Macaulay, Sir Archibald Alison, Lord Mayor of London, &c., &c. THE PRESS, throughout the entire Union, have with one voice proclaimed the merits of this suberb engraving.

To enable all to possess this valuable treasure, it is sold at the low price of $5 per copy.

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☞ Magnificent Gilt Frames, got up expressly for these Portraits, furnished at the low price of $5 each.

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General Jackson,

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This Portrait will be a match for the Washington, and is in every respect as well got up.

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nov 10-3m

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INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

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The attention of the Agency will be devoted,

First—To the collection of debts and the payment of Taxes for non-residents in any county in the State. Also, the redemption of Lands sold for Taxes, sale, purchase or lease of Lands, purchase of adverse claims, examination and perfection of Title, &c., &c.

Second—To the prosecution of claims against the General Government, procuring Land Warrants, Patent Rights, and Pensions under the various Pension Laws, &c.

Third—All other Miscellaneous agencies as may be intrusted to the care of this office.

Fourth—The taking of Depositions and Attestation of all instruments requiring a seal

In all cases requiring an outlay of money for the benefit of individuals, the requisite funds must be transmitted in advance.

Prompt attention to all letters on business that are *pre-paid*. Address W. M'K. SCOTT,

Real Estate and General Agent,

jan 5-1y Indianapolis, Ind.

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WE are now running a daily line East and West, accompanied by special messengers, and with the speed of the mails, running our own cars with the passenger trains.

Packages will be received at the cars up to the time of starting, and at our office until 1 o'clock each day.

We are prepared to transport packages, bank notes and specie, to and from any of the eastern cities, also, Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington, Ky., St Louis, Mo., or any points on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; and to and from Terre Haute, and all intermediate points, and to forward freight from Terre Haute up and down the Wabash.

In addition to these, we have the most complete arrangements for transporting packages to and from California and Europe.

Exchange on England, Ireland, and Scotland, for sale, payable at any bank in the kingdom.

Foreign passage tickets; by Grinnell, Minturn & Co.'s line to Liverpool and London, constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.

Notes, drafts, and bills collected in any of the Eastern or Western cities

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Indianapolis, June 30, 1852. ADAMS & CO.

Office in Indianapolis in Journal Building, west side Pennsylvania Street.

Office open during business hours.

june30 1y C. WOODWARD, Agent.

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DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Surgical Instruments, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Woods, Medical and Window Glass, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.

Washington, 3 doors west of Pennsylvania St.,

june 30 1y INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

"And by the river, upon the bank thereof shall grow all trees for meat, whose leaf shall not fade and the fruit thereof shall be for meat and the leaf thereof for medicine."

Here was hope for the sick recorded long ago, and every year adds new proof to the assurance that these promises shall not fail.

As Medical Science discovers and designates the remedies nature has given, one by one, the diseases that afflict our race yield to the control of art. Of all the maladies we suffer from, none has carried more victims to an untimely grave than Consumption of the Lungs. Subjoined we give some evidence that this too may be cured, and that Pulmonary complaints, in all their forms, may be removed by Cherry Pectoral.

Space will not permit us to publish here any proportion of the cures it has affected, but the Agent below named, will furnish our Circular, free, whereon are full particulars and indisputable proof of these facts.

Sufferers: read and judge for yourselves.

For Influenza and Whooping Cough.

Nashville, Tenn., June 26, 1851.

Sir: I have repeatedly used your Cherry Pectoral for Whooping Cough and Influenza, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it a complete remedy.—Four of my children have been afflicted with these diseases, and the free use of the Pectoral has always afforded almost instant relief.

JAMES GLOVER.

We attest the truth of the above statement.

M. McGINTY, Ed. of Nashville Whig,
J. M. ZIMMERMAN, Druggist.

For a Consumptive Cough.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 25, 1851.

Dear Sir:—For three years I have been afflicted with a Cough, so distressing that I frequently dispaired of recovery; much of the time I was obliged to sit up all night in my chair, as my cough would suffocate me when I laid down. Having used many remedies without much relief, I at last tried the Cherry Pectoral which under Providence has cured me altogether.

I am with gratitude yours,

JAMES M'CANDLESS.

This is one of the numerous Cures of Asthma which have been accredited to Cherry Pectoral.

Albany, N. Y., April 17, 1848.

Dr. Ayer, Lowell. Dear Sir: I have for years been afflicted with Asthma in the worst form, so that I have been obliged to sleep in my chair for a larger part of the time, being unable to breathe on my bed. I had tried a great many medicines, to no purpose, until my physician prescribed, as an experiment, your Cherry Pectoral.

At first it seemed to make me worse; but in less than a week I began to experience the most gratifying relief from its use; and now, in four weeks, the disease is entirely removed. I can sleep on my bed with comfort, and enjoy a state of health which I had never expected to enjoy.

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Commission and Forwarding Merchant.

From the President of Amherst College,

Edward Hitchcock, M. D. LL. D.,

J. C Ayer. Sir: I have used your Cherry Pectoral in my own case of deep-seated bronchitis, and am satisfied, from its chemical constitution, that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngial and bronchial difficulties. If my opinion, as to its superior character, can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK.

Amherst, Sept. 12, 1849.

Among the other distinguished authorities who have lent their names to recommend this preparation as the best known to them for affections of the lungs, are:

President Perkins, Vermont Med College.
Prof. Silliman, Yale College
Prof. Valentine Mott, New York.
Prof. Cleaveland, Bowdoin Med. College.
Prof. Butterfield, Ohio Med College
Canadian Journal of Medical Science.
Boston Med. and Surgical Journal.
Charleston, S C Medical Review.
New Jersey Medical Reporter.
Hon. Geo. P. Marsh, Am. Ambassador to Turky
Gen Emanuel Bulnes, President of Chili.
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Rev. Doct. Lansing, Brooklyn, New York.
Archbishop Fursell, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Also, many eminent personages in foreign countries.

Not only in the more dangerous and distressing diseases of the Lungs, but also as a family medicine for occasional use, it is the safest, pleasantest and best in the world.

Prepared and sold by JAMES C AYER, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass

Sold in Indianapolis, Ind by CRAIGHEAD & BROWNING; in Madison by F. E. SUIRE, and sold by the druggists every where throughout the State and country. jan. 6 3m

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Drugs, Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Paints, Oils, Chemicals, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Glassware Window Glass, Brushes, Cosmetics, Spices, Cigars, Tobacco, Perfumery, &c.,

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INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

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TRY

BROWN'S COUGH CANDY!

NEVER fails to cure the most obstinate COLD or COUGH of recent origin, and for the alleviation of PTHISIC, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, and all other diseases of the organs of respiration, thousands bear testimony to its efficacy Sold at the proprietor's prices, by

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INDIANA STATE LIBRARY

TEMPERANCE CHART.

A Weekly Journal:---Devoted to Temperance, Morality, Education, Literature, Useful Arts, Science, General Intelligence, &c.

J. W. GORDON, M. D., EDITOR.] ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA. [JOHN H. OHR, PRINTER.

VOL. II. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1853. NO. 35.

THE TEMPERANCE CHART,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE GRAND DIVISION, S. of T. OF INDIANA.

Edited by J. W. Gordon, M. D.
To whom all Communications and Subscriptions must be addressed, post paid

OFFICE.—*In second story of Temperance Hall Building, Washington St., Indianapolis.*

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Cuts double the above rates.
☞ Advertisements must be handed in by Saturday of each week, to insure insertion.
☞ Applications for advertising, or for any kind of Printing for the Order, must be made to J. H. OHR, Indianapolis.

POETRY.

From the Massachusetts Cataract.

BY MRS. J. H. HANAFORD.

AIR,—*'Tis the last Rose of Summer.*

'Tis the bright star of Freedom,
Now rising on high,
With hearts of rejoicing,
Her beams we espy.
No star beams so brightly
The blue heaven's o'er,
As Freedom's star, shining
On Liberty's shore.

We rejoice to behold thee,
Bright herald of day!
For we know that the darkness,
Is passing away.
O'er all our fair country,
May Freedom's star beam,
By hill, and by stream,
O'er mountain, and valley.

And soon may all shackles
Be sundered for aye,
And the slave enjoy freedom
Through life's earthly way;
Oh soon may true justice
By them be received,
For who can be happy
Of Freedom bereaved!

Nantucket, 1853.

Drink Water Only.

Drink water only! When the race,
With eager numbers fills the place,
The flags in streams excitant fly,
There comes a steed with crystal eye,
Like waves that gleam in forest pool,—
And every nerve is fed as cool,
Till jockeys mount and crowds retire,
And then they strain and blaze with fire.

Drink water only! When the shade
With day mature is softer made,
And kisses breathed upon the breeze
By bird notes answered in the trees—
Oh! softer, richer far they pour
Than twitter'd all the morn before,—
Yet none for wine hath ever sung,
But water thrills them, old and young.

Drink WATER only! Were it RUM,
Earth for mortals were not home,
For mothers, with a fondness known
To their calm, sober thought alone.
To children, stooping at the spring,
For childhood's eye and heart the thing;
But desert all, by legions cramm'd,
The den of devils and the damn'd.

Drink water only! and the will
To praise the Giver rises still:
He from the rocks young cavern leads
The sparkling crystal of the meads,
He at the river's shallow shore
The herd supplies that drank before,
He from his well divine will give
The water of which souls shall live.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Kitty's Resolve.

BY FANNY FERN.

It would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to tell why Kitty Gray looks so serious as she sits by her latticed window this bright summer morning. Is she not the undisputed belle of ———? Adored by the young men, envied by the girls, who try, in vain, to find out the spell by which she has monopolized all hearts? Has she at last, found one insensible mortal cold enough to resist all love's artillery? That *would* be a novelty for Kitty!) Has she detected a gray hair stealing in among her tresses, or an incipient crowfoot at the corner of her eye? Banish the thought at sweet eighteen!

Mirror never reflected back lovlier tresses, brighter eyes, a fairer brow, or more symmetrical form. The hand her cheek rests on is faultless, and her foot is as perfect as a model. Ah, Miss Kitty, you were *cut out for a coquette*, but spoilt in the making! Nature gave you a heart. You are neither making a female Alexander of yourself by sighing for fresh hearts to conquer, or considering profoundly, the fashion of your next ball dress. You have lived eighteen years in this blessed world, and your life has been all sunshine. Why not!

Beauty and wealth have made you omnipotent! but you are weary of your crown. My little queen has on her "thinking-cap;" and it becomes that sweet brow passing well. She wonders, "is this *all* of life?" Has a pretty woman nothing to do but to smile and look captivating, and admire herself? She might as well be a marble Venus in her dressing room! And then she casts her mental eye over the circle of her acquaintance. For aught she sees, they are quite satisfied with the same butterfly existence. Women frivilous; men on the *coxcomb* order, all but Harvey Fap, *he* is talented and intellectual; *owns a soul*; and is not dependent on a moustache or French boots, for happiness; he is refined in all his tastes, and a *gentleman* in the highest sense of the word. Can sing the soul out of you, and make time faster than any man you ever saw. (Alas! there must always be a *"but!"*) Harvey, had *one bad foible*—and it was *that* that clouded Kitty's brow and saddened her heard. True, it had not, as yet, become a fixed habit, but where was the security for the future?

And so Kitty sat leaning her cheek upon her hand, and wondering if a woman's power—if her nice tact and delicacy was not bestowed upon her for *something* better than to further her own selfish purposes? Harvey was sensitive, proud and high-spirited—it must be a *very gentle hand* that would turn him back from that precipice. Could she not save him? She resolved to try, she would exert her power (for once) for some noble purpose.

———

It was a gay scene—that ball-room!—The fairy forms that floated down the dance, with flowing tresses and sparkling eyes, and snowy necks, might have bewildered the sober head of age. Soft entrancing music, brilliant lights, and the overpowering perfume of myriad sweet flowers, all lent their aid to complete the spell. Kitty shone, as usual, the brightest star of the evening. One cannot gaze long at a *"star,"* without being dazzled; so how can I describe it? I can only say Kitty was irresistable. One minute you'd think it was her *eyes;* then, the little dimpled hand that rested on your arm; then her golden ringlets, or the tiny feet that supported that swaying graceful figure.—As to her *eyes*, whether black, or blue, or hazle, you could not tell. You only hnew it was very dangerous looking at them long at a time, unless you had made up your mind to surrender.

Well, Kitty had received her usual share of homage, with her usual sweet nonchalance—and now accepted the arm of a gentleman to the supper-table, where wit flew like champaigne corks, and hearts were lost and won with the celerity worthy of this progressive age! Harvey was as handsome as he well could be, and be mortal; in high good humor, and as *felicitous* as only *he* knew how to be, in saying a thousand brilliant nothings.

Kitty followed him with her eyes, and saw him, before long, retire to a side table, and, turning out a glass of wine, hold it to his lips. In an instant she was by his side!

"It is mine," said she, playfully, extending her little hand to grasp it; but there was a deep glow upon her cheek, and an earnest imploring look in her eye, that said more than her words and deepened the flush on Harvey's temples.

"As you will fair lady," said he with a slight shade of embarrassment, "but wherefore?"

"Oh, only a woman's whim," said Kitty. "You are no true knight if you cannot serve a lady *without a reason.*"

"I'd serve *you* forever," said Harvey, as he looked upon her changing countenance.

"Then drink no more wine to night, unless I fill it for you," said she, smiling as she joined the dancers.

"Only a woman's whim!" Harvey *didn't believe it.* "*How very* lovely she looked! What could she mean. *Could* it be she thought him in danger? Had he gone so far, almost imperceptible to himself? Could *Kitty* think *that* of him?—Pshaw! it *couldn't* be," and he drew himself proudly up. "It must be some girlish nonsense—a wager, or a bet of some kind—but that imploring timid look! Oh! there was something in it after all. He couldn't *be* so tortured—he *would* know before he slept that night."

There's an end to all things and balls are no exception. Happy caviliers were performing the agreeable duty of settling refractory shawls upon round, white shoulders. "Rigoletres," were to be tied under pretty chins, and lace kerchiefs around swan like throats.

These interminable matters being concluded, Kitty accepted Harvey as her escort home. They talked about a thousand little nothings, about which *neither cared*, when Harvey cut it all short, very suddenly, with—

"Miss Gray, *will* you tell me frankly why you *'tabooed'* that glass of wine?"

All Kitty's practical self possession forsook her. She hesitated a moment—she feared to wound his feelings. No! she would *not* falter; so she said in a clear, low voice, while her long lashes swept her cheek—

"Because I knew that to *you* it was a *poisoned draught*, and I were no *true* friend did I fail to warn you. You will not be vexed with me?" said she with winning sweetness, as she extended her hand.

Harvey's answer is not recorded; but it is sufficient to say that the *secret* of his *high legal eminence* is known only to the belle of ———.

Alas! that woman gifted with angel's powers, sent on an angel's mission, should be content with the butterfly life of a pleasure seeking fashionist!

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From the Spirit of the Age.

Testimony of Great Men.

It is gratifying to know that the public mind is awake to the propriety of reforming the practice of drinking "ardent spirits" as a beverage. And certainly the friends of humanity, and lovers of good order and soberness ought to take advantage of the auspicious turn which the public sentiment is about taking, and do all within human power to further the cause of Total Abstinence, which has been so successfully set in motion.

We have to regret that there is a class of our countrymen whose great influence, comparatively speaking, is but feebly felt in behalf of this mighty work of reformation. I mean the distinguished Statesmen of the nation. But let it not be supposed that these patriotic souls, because they have been called to other fields of labor, are not with us heart and hand. They have seen with regret the calamity which has befallen the country they so much love; and have spoken against the shameful vice, in language which should never die.

Hear what the patriotic Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, said in old age, after the use of ardent spirits for the space of twelve months, as suggested by his friends for his health. "Gentlemen, the experience of many years has taught me that I can do without brandy, and the trial of its use for a single year has convinced me that if I continue it, I can by no means foresee what it will do with me."

Said Thomas Jefferson, "The habit of using ardent spirits by men in public office has occasioned more injury to the public service and more trouble to me, than any other circumstance which has occurred in the international concerns of the country, during my administration; and were I to commence my administration again with the knowledge, which from experience, I have acquired, the first question which I would ask, with regard to every candidate for public office, should be, *'Is he addicted to the use of ardent spirits?'*

The Hon. Felix Grundy, United States Senator from Tennessee, gives it as his opinion that four-fifths of the crimes committed in the United States, can be traced to intemperance.

Says the Hon. Edward Everett, "I believe the poverty, out of the alms house, produced by intemperance, is greater, in the amount of suffering which it occasions, than the poverty in the alms-house."

Said the Hon. Daniel Webster, "Nothing less, certainly, can be said of it than that it is a great vice; and, in an extraordinary degree the parent and concomitant of other great vices. Doubtless more than other vices, this unfits the mind for the growth or cultivation of any plant of virtue. It strikes a blow, a deadly blow, at once, on all its capacities, and all its sensibilities. It renders it alike incapable of pious feelings, of social regard, and of domestic affection. One of its earliest visible consequences is a lessening of self-respect, a consciousness of personal degradation, an humbling conviction, felt by its victim, that he has sunk, or is sinking, from his proper rank as an intellectual, and moral being."

Says the Hon. Lewis Cass, "I have never tasted any ardent spirits, nor have I, at any time during life been in the habit of drinking wine. It is of course, almost useless to add that I know nothing of the effects of stimulating liquors upon the constitution, except by them in others. I have perhaps, during a portion of my life, been as much exposed as most men.—Having lived, since boyhood, in a new country; having served in the army during war, and having been led by official duties, to traverse almost all the western region north of the Ohio, and east of the Mississippi."

The Hon. William Wirt, late Attorney General of the United States, said: "It is no exaggeration to say, as it has often been said, that this single cause, (intemperance,) has produced more vice, crime, poverty, and wretchedness, in every form, domestic and social, than all the other ills that scourge us, combined."

Chief Justice Taney, in an important decision, says: "Every State may regulate its own internal traffic, according to its own judgment, and upon its own views of the interest and well-being of its citizens. If any State deems the retail and internal traffic in ardent spirits injurious to its citizens, and calculated to produce vice and debauchery, I see nothing in the constitution of the United States to prevent it from regulating and restraining the traffic; or from prohibiting it altogether, if it thinks proper." Many others might be mentioned, who have given their testimony against the use of spirits, and publicly recommended total abstinence. Indeed we shall find by looking over the biography of the great men of every age, that those who possessed the clearest, and most powerful minds, were those who did not use spirits. Sir Isaac Newton, John Locke, Dr. Franklin, John Wesley, and Lord Bacon furnish striking illustrations of this truth.

G. W. B.

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FEMALE INFLUENCE FOR TEMPERANCE.—We need more of female influence. What can surpass it? What tyranny of evil can stand before it? What law of fashion does not yield to its power? And why should it not be ours? Who suffers like woman? Who drinks to the dregs the cup of bitterness like the drunkard's wife? And who is often the drunkard's wife, but the delicately reared daughter of her who controlled the fashion, and would have wine in her parties. There is not a lady who sits before young men the intoxicating cup, concerning whom we may not say, Father forgive her; she knows not what she does. When the destinies of men are all unfolded in the final day, how many of the lost will reflect with anguish on female influence! We need it all for good, and none for evil. We need it in the nursery, where mothers can imbue the minds of children with temperance principles. We need it in childhood and youth, when a mother's example and a mother's warnings and kind motions are like a golden chain. We need it in society, in the social circle, and even in the business of life, wherever woman reigns supreme. Thanks be to God, that we have it so extensively throughout the land.—And now, if all respectable families would shut intoxicating drinks from their social gatherings, comparatively few of our young men would go to a drunkard's grave.

———

HAPPINESS.—The celebrated Dr. Mason Good in his lecture on "Human Happiness," remarks—

"No man can be happy without exercising the virtues of cheerful industry or activity. No man can lay claim to happiness that shall last through the fair sun of life without chastity, without temperance, without sobriety, without economy, without self-command, and consequently without fortitude, and let me add without a liberal and forgiving spirit."

Poor Inebriate!

We would say a word to you in kindness, for we are your friend, and would save you from the galling bondage in which you are enslaved. We know it is the work of the liquor-seller to persuade you *he* is your best friend, and the Temperance men your personal enemies. Let us try the two by that standard erected by immaculate wisdom and truth—"By their *fruits* ye shall know them."

Let us first see what are the "fruits" which the liquor-seller's friendship bestows upon yourself and family? First, it gives you redness of eyes, distorted visage, tattered garments, a disordered intellect, ruined constitution, and a debased character. On your family it entails misery, want and anguish unspeakable, overburdening *her* heart with grief unutterable, and settling like a pall of starless night upon her spirit and hopes for the future. To your children it ensures ignorance, degradation, ignominy and crime. Instead of a life of usefulness, honor and independence, the certainty of a career of dissoluteness, shame and pauperism lies before them, with the fair prospect of a termination in the prison, the penitentiary or at the gallows. For your hard-earned dimes, *these* are the "*fruits*" which the liquor-seller gives.

Let us look at the other side of the picture:

The Temperance man is your friend from no interested motive. He seeks not to take from your scanty living, but to place you in the high road to respectability, usefulness, and independence. To your wife, he would impart a cheerful smile to greet you in your incomings, and to linger like a ray of happy sun shine in your out-goings. He would fill her heart with pleasure and her dairy and larder with plenty. To your children he would give principle, education, and an unstained reputation, enabling them to take rank in society for honor, wealth and influence. In a word, he would "do you good, and not evil, all the days of your life," and lead you to that 'fountain for sin and uncleanness,' where you may be washed from guilt and pollution and prepared for a residence in the skies.

What think you, poor misguided, unfortunate fellow mortal, of the two portraits we have drawn? Ponder well, we beseech you upon them, and may God direct you to wise and happy conclusions.

[*Spirit of the Age.*

Beautiful Extract.

There is an even-tide in human life, a season when the eye becomes dim and the strength decays, when the winter of age begins to shed upon the human head its prophetic snows. It is the season of life to which the autumn is most analogous, and which it becomes; and much it would profit you, my elder brethren, to mark the instruction which the season brings.—The spring and summer of your days are gone, and with them not only joys they knew, but many of the friends who gave them. You have entered upon the autumn of your being, and whatever may have been the profusion of your spring, or the warm temperature of your summer, there is a season of stillness or solitude which the beneficence of heaven affords you, in which you may meditate upon the past and future, and prepare yourself for the mighty change which you may soon undergo. It is now that you may understand the magnificent language of heaven—it mingles its voice with that of revelation—it summons you to those hours when the leaves fall and the winter is gathering, to that evening study which the mercy of heaven has provided in the book of salvation. And while the shadowy valley opens, which leads to the abode of death, it speaks of that love which can comfort and save, and which conducts to those green pastures and those still waters where there is an eternal spring for the children of God.

☞ Professor Huss, one of the first physicians in Sweden, has recently published a book in which he proves that the Swedes are rapidly deterioating, both mentally and physically, and this state of things he attributes principally to the enormous amount of brandy used by them. Comfortable information for brandy-drinkers.

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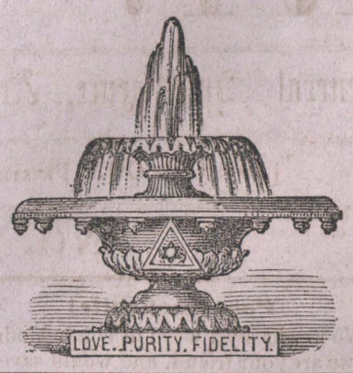
Uncle Tom's Cabin has already been translated into French, Italian and Spanish, and is advertised in Danish, Polish and Prussian.

TEMPERANCE CHART.



PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.
WM. HANNAMAN, C. E. BABB,
JAMES HALL, R. T. BROWN,
JOHN B. ABBETT.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23, 1853.

Neff's Jewelry Store.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement of E. W. Neff, watchmaker and jeweller, in our advertising columns. We advise all who want to purchase good and fine watches, or other articles of jewelry, to call on him; and we are certain they will desire to look no farther. Watches are cleaned and regulated, and engraving done at his store in a very superior style. His engraver, Mr. Evans, has few equals in the west—none in our city. Again we say, call on Neff.

Legislative.

The following is the vote of the House of Representatives ordering the Temperance Bill now pending before that body to be engrossed. It is the same in all its general features as the bill introduced into the House last session by Mr. Owen.—Here is the vote: AYES—Ballard, Bridges, Brothwell, Brown, Clark, Dodd, Donaldson, Druley, Dyer, Ferris, Ferguson, Freeland, Goodman, Green, Hammond, Harris, Hartley, Hendricks, Henry, Henton. Hooper, Hunt, Jennings, Lines, Martin, Maxfield, McCormick, McDonald, of Sullivan, McKee, Milroy, Moss, Orr, Parker, Pratt, Read, Rockafelter, Ryon, Scott, Seawright, Shelby, Shoemaker, Shuman, Simpson, Spencer, Thomas, Torbet, Underwood, Walker of Laporte, Walker of Rush, Wilson, Work, Yount—53.

NAYS—Able, Brecount, BUELL, Bundy, Burnett, Catlin, Chapin, Cooper, Donald, Dunlavy, Durham, Emery, Farnsley, Fleming, Gentry, Gootee, Graham, Hamrick, Handy, Hicks, Howell, Johnson, Jones* of Boone, Jones* of Jennings, and Jones* of Ripley, Laird, Laselle, Lemon, Lewis, Low, Manville, McClure, McDonald of Lake, McKinney, Peckenpaugh, PRICE, Richardson, Service, Stackhouse, Stevens, Stockwell, Struble, Sutton, Tabor,† Tanner—44.

* It will be noticed that the Jones family are all opposed to the Bill.

† Mr. Tabor is a Preacher, and a Baptist. He not only voted against the bill, but spoke more lustily in favor of the *cratur* than any of his compeers, not excepting Messrs. Able and Graham, who contended against the bill *fairly* and *foully* as though their drink, if not their meet, depended on the result of the vote. Fine specimens truly they are of whisky legislators.

Hon. William J. Brown.

Mr. Brown, the whisky organ of this city, is out in another article against us, which in two respects, at least, is worthy of attention. We allude to its falsehood, and doggerel embellishments. Otherwise, the article is altogether more decent, than, considering his character we had any right to expect. Knowing his history we looked for something that would not have derogated from his justly acquired reputation. We expected that he who had become famous in the lists of infamy, would not now have forfeited his title to that celebrity, by professing to be the friend of temperance and decency.—We expected that he, who in the presence of the representatives of the Union could negative a charge against his honesty by a very significant shake of the head, would have had the courage still to maintain a position in regard to the temperance reform, for which, for the last two years he has contended. It was but natural to suppose that the same falsehood, which betrayed his southern friends into his support on the floor of Congress, would have been followed by the same impudent audacity that then enabled him to stand up against the withering execrations of the men whom he had deceived. But we were mistaken. Recent experience has improved his caution, although it has left his antipathies to truth as strong as ever. He has learned that there are quarters in which his political duplicity is still remembered. His trip to Louisville, and reception there during the last year, have taught him that the consequences of one traitorous act may leave a stain "that all the waters of great Neptune's ocean can never wash out." With this lesson fresh in memory, he becomes more cautious, if not more honest. Having said this much in reference to his article in general, we shall now notice it in detail.

1st. The editor renews his charge, that we are attempting "to mislead and deceive honest democrats on the temperance issue, for the pnrpose of benefitting whiggery." Now, who is so ignorant as not to know that to repeat a falsehood, does not prove it to be true? Not Mr. Brown, to be sure. Something else is necessary, and he knows it; and seeks to find that something in what we say in reference to the establishment of a democratic paper in this city, that shall be true not only to democracy, but at the same time to temperance and virtue. The connection between his premises and conclusion here proves one of two things—either that Mr. Brown is incapable of reasoning rightly; or of telling the truth. Those who know him best will best be able to determine to which source we are to attribute his fallacies. General Bayley, of Virginia, once his friend on the floor of Congress, may determine that matter.

2d. He next speaks of our having boasted that we "would *use up*" the editor of the Sentinel, "as we did the democratic Senator from Marion." It is not our intention to raise a war with every idle and empty fabrication of the Sentinel; but so far as our making any such boast, is concerned, we deny it in toto. We have said, and still say, however, that we will not succumb to his falsehood. So long as he gives currency to all that the enemies of temperanee may say against it, we will speak of him as its enemy, and treat him as such. We will tear the mask from the face of its pretended friend, and present the horried features of this veiled prophet of iniquity, in all their native and acquired deformity. The term "*use up*" seems to haunt Mr. Brown's imagination, since he performed his splendid gyrations for the amusement of all the world, "and the rest of mankind," at the city of Washington, on the 12th day of December, 1849. Since then he has had a knowledge of its meaning. But we have no desire to pass through the details of that sickening and disgraceful drama,—again. He knows its effects—and must remember with pain HOW THE SPEAKERSHIP, HIS HONOR, AND A PROSPECTIVE CONNEXION WITH THE UNION OFFICE, WERE ALL SWEPT FROM UNDER HIM, BY ONE UNFORTUNATE SHAKE OF THE HEAD.—In mercy to you, Mr. Brown, we drop this subject; for it is enough to nauseate the stomach of every decent man in the Nation.

3d. It is quite too late now for the editor to claim to be the friend of Temperance, and temperance men. His history is too well known for him to receive any credit for such hypocritical pretences. It is still fresh in the memories of men *here*, how he once ran against the late Austin W. Morris, Esq., as the avowed liquor candidate for a seat in the Legislature. This too was eleven years ago, and long before the friends of temperance had proposed to enact a prohibitory law on the subject of the liquor traffic. Moral suasion was then as far as they went; but even then he was opposed to temperance, and was the avowed whisky candidate—riding in office, as it were, astride a whisky barrel.

It is not forgotten that his press groaned under his miserable misrepresentations of the Maine Law, and the advocates of prohibitory legislation, less than a year ago, when a Senator was to be elected.—Nor has his course since then been overlooked by the public. It may be that he has said little since then in his editorials against temperance; but while he has said nothing for it, his columns have been loaded with the miserable twaddle of all the friends of liquor and the liquor-traffic put into circulation for the purpose of defeating the Temperance Reform. It was for this that we first catechised him, and had he spoken out like a man, our curiosity would have been satisfied. But he seems determined, if possible, to maintain a double position, for he now says he is the friend of temperance. Compare this saying with his charge against those democrats who voted for Dr. Grimes' resolutions. They have "sold themselves" he says, "soul and body to the whigs."—Now, we are "wishing to deceive the democrats." The first ideas that suggest themselves to his mind, are those of "self-sale," "corruption," and "deceit." Truly has he said, "from the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh." Who tries to deceive democrats, now? Can the temperance men of the State credit a man who one week charges them with selling themselves to the whigs; and the next abuses us for defending them against his infamous calumny? Yet that is the Sentinel's position; and we ask the readers of the Sentinel to look back over it, and see if we are not correct in so presenting it? He slides from one falsehood to another with marvellous facility.

4. But we are charged with never attacking a whig. Exactly the reverse of this is the truth, and the editor either knew it to be so, or had no right to make the assertion that it was not. Our first editorial collision was with a whig—an esteemed friend—whose notions concerning temperance we noticed with far more asperity than we ever did the Sentinel's, until it assailed us with gross personalities. Indeed, it has been our constant aim even to seek an occasion to chastise the hostility of whigs to our cause, before applying the scourge to those of different politics; and we have pursued this course for the reason that we desire nothing but the advancement of correct temperance principles, and would not injure our efforts by any seeming partiality between parties, where our conduct otherwise might have been misconstrued. Besides, so far as our knowledge goes, there are more democrats in our State now engaged in urging forward the good and holy cause of temperance than whigs. Between them and their co-laborers we have never known or felt any difference. They are *all* our brethren, and as such we esteem, and have endeavored to defend them against Mr. Brown, who charges them with basely "*selling themselves soul and body to the whig party!*" It is with them to say, whether we were right in doing so. Our conscience approves our effort. We feel safe while we are able to say in truth, that the Sentinel is the only exchange in the State, which we receive, that in its selected or editorial articles opposes the efforts of the friends of tempernace to procure a prohibitory liquor law. This was our reason for attacking it, and not others.

5. It is urged, however, that we desire another democratic paper here, to advocate the Maine law. We should surely be guilty of a singular inconsistency to require of another a service which we have never performed ourself. We only ask that the party organs of our State remain neutral on the subject of Temperance.—That is all they have to do to be let alone by us. No man has ever read a line in our editorial columns advocating the Maine law. We have, on the contrary, disavowed any such purpose; and contended, according to the petition prepared by the Grand Division of the State, *for a prohibitory law*. We have thought best to leave the form of the law entirely to the Legislature of Indiana, believing that they can frame one, should they desire to do so, as well calculated to suppress the evils of intemperance as the excellent law of our "down-east" neighbors.

But all our endeavors to reach the editor through his sensibilities or his conscience we fear will be vain; for these, with him, we have too much reason to believe, have long ceased to operate as detergents from evil. Old scars have left no place for new wounds in either; and thus form a shield behind which all that is vital of him reposes in comparative security. But while they form *his* defence, like the brand of Cain, they also point him out as a thing to be shunned, and thus preserve community from pollution by the contact. Like a poisonous serpent whose fangs have been extracted, he may still spit his venom to frighten and annoy those whom he is powerless seriously to harm; or, in the language of another, like "the insect brought into life by corruption, and nestled in filth, which, though its flight be lowly, and its sting puny, can swarm and buzz, and irritate the skin and offend the nostril, and altogether give nearly as much annoyance as the wasp whose nobler nature it aspires to emulate."

We have now done with Mr. Brown personally. We never sought such a controversy as all our readers can testify. But when forced into it, no course was left us but that which we have pursued. For what we have said or even remotely intimated, we are personally responsible in any way that may suit him or his friends. The truth is not half told; but we have said enough to let the temperance men of the State know the character of their opponent. This is all we shall say of a personal character; for, however popular it might be here, where *he* is known to castigate his enormities, it can afford little satisfaction to those who are not familiar with his history. His position is now defined; and he can do the cause of Temperance no further harm.

NEW YORK.—Our exchanges from this State are filled with the doings of the recent State Temperance Convention. A Convention of females was met together at the same time. These latter marched one day, into the legislative halls and presented a mammoth petition. The Washingtonian of Albany holds this language:

"The Grand Temperance Demonstration of the present week, fully answers the expectations of the friends of temperance in the numbers of friends present, in the enthusiasm manifested, and in the able and soul-stirring addresses that were delivered. The State Society met at the State Street Baptist Church on Tuesday, as advertised. In the evening a public meeting was held in the same church, which was crowded to overflowing. Rev. Mr. Cuyler, of New Jersey, and T. W. Brown, Esq., of Auburn, delivered addresses which commanded the most respectful attention, and frequently called down outbursts of applause.

"On Wednesday the procession was formed, consisting of the State Society, Sons of Temperance and Rechabites, headed with bands of music and appropriate banners, and marched through the principal streets to the capitol, where the Hon. Neal Dow, and Rev. Mr. Cuyler delivered two most excellent and interesting addresses, while another portion of the procession were listening to Dr. Jewett and T. W. Brown, in the Baptist Church, near by."

DREADFUL WARNING.—About two weeks ago, we were introduced, in this city, to a young gentleman named Bartlet, engaged in the extensive importing and jobbing house of Clapp, Kent & Bicklep, Broadway, New York. He was a young man of pleasing address, and universally admired by those with whom he became acquainted; but alas, those qualities—goodness of heart—unsuspecting disposition—kindness—amiability—and attachment to his fellows, as is too often the result, led to dissipation—unusual with him at home, with his mind occupied in his business, and for three or four days prior to his departure for his home, with companions like himself, he gave himself up to the mind destroying cup. On last Tuesday, we bade him good bye, saying he must get straight before arriving home, as it would almost break his father's heart to know how he had been acting. Yesterday we heard of him; he had reached Elmyra, still continuing to drink deep, when he was attacked with *mania potu*, and during its paroxysms, cut his throat, killing himself instantly.—What a lesson to all young men, particularly those with whom he was specially associated, during his spree. May they take warning, for such habits must inevitably lead to disgrace and ruin—the brightest hopes must be blasted; in many cases, as in this, no doubt, dragging down in your fall, the fond anticipations of those most dear and near to you.—*Cin. Nonp.*

"If a person fawns on you when *up*, he will most assuredly trample on you when *down*."

Some fellow wrote the above, who had been a close observer of human nature.—We have observed, ourself, that the genus Man is very much like the genus Cow and the genus Hog; if one gets started down hill, every one gives him a push, and if one gets under the gate, all give him a pinch!—*Ex.*

Remedy for Intemperance.

Public journals, not friendly to the proposed law of prohibition, are discussing the propriety of various measures to put a stop to intemperance. Almost every week we find some new expedient suggested, or an old one commended. An article has been going the rounds of the papers, headed, 'remedy for intemperance,' which insists that a most efficacious means would be the erection of houses of industry, where the intemperate might be confined, and placed under a course of mental, moral, and physical treatment, which would cure them of the habit. We do not find fault with the proposition as a humane and charitable measure. It is right and just that society, after seducing and ruining men, should take care of them, and furnish all the means necessary to render them comfortable. But it is silly beyond expression to insist upon this as a *remedy* for intemperance. If drunkards could be thus occasionally reformed, why should every neighborhood have an expensive establishment to be sustained generation after generation, when the right and the power exist to arrest the cause, and thereby render such asylums unecessary?—Of course, suffering humanity calls for *curative remedies*, and they should be applied, but not with the view of dispensing with the *preventive remedy*.—*Organ of Reform.*

MONSTROUS OUTRAGE.—We understand from a reliable source that a most brutal murder was committed in Clay county, in this State, a few days ago, by four men whose names we cannot recall. A youth about seventeen years old, without the least offence, was seized by four men who had been drinking, and first ducked until nearly lifeless, and then his hair singed off close to his head, and last shot through the head. All this was done by way of mere amusement for the demons! They claim that they did not shoot him intentionally, but that they took the boy into a room after ducking him and burning off his hair, merely to alarm him by firing pistols over him, and that one of the pistols bursting, killed him. But it so happened that one of them, after it was supposed they had intentionally bursted the pistol, the boy seeming to be dead a half hour before, was seen endeavoring to drive one of the screws from the pistol stock into what appeared to be a bullet hole into his head. A man cannot think of such men and believe there is no hell.

[*Mt. Sterling (Ky.) Whig.*

CURIOUS.—An inquest was held in Rochester, N. Y., over the body of a man named McLaughlin, found in an unfinished building. The verdict of the jury was, "died from the effects of intemperance, exposure and want of food." McLaughlin was taken home by some of his friends, placed in a rough board coffin, and as they were placing a cloth wet in whisky, over has face to keep him from spotting, as they stated, *he waked up and opened his eyes!* crawled out of his narrow resting place, and his first inquiry was for whisky. This unceremonious mode of hurrying a man out of existence is supposed to have some connection with the fees which are charged for an inquest.

MATRIMONY.—Marriage is the mother of the world, and preserves kingdoms and fills cities, and churches, and Heaven itself. An unmarried man, like a fly in the heart of an apple, dwells in perpetual sweetnes, but dwells alone, and is confined and dies in singularity. But marriage, like the useful bee, builds a house and labors and unites into societies and republics, and sends out colonies, and feeds the world with delicacies, and exercises many virtues, and promotes the interests of mankind, and is that state of good things which God hath designed the constitution of the world.

Whe Dr. Franklin's mother-in-law first discovered that the young man had a hankering for her daughter, the good old lady said she did not know so well about giving her daughter to a printer; there were already *two* printing offices in the United States, and she was not certain the country would sustain them. It was plain, young Franklin would depend for the support of his family on the profits of the third, and that was rather a doubtful chance.

A STRANGE DRINK.—An old toper bet that he could when blindfolded, tell each of several kinds of liquors. When brandy, whisky, gin, and other drinks were presented to him, he pronounced correctly what they were. At length a glass of pure water was given him; he tasted it, paused, tasted again, and again considered, and shook his head. At last said he, "Gentlemen, I give it up. I am not used to that sort of liquor."

Our Government lands cost one dollar an acre on an average, and a bottle of champagne two dollars. How many a man dies landless, who during life has swallowed a fertile township, trees and all!

From the Alabama Organ.

"Why stand ye here idle all the day?"

The close of the old year and the commencement of the new, drew to our city many persons from distant parts of the country, to dispose of their produce and to receive in return such necessaries as the wants of their families required. This afforded us an opportunity of enquiring of several how the 'good work' was progressing in their respective localities and with what favor the people received the Bill adopted by the late State Temperance Convention, known as the Alabama Law. Judge of our astonishment, when told by a majority of them, that they had never heard of a Temperance Convention being held, much less of a Bill being recommended by that body to the Alabama Legislature. Some of them had heard something said of the Sons of Temperance, at one time, but having heard little or nothing said of them of late, they had concluded that they had 'gin out.'

We must confess we were not prepared to hear this. We knew that we had no lecturers in the field for a long time—that the temperance press was not generally encouraged—that the Order in many places had become cold, and the members indifferent; but we had no conception there was such a woful dirth of temperance information in the State.

Brothers of the Order, this is a lamentable state of affairs, and it pains us in the extreme that we should be obliged to chronicle such unfavorable intelligence.—But the truth had better be told—the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so that we may supply our deficiencies and short comings, and guard against the future. A better state of things *must* take place before we can expect to carry out the great end and aim of our organization. It cannot be disguised, that in many portions of the State the great truths of the temperance reformation have never been heralded—hence the cause suffers and languishes. One great fault is our people are not a *reading* people. They are not in the main opposed to temperance, but not having read and informed themselves on this vital subject, they cannot appreciate its blessings, and blindly pursue a course that is detrimental to themselves, their families and community. We may rest assured that we shall never succeed in correcting Intemperance and abolishing the liquor traffic in Alabama, while her people neglect reading. Let them *read* and they will THINK, and when they think, they will ACT. We then say to all friends of Temperance—"Why stand ye here idle all the day?" Are there no more drunkards to reclaim? Are there no more widow's tears to be dried? Are there no more desolate hearth-stones to cheer? Are there no more orphans to feed? Are there no more gaping graves to swallow up the lost inebriate? Are there no more souls to be saved from endless perdition? Arouse ye from your lethargy ye philanthropists of the nineteenth century, and rush to the field red with the blood of the slain. Suffering humanity bids you to the rescue—invokes your aid. Will you sit tamely by and close your ears to the supplications of thousands groaning under the yoke of the fell destroyer?—Every day's experience tells us that the great enemy of man is not vanquished——that his emissaries are as busy as ever carrying on the work of death. Then 'once more to the breach, dear friends.'

We contend, as we always have, that all the people want on this important subject is information. '*Spread the light*,' then we say, and make the people acquainted with the enormity of the liquor traffic. Scatter temperance papers and tracts broadcast over the land. Among its numerous evils tell them that it is seducing and beguiling their children from the paths of virtue—rendering their servants valueless, and imposing burthensome taxes upon the producing classes.—Above all, let public temperance meetings be held in every county, town and village in the State. The great work is yet to be accomplished. The Bill to be presented to the Legislature will require to be backed by the signatures of the people, and the sooner we commence operations the better. Let then the word AGITATE ring from one extremity of the land to the other. There is nothing like agitation to awaken the dormancy of human nature upon all moral subjects. Will the membership see to it?

We cannot close these few hasty remarks without appending the following reproof from the *Southern Era*:

"Temperance men, what are your plans and purposes for the year 1853? The year which has but just departed, witnessed many glorious triumphs, and yet there remains a great work to be performed.—The land yet groans under the pressure of the curse, and humanity's voice yet cries unto you for relief. The 'smoke of the people's torment' continues to ascend from the chimneys of thousands of distilleries, and the streams of death are poured out without cessation. Are you ready for the work and for an opportunity, or can it, must it be said of you, 'he has grown weary in well doing?' Is your zeal still ardent, your energy strong, your faith all conquering? or has apathy thrown its chains about you, and bound you to selfish inaction? We fear for you, man, and we tremble for the cause. You are not guided by principle, and therefore cannot submit to a slight sacrifice. You are selfish, meanly so, and therefore it is that, at the very moment you are most needed in the field of conflict, you are found with armor off, asleep in the bowers of indolence. Shame on you, false, craven, traitorous coward. But we hope there are not many such. We hope that by far the greater number are determined to push the battle to the gates of this year. If so, begin at once. Now is the season; wait not for the morrow. Don't wait for opportunities, but make them. To work, to work, and when the sun rises on the next New Year, it will be on a land redeemed from the 'destroyer who smiteth wherever he cometh.'"

From the Kentucky New Era.

How Drunkards are Made.

Drunkards are made in many ways and of many varieties. I will not take up your time by an unnecessary prolixity in undertaking to detail either the evil of intemperance and its direful effects on society, or the glowing effects of wine described by Poets and writers in all ages, from Moses down, and then draw a parallel and reason out the proposition, that drunkenness is a great evil; but shall assume that as a truth which no landlord or Coffee-house keeper in this land will deny.—Drunkenness *is* an evil, which even they will admit when it interferes with their convenience by kicking the poor inebriate out of their house when he becomes too noisy or obstropulous, or by having him bundled off to the watch-house for his name to appear in the Police Reports next morning. I shall undertake nothing of this sort, but confine myself to the two simple propositions before me.

1st. The different ways in which drunkards are made.

2d. The different varieties of drunkards.

1st. Drunkenness is sometimes, yea very frequently *inherited*. I am no professed physiologist, but I do know and refer to any intelligent physician in the city to establish this proposition, that not only are the natural powers, peculiarities, and diseases of parents frequently transmitted to their children, but many times their *acquired* appetites and habits. Sometimes they may miss the first generation and appear in the second, third, or even fourth generation, for we have scripture warrant for knowing that "the sins of the father are visited unto the third and fourth generation on the children," and many, no doubt, could attest to that truth, if their secret history were known. I know a family whose great grandfather was a great horse racer, whose grandfather, on one side, was an inveterate gambler. I have heard them say frequently that they could never see a fine horse without feeling excited, or go near a card-table or be where any game of chance was played, even a Raffle or games of chance at a *Religious (?) Fair*, without betting.—They know the evils of it. It has been the ban of their family, they struggle against it, and yet many times they are overcome.

On the other side of this family, there existed a love of adventure and a taste for liquor, three generations ago, which has broken out afresh in the grandchildren, while the father and mother were quiet, domestic, sober, church, going people, who, I suppose, rarely if ever saw a horse race, and would not know the ace of spades from the jack of diamonds. So all physiologists know that consumption and insanity are transmitted in this way frequently, skipping one or two generations to break out with fearful violence in the third or fourth. So are the talents of a family, their mental peculiarities, even their gait, carriage, color of hair and eyes transmitted in the same way. Sometimes it does not show itself in the children, as I have said. Most frequently it does; perhaps in early life, perhaps not until late in life, perhaps not at all; but the *fixed habit* of mind or body will show itself somewhere in the future family. I know a man, the son of a miserable low drunkard, who kept a place to sell liquor, who was so disgusted with these scenes in his father's house that he grew up to be a man of forty years of age without touching it. The cholera developed the taste, or rather the scenes and prescriptions incident to it, and he is now a miserable drunkard. This brings me to the

2d Class—Drunkards by *prescription*.—Many a blighted hope, many a broken heart, many an act of violence and bloodshed can be traced to the physician. The man is sick or debilitated from disease or improperly observing the laws of life, and the doctor, by way of giving the patient's constitution a little philip, just to make nature do its duty, puts his patient on the high road to ruin. I don't know but that there are some constitutions that may require this kind of treatment, but I doubt it. The thing generally ends in nature's (because habit is a second nature) requiring a *fill up* instead of a *philip*, and I know from experience, that, after sometime, it takes a whole quart to produce the effect a gill did, and which the doctor thought was so exhilirating and delightful for his patient; but I have also seen that, in the end, "it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."

3d Class—Drunkards who are made so by following the fashion. *Fashion!* what a thing to kill people with; and yet could all the compressed chests of females now skeletons, could all the bloated corpses of men made corpses by following the fashion, rise from their dark mouldering graves and range around us in one vast hideous congregation, what a commentary it would be on fashion. War might summon from the battle-field's gory graves all its victims, pestilence might bring all its rotten carcases, and famine come with its lean and hungry army of chattering dry bones, but no such array could they make as light and frivolous fashion. I have no idea of entering into a warfare with the ladies on the subject of fashion, for after all the tracts against tight lacing, long skirts, &c., I am satisfied that even with all their imprudence in this respect they are much less obsequious followers of fashion in vital importance than my sex.

No, I will have none of this to sustain my argument, but simply call your attention to the supreme ridicularity, if I may coin a word, of the whole proceeding. If I see a man go in a long mourning gown made of cotton, is that any reason why I should wear a long mourning gown made of cotten? If I see a man taking a glass of water, is that any reason in the world why I should take a drink of water? If I see one taking pork, I being a Jew, is that any reason why I should eat "hog and hominey?" But if I see a lady taking a drink of wine, and she says, "Come, Mr. Jones, or Mr. Smith, or Mr. Johnson, shall I not have the pleasure of a glass with you?" Oh, the bewitching creature! what man has the nerve to resist such tempting invitations. Old Adam had it not when the beautiful wife God had given him simply asked him to eat an apple, and how should his still more fallen descendants be able to resist the syren's voice when spoken from lips as fair? Oh, ladies! little do you know the drunkards you have made, little do you know the number of inebriates in which you have wakened up the dormant appetite for liquor; but suppose they were to ask you to eat or drink something distasteful or repugnant to you?

Gallantry might impel you to do so, but what a loathing you would have for her if she insisted on your taking something you so positively dislike. So then it is man's fault at last. What do you take it for, if you don't like it? Why not come out like an honest friend of mine who was dining with Mr. Clay, and was asked if he would have oysters. "No, sir," said he, "I ain't used to 'em." Then suppose a gentleman was entertaining his guests, and was to say, gentlemen, come up, I have some very fine Blue Lick water; I will warrant it genuine (and it is a much better article in its place than whisky,) would you see the guests that it nauseates flocking around the sideboard, tasting and smelling until they get sulphur enough in their compositions to tempt almost the devil to take up his permanent residence within them?—Yet you will see people doing things like this every day because it is the fashion!—Suppose it was the fashion for people to drink cold water—for every friend who had been parted from another on meeting him to say, come Frank, let's take a drink together, and step up to the bar and call for a drink of pure cold water? By a large majority this fashion would be followed, and it is to establish some such fashion that the temperance movement has been organized. EZEKIEL JENKINS.

Lexington, Ky.

FORBEARANCE.—By repetition it has become quite a popular maxim, that "there is a point where forbearance ceases to be a virtue," but to our mind, it is unchristian in sentiment and highly heathenish in tendency! With the true practical Christian, forbearance is ever a cardinal principle; through life he will bear and forbear. The Gospel teaches us to forgive our enemies, regardless of the multiplicity of their offences—though it be "seventy times seven." Maxims, as a general rule, are good and safe for the practical precepts of life, but all must regret the observance of any maxim when its tendency is to inculcate principles contrary to the genius and spirit of the Bible, and the Christian religion. Let all such be forever banished.

A READY ANSWER.—A lady, whose fondness for wine had given her a flushed face, and a carbuncled nose, was one day looking in the glass and exclaimed, 'Where in the name of wonder, did I get such a nose as this?'

"Out of the decanter madam," answered the servant, "out of the decanter!"

NATURAL HISTORY OF CONSUMPTION.—Two thin shoes, one cold,—two colds, one attack of bronchithis—two attacks of bronchitis, one mahogany box.

A London Boy

Young people in our favored land have very little idea of the sufferings of the poor in England and elsewhere. The following sketch will give them some idea of the truth:

"Upon one of my visits to the various ragged schools of the metropolis, I became interested in a lad of ten or twelve years of age, with a frank, open countenance, though somewhat dirty, and dressed in a suit of rags. He was reading busily in his Testament, and would stop occasionally and ask such curious questions of his teacher that I could but smile.—His practical observations on certain portions of the Scripture, if clothed in eloquent language, would have done honor to men of education. There was a free heartedness in him that gleamed out through all his rags and dirt, and I sat down beside him to ask him some questions.

"Where do you live?" I asked, "and *how?*"

"I live anywhere I can," he replied, "and almost *how* I can."

"But," said I, "what is your trade or business?" What do you generally do for a living!"

"I am a water-cress boy," he replied, "and get up every morning and go on foot three or four miles, and sometimes six or eight, into the edge of the city, to buy the water cresses. I get a basket for a shilling, and by crying them a whole day, generally clear another, which pays my board and lodging."

"But can you live on a shilling a day?" I asked.

"Yes, pretty well, but many times I don't make a shilling, and then buy a crust of bread, and go and sleep under one of the arches of the London Bridge, or in some crate or box down on the wharves.

Just then the superintendent came along and as I took his arm, he said—

"The lad you have been talking with, comes here every night to learn to read, and although he cannot get to sleep before ten o'clock, and is obliged to be up at two, yet he is always punctual."

Lately his mother was imprisoned for back rent—ten shillings. The brave boy almost starved himself, and slept out of doors, to save money to release her.

Hints to Young Women.

If young women waste their time in trivial amusements, in the prime season for improvements, which is between the ages of sixteen and twenty, they will hereafter regret bitterly the loss, when they come to feel themselves inferior in knowledge to almost every one they converse with; and above all, if they should ever be mothers, when they feel their inability to direct and assist the pursuits of their children, they will then find ignorance a severe mortification and a real evil. Let it animate their industry, and let not a modest opinion of their capacities be a discouragement to their endeavors after knowledge. A moderate understanding with diligent and direct application, will go further than a merely lively genius, if attended with that impatience and inattention which too often attend quick parts. It is not for want of capacity that so many women are such trifling and insipid companions, so ill-qualified for the friendship and conversation of a sensible man, or for the task of instructing or governing a family; it is often the neglect of exercising the talent they really have, and from omitting to cultivate a relish for intellectual, moral and religious improvement. By this neglect, they lose the sincerest pleasures, which would remain when almost every other forsook them, of which neither fortune nor age could deprive them, and which would be a comfort and resource in almost every possible situation in life.

TO WHIPPING MOTHERS.—A little boy yesterday tumbled into the dock. A sailor sprang in and brought him out again, about half dead with fright and excessive draughts of water. When he recovered from the shock, he began to sob and cry most piteously. He was assured that he was not hurt. 'I know that well enough,' said he, with a fresh burst, 'but mother said she would lick me if I got drowned, and I know she'll do it, for she always does."—*Day Book.*

Acrostic.

Gulf of perdition and despair!
Road that conducts to regions drear;
O, wretched place, where souls are killed;
Ghastly abode, with devils filled.
Sink of all sin, kept by a *fiend*,
Hell's all supplying constant friend;
Of all the ills on earth combined,
Perfect damnation here you find.

[*Temperance Batteey.*

A southern gentleman was accosted one night recently, in the streets of New York, by three ruffians, who asked him the precise time of night: "I will tell you," he replied, in his very blandest terms, placing his hand in his pocket as if to take out a time piece, but drawing forth a revolver instead, he presented it and said—"it is about to strike *three!*" The ruffians vanished in a twinkling.

Choice Gems.

Positive men err most of any.

Poverty wants some, luxury many, avrice all things.

Prudence is not satisfied with may-be's.

Rash oaths, whether kept or broken, frequently produce guilt.

Religion is the best armour in the world, but the worst cloak.

Remember always your end, and that lost time never returns.

Search others for their virtues, thyself for thy vices.

Sell not virtue to purchase wealth.

Silence is the wisdom of a fool, speech of a wise man.

Sloth is commonly the mother of poverty.

Solid love, whose root is virtue, can no more die than virtue itself.

Some people write, and others talk themselves out of their reputation.

Sow good works, and thou shalt reap gladness.

Spare when you are young, and spend when you ore old.

Speak of thyself seldom, and always with great caution and modesty.

Spend the day well, and thou wilt rejoice at night.

Study men as well as books.

That anger is not warrantable that has seen two suns.

That seldom remains a secret which is made known to three.

The best way of revenge is not to imitate the injury.

The glutton and drunkard shall come to poverty.

The great art of life is to play for much, and stake little.

The greatest advantges without virtue are real losses.

The greatest misfortune of all is not to be able to bear misfortune.

The life of a solitary man will be certainly miserable, but not certainly devout.

TRIFLES.—How much are we indebted to accident. Pythagoras owed the invention of music to the sound of the blacksmith's hammer. Newton, his first idea of gravitation, to the fall of an apple.—Voltaire tells us that Milton got his first idea of "Paradise Lost," from a ridiculous Italian burlesque, styled "Adamo, or the Fall of Man." Goldsmith's Comedy, "She stoops to Conquer," was suggested by an accident which occurred to him on his way to college. Verily, as the song says:

"We little know what great things
From little things arise."

[*Ex. paper.*

A watchman, one night last week, discovered a gentleman, (?) who having imbibed a trifle more wine than was necessary, was reposing on the steps of the Stone Chapel. Charlie roused him up; "let me alone," said the *gentleman*, "let me sleep; if you must be doing something, put out the candle, (the moon was shining brightly in his face,) and throw another blanket on the bed!"

An Englishman wantonly buckled a spur about the ankle of an Irishman whose leg was hanging out of the bed. On discovering his situation, Pat complained bitterly that the boot-jack boy had taken off his boot and let the spur remain.

A GREAT BRIDGE.—Ole Bull says he has in his possession a bridge which has carried him safely and profitably several times across the Atlantic, namely, the bridge of his violin!

The people of the United States pay as much for imported cigars, as they receive for exported wheat; and drink, in the form of French brandy, the whole proceeds of the Indian corn exportation.

The English Government has put the Maine Liquor Law into operation among the miners in Australia. Grogshops are burnt down as soon as they are discovered.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

WE are still prepared to print Constitution and By-Laws, where the alterations are few from the copy recommended by the Grand Division, at the following rates:

100 copies, (or less)	$5 00
200 "	8 00
300 "	10 00

We will pay the postage on all ordered from us.

☞ All orders accompanied by the cash, will be promptly attended to.

Address, JOHN H. OHR,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00. Books, $2 00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. Woodward, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind., free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20 00.

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

J. H. OHR, G. W. R.
Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys of ——, believing the Order of Cadets of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Section of the State of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called the —— Section, No. ——, Cadets of Temperance, of the State of Indiana, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Section, and also those of the acting Head of the Order.

Enclosed is the fee for Charter, R. B.'s and officers' cards, $5 00.

It must also be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not; if they are, of what Section. The application to be directed to the Grand Secretary, free of postage.

It must also be certified by a W. P. or P. W. P, that the W. Patron elect is a Son of Temperance in good standing.

Address (post paid) HENRY OHR, G. S., C. of T., Indianapolis, Indiana.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the —— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00.

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

Address (post paid,) Mrs. Eliza Richmond, G. S. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

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Feb 16 3w G. S. SCOFIELD, Agent.

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THESE Wafers operate like a charm—producing almost Instantaneous relief. They allay at once, the tickling and irritation in the throat, which give rise to hacking and coughing, and finally result, if not arrested, in a disease of fatal type.

For Bronchitis, so fearfully prevalent in this climate, these Wafers stand perfectly unrivalled. No Public Speaker should attempt to address an audience without a supply of LOCOCK'S WAFERS in his pocket. They lubricate the throat and facilitate delivery to a most astonishing degree. Professional singers, and all members of Church Choirs will experience immense benefit from their magic effects. All who use them cheerfully testify to their wonderful efficacy. There is but one opinion of their matchless virtues, in all complaints for which they are recommended. One box will satisfy you that we cannot speak too highly in their favor.

BEWARE! The rapid sale of Dr. Lococks Wafers, conseqvent upon their world-wide reputation, has tempted heartless speculators in the life and health of mankind, to palm off upon the unsuspecting a worthless imitation of Dr. LOCOCK'S Wafers. Be sure that you ask for Dr. Lococks Wafers, and see that the name of E. TAYLOR, the Proprietor be written on the top of each box. ☞ None other can be genuine.

For sale by CRAIGHEAD & BROWNING, W. W. ROBERTS, and HANNAMAN & DUZAN, Indianapolis; and by Druggists generally, throughout the State. jan12 3m.

LITTLE, DRUM & ANDERSONS

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Stationery, Notions, Trimmings, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and Glassware,

North side of Washington Street,
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WE are receiving Country Produce of all descriptions, and paying the highest market price. Dealers visiting Indianapolis are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices, both for Produce and Merchandise generally. june30 tf

SMALL CHANGE.

THE undersigned is prepared to furnish Merchants and others with *three cent pieces* from the United States Mint at Philadelphia, *free of transportation*, in sums of 30, 60, and 90 dollars, upon deposit of Gold or Eastern Exchange. Also cents and half cents, upon payment of frieght on gold to Philadelphia, or on Eastern Exchange free of freight.

C. WOODWARD, Agent,
june 30 Adams & Co.'s Express.

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A good chance to clear from $500 to $1,000 a year.

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☞ Persons wishing to engage in their sale, will receive promptly, by mail, a Circular containing full particulars, with "Directions to Persons disposed to act as Agents," together with the terms on which they will be furnished, by addressing the subscriber, post-paid. ROBERT SEARS, Publisher,
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CHARLES WOODWARD, Indianapolis, General Agent for the State of Indiana.

The American Life and Health Insurance Company.

Office—No. 7, South Third St., Philadelphia.

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THIS Company issues policies at Total Abstinence Rates, Joint stock Rates, and at Mutual Rates, which for $1000 on the life of a person 30 years of age, are as follows:

Age.	Total Abstinence.	Joint Stock.	Mutual
30	$15 40	$19.60	$23.60

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The condition in Total Abstinence rates (believed to be the lowest in the Union,) is *entire forfeiture* upon the departure of the Insured from Total Abstinence in its strictest sense.

Policies at Joint Stock and Mutual rates, contain no condition except as usual in Life Insurance.

HEALTH INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

All Moneys received from the Insured, for Annual Premiums, after deducting expenses, will be divided among the Sick

The Public have for some time been familiar with the subject of Life and Health Insurance, but it is obvious that too little thoughts has been given to the latter. Life Insurance benefits our successors, while Health Insurance directly benefits ourselves. It makes provision for a time of sickness, when the products of a man's industry are cut off, and want unites with Disease to aggravate his distress. It is at this gloomy period, when he is prostrated and helpless, and when despondency would otherwise overwhelm him, that the holder of a *Health Insurance Policy* will realize its benefits.

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$2,00	per year,	for	$2,00	per week.
3,00	"	"	3,00	"
4,00	"	"	4,00	"
5,00	"	"	5,00	"
6,00	"	"	6,00	"

Over fifty and under sixty.

$2,50	per year,	for	$2,50	per week.
3,75	"	"	3,00	"
5,00	"	"	4,00	"
6,25	"	"	5,00	"
7,50	"	"	6,00	"

When the Fund shall amount to Three Dollars and upwards for every person insured and sufficient to warrant an additional distribution, the weekly allowances will be increased in accordance with the Rules of the Policy.

All the members of a Temple or Division insured at greatly reduced rates.

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As Agent for the above Company, I am prepared to receive applications for Policies at any of the above rates.

CHARLES WOODWARD, Agent,
At ADAMS & CO.'S Express Office.
J. L. Mothershead, *Medical Examiner.*
june 30 '52-1y

Ohio Life Insurance Company,

Capital $100,000.
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This Company insures Lives at the lowest rates consistent with safety, either upon the Joint Stock or Mutual plan.

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Any information on the subject and pamphlets explaining the nature and utility of Life Insurance, furnished without charge, at the office of the Agent.

C. WOODWARD, Agent.

Office at Adam's & Co.'s Express Office, Journal Building, Pennsylvania street, Indianapolis, Ind.
june 30, '52-1y.

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Partial Course, embracing the Scientific part of the full course, as illustrated in five different setts of books, together with lectures on Mercantile Arithmetic and Commercial Law, can be taken at any time, leaving it optional with the pupil, after the completion of the partial course, to continue through the entire course of studies.

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For further information apply for catalogue or personally to W. M'K. SCOTT, A. M., Principal.
aug 11-1y

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C. B. DAVIS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Booksellers and Stationers,
No. 12, Washington Street,
june30 1y INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

THE ONLY TRUE PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

JUST PUBLISHED,

T. B. Welch's Magnificent PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

Engraved (by permission) from Stuart's only original portrait, in the Atheneum, Boston.

THIS suberb picture, Engraved under the superintendence of THOMAS SULLY, Esq., the eminent and highly gifted artist, is the only correct likeness of Washington ever published. It has been characterised as the greatest work of art ever produced in this country. As to its fidelity, we refer to the letters of the adopted son of Washington, GEORGE WASHINGTON PARK CUSTIS, who says, "it is a faithful representation of the celebrated original," and to CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY of the Supreme Court of the United States, who says, "As a work of art its excellence and beauty must strike every one who sees it: and it is no less happy in its likeness to the Father of his country. It was my good fortune to have seen him in the days of my boyhood, and his whole apearance is yet strongly impressed on my memory. The portrait you have issued appears to me to be an *exact likeness*, representing perfectly the expression as well as the form and features of the face." And says SENATOR CASS, *it is a life-like representation of the great original.* PRESIDENT FILLMORE says, "the work appears to me to have been admirably executed and *eminently* worthy of the patronage of the public." Says MARCHANT the eminent portrait painter, and the pupil of Stuart, "your print to my mind is more remarkable than any other I have seen, for presenting the *whole* individuality of the original portrait, together with the noble and dignified repose of air and manner, which all who ever saw him considered a marked characteristic of the illustrious man it commemmorates."

For the great merits of this picture we would refer every lover of Washington to the portrait itself, to be seen at the office of this paper, and to the letters of the following Artists, Statesmen, Jurists and Scholars accompanying it.

ARTISTS.—Marchant and Elliott of New York; Neagle, Rothermel, and Lambdin of Philadelphia; Chester Harding of Boston; Charles Fraser, of Charleston, S. C.; and to the adopted son of Washington, Hon. Geo. W. P. Custis, himself an artist. STATESMEN.—His Excellency Millard Fillmore, Major Gen. Winfield Scott, Hon. George M. Dallas, Hon. William R. King, Hon. Daniel Webster, Hon. Lynn Boyd, Hon. Lewis Cass, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Hon. John P. Kennedy, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, LL. D. JURISTS.—Hon. Roger B. Taney, Hon. John Duer, Hon John McLean, Hon. Rufus Choate. SCHOLARS.—Charles Folsom, Esq. the well known Librarian of the Boston Atheneum, who says, "I would rather own it than any painted copy I have ever seen;" E. P. Whipple, Richard Hildreth, Hon. Edward Everett, LL. D., Jared Sparks, LL. D., Wm. H. Prescott, LL. D., Washington Irving, Ralph W. Emerson, Esq., Prof. T. C. Upham, J. T. Headley, Fitz Green Halleck, H. W. Longfellow, Wm. Gilmore Simms; and FROM EUROPE, Lord Talfonrd, T. B. Macauley, Sir Archibald Alison, Lord Mayor of London, &c., &c. THE PRESS, throughout the entire Union, have with one voice proclaimed the merits of this suberb engraving.

To enable all to possess this valuable treasure, it is sold at the low price of $5 per copy.

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General Jackson,

Engraved by T. B. WELCH, Esq., after the original portrait painted by T. SULLY, Esq.

This Portrait will be a match for the Washington, and is in every respect as well got up.

Price $5.00 per copy. Address as above.
nov 10-3m

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INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

UNDER THE CONTROL OF W. M'K. SCOTT,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law, and Notary Public.

The attention of the Agency will be devoted,

First—To the collection of debts and the payment of Taxes for non-residents in any county in the State. Also, the redemption of Lands sold for Taxes, sale, purchase or lease of Lands, purchase of adverse claims, examination and perfection of Title, &c., &c.

Second—To the prosecution of claims against the General Government, procuring Land Warrants, Patent Rights, and Pensions under the various Pension Laws, &c.

Third—All other Miscellaneous agencies as may be intrusted to the care of this office.

Fourth—The taking of Depositions and Attestation of all instruments requiring a seal

In all cases requiring an outlay of money for the benefit of individuals, the requisite funds must be transmitted in advance.

Prompt attention to all letters on business that are *pre-paid.* Address W. M'K. SCOTT,
Real Estate and General Agent,
jan 5-1y Indianapolis, Ind.

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WE are now running a daily line East and West, accompanied by special messengers, and with the speed of the mails, running our own cars with the passenger trains.

Packages will be received at the cars up to the time of starting, and at our office until 1 o'clock each day.

We are prepared to transport packages, bank notes and specie, to and from any of the eastern cities, also, Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington, Ky., St Louis, Mo., or any points on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; and to and from Terre Haute, and all intermediate points, and to forward freight from Terre Haute up and down the Wabash.

In addition to these, we have the most complete arrangements for transporting packages to and from California and Europe.

Exchange on England, Ireland, and Scotland, for sale, payable at any bank in the kingdom.

Foreign passage tickets; by Grinnell, Minturn & Co.'s line to Liverpool and London, constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.

Notes, drafts, and bills collected in any of the Eastern or Western cities.

Orders for goods to be returned by Express, sent free. Our rates of charges have been greatly reduced, and the public will find this a safe and expeditious method of transportation.

Indianapolis, June 30, 1852. ADAMS & CO.

Office in Indianapolis in Journal Building, west side Pennsylvania Street.

Office open during business hours.
june30 1y C. WOODWARD, Agent.

HANNAMAN & DUZAN,

DEALERS IN
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
Surgical Instruments, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Woods, Medical and Window Glass, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.

Washington, 3 doors west of Pennsylvania St.,
june 30 1y INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

"And by the river, upon the bank thereof shall grow all trees for meat, whose leaf shall not fade and the fruit thereof shall be for meat and the leaf thereof for medicine."

Here was hope for the sick recorded long ago, and every year adds new proof to the assurance that these promises shall not fail.

As Medical Science discovers and designates the remedies nature has given, one by one, the diseases that afflict our race yield to the control of art. Of all the maladies we suffer from, none has carried more victims to an untimely grave than Consumption of the Lungs. Subjoined we give some evidence that this too may be cured, and that Pulmonary complaints, in all their forms, may be removed by Cherry Pectoral.

Space will not permit us to publish here any proportion of the cures it has affected, but the Agent below named, will furnish our Circular, free, whereon are full particulars and indisputable proof of these facts.

Sufferers: read and judge for yourselves.

For Influenza and Whooping Cough.

Nashville, Tenn., June 26, 1851.

Sir: I have repeatedly used your Cherry Pectoral for Whooping Cough and Influenza, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it a complete remedy.—Four of my children have been afflicted with these diseases, and the free use of the Pectoral has always afforded almost instant relief.

JAMES GLOVER.

We attest the truth of the above statement.
M. McGINTY, Ed. of Nashville Whig.
J. M. ZIMMERMAN, Druggist.

For a Consumptive Cough.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 25, 1851.

Dear Sir:—For three years I have been afflicted with a Cough, so distressing that I frequently dispaired of recovery; much of the time I was obliged to sit up all night in my chair, as my cough would sufficate me when I laid down. Having used many r medies without much relief, I at last tried the Cherry Pectoral which under Providence has cured me altogether.

I am with gratitude yours.
JAMES M'CANDLESS.

This is one of the numerous Cures of Asthma which have been accredited to Cherry Pectoral.

Albany, N. Y., April 17, 1848.

Dr. Ayer, Lowell. Dear Sir: I have for years been afflicted with Asthma in the worst form, so that I have been obliged to sleep in my chair for a larger part of the time, being unable to breathe on my bed. I had tried a great many medicines, to no purpose, until my physician prescribed, as an experiment, your Cherry Pectoral.

At first it seemed to make me worse; but in less than a week I began to experience the most gratifying relief from its use; and now, in four weeks, the disease is entirely removed. I can sleep on my bed with comfort, and enjoy a state of health which I had never expected to enjoy.

GEORGE S. FARANT,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant.

From the President of Amherst College,
Edward Hitchcock, M. D. LL. D.,

J. C Ayer. Sir: I have used your Cherry Pectoral in my own case of deep-seated bronchitis, and am satisfied, from its chemical constitution, that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngial and bronchial difficulties. If my opinion, as to its superior character, can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK.
Amherst, Sept. 12, 1849.

Among the other distinguished authorities who have lent their names to recommend this preparation as the best known to them for affections of the lungs, are:

President Perkins, Vermont Med. College.
Prof. Silliman, Yale College
Prof. Valentine Mott, New York.
Prof. Cleaveland, Bowdoin Med. College.
Prof. Butterfield, Ohio Med. College
Canadian Journal of Medical Science.
Boston Med. and Surgical Journal.
Charleston, S. C. Medical Review.
New Jersey Medical Reporter.
Hon. Geo. P. Marsh, Am. Ambassador to Turky
Gen Emanuel Bulnes, President of Chili.
Rt. Rev. Ed Power, Lord Bishop of Toronto
Rev. Doct. Lansing, Brooklyn, New York.
Archibishop Pursell, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Also, many eminent personages in foreign countries.

Not only in the more dangerous and distressing diseases of the Lungs, but also as a family medicine for occasional use, it is the safest, pleasantest and best in the world.

Prepared and sold by JAMES C. AYER, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass

Sold in Indianapolis, Ind by CRAIGHEAD & BROWNING; in Madison by F. E. SUIRE, and sold by the druggists every where throughout the State and country. jan. 6 3m

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CRAIGHEAD & BROWNING,

Dealers in all kinds of

Drugs, Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Paints, Oils, Chemicals, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Glassware Window Glass, Brushes, Cosmetics, Spices, Cigars, Tobacco, Perfumery, &c.,

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INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

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TRY BROWN'S COUGH CANDY!

NEVER fails to cure the most obstinate COLD or COUGH of recent origin, and for the alleviation of PTHISIC, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, and all other diseases of the organs of respiration, thousands bear testimony to its efficacy Sold at the proprietor's prices, by

jan 19 2m CRAIGHEAD & BROWNING.

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TEMPERANCE CHART.

A Weekly Journal:---Devoted to Temperance, Morality, Education, Literature, Useful Arts, Science, General Intelligence, &c.

J. W. GORDON, M. D., Editor.] ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA. [JOHN H. OHR, Printer.

VOL. II. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1853. NO. 36.

THE TEMPERANCE CHART,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE GRAND DIVISION, S. of T. OF INDIANA.

Edited by J. W. Gordon, M. D.

To whom all Communications and Subscriptions must be addressed, post paid.

Office—*In second story of Temperance Hall Building, Washington St., Indianapolis.*

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☞ In advance in all cases.

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One Square (12 lines,) for one week, - -	$0 50
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" " for 1 year, without alteration, -	8 00
" " for 1 year, with changes, - -	12 00

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Cuts double the above rates.

☞ Advertisements must be handed in by Saturday of each week, to insure insertion.

☞ Applications for advertising, or for any kind of Printing for the Order, must be made to

J. H. OHR, Indianapolis.

POETRY.

From the Little Silverstring.

Water.

"Water! water!" crid the bird,
With his singing, gentle note;
And the liquid cry is heard
Pouring from the little throat;
Water, water, clear and sweet!
"To-weet! to-weet!"

"Water! water!" roars the ox,
While it rushes at his side,
Down among the mossy rocks,
Rippling with its crystal tide;
Water, water, pure and true!
"Moo! Moo!"

"Water! water!" said the tree,
With its branches spreading high;
"Water, water," rustled he,
For his leaves were very dry:
Water, water, for the tree,
Pure and free.

"Water! water" said the flower,
Whispering with his perfumed breath;
"Let me have it in an hour,
Ere I thirsting droop in death.
Water, water, soft and still,
Is my will!

"Water! water!" said the grain,
With its yellow head on high;
And the spreading, fertile plain,
Ripening, joined the swelling cry;
Water for the grains of gold!
Wealth untold!

Water! water! sparkling, pure,
Giveth Nature every where—
If you drink it, I am sure
It will never prove a snare.
Water is the thing for me—
Yes, and thee.

Water! water! young and old!
Drink it, crystal-like and sweet;
Never heed the tempter bold—
Crush him underneath your feet.
Water, water! Youth, for thee—
Thee and me.

The Rumseller's Song.

Give to man the poisoned bowl,
To rob him of his powers;
We kill his body and his soul,
Oh, what a work is ours!
We make a widow of his wife,
We rob his babes of food,
We fill the world with woe and strife,
As every rummy should.

We spare no pains to spread our work
O'er valley, hill and dale;
For proof of this let each one list,
And hear the widow's wail.
So here's a health unto the bowl,
And all who 'round it gather,
We'll sink to woo the immortal soul,
'Mid fair and rainy weather.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Ragged-School Reporter.

Three Public Scenes.

BY AUGUSTINE DUGANNE.

SCENE FIRST.

In the Eternal City, eighteen centuries ago—in a mighty building devoted to the amusement of the people—were gathered thousands of men and women, eager to feast their senses upon a grand spectacle. Noble lords, princes, and gentlemen, fair dames, and blooming maidens, clad in purple and gold, and decked with jewels,—sat in raised tiers within the immense walls of the Coliseum, gazing down into the arena. Rome, throned upon her seven hills, was represented in this brilliant assemblage of the beauty and pride of a world's empire, ruled by the one man Cæsar. The clear brightness of Italian skies canopied the vast amphitheatre, and the soft summer air dallied with clouds of incense that arose from golden censers swinging before the altars of marble gods. Around the gorgeous balconies, hung with jewelled drapery, purple linen and cloth of gold, swayed the long ranks of spectators, grouped high up towards the smiling heavens, and stretching in wide wings from the central throne, on which sat Nero, madman of Rome.

Below, in the Arena, fought, breast to breast, in deadly strife, men who had been torn from their far-off homes, to "make a Roman holiday,"—gladiators butchering each other for the amusement of fair ladies and gallant gentlemen in the balconies.

Below, in the Arena, nailed to crosses, gored by bulls, torn by wild horses, stretched on racks, were the martyrs who dared to die rather than deny their God.

Below, in the Arena, were lions and tigers and frantic elephants, plunging and leaping to and fro, and trampling to death scores of flying men and women and children—till the saw-dust that covered the ground reeked with blood, and the clouds of ensanguined motes whirled upwards, and fell upon the gay lords and ladies in the balconies.

And the spectators shouted, and stamped, and clapped their hands, garlands were waved, and plumes nodded, in token that the audience were well pleased with the murdering men and the devouring wild beasts—and that they appreciated the interest of the death-scenes, which, unfortunately, could not be *encored*. And thus, in the face of the clear heaven, those Roman ladies and gentlemen feasted on spectacles of blood, and thanked their Cæsars and their marble gods for the privilege.

—

SCENE SECOND.

In the city of New York, the metropolis of the New World—in a great building called the Castle Garden, devoted to the amusement of the people—gathered one night, thousands of fair matrons and gentle ladies, and elegant gentlemen—crowding the wide amphitheatre and gazing upon the arena, with anxious eyes, hushed breath, and heaving bosoms.

And up, around the frescoed arches and sounding walls, rolled waves of glorious music, swelling into harmonious tempest, sinking in melodious ripples, vibrating, swaying, through the souls of the vast multitude.

And high above all swam the wonderful voice of a young girl, who stood with crossed hands upon her breast, and eyes upraised, while the people listened with throbbing hearts. Up through the vaulted roofs, into the blue ether, ascending in the sunlight, soaring to the throne of the Eternal—gushed the melodious prayer of that white-robed maiden, breathing the trusting avowal—

"I *know* that my Redeemer liveth!"

And the people who listened breathlessly, and hung raptured upon the tones of that maiden's voice, were of the same human family that laughed and applauded in the Coliseum of Rome—the same sparkling eyes and noble forms—the same matrons, and youths, and maidens. Down through the maze of centuries came this thought upon me, and I said wonderingly in my heart—"Can this thing be?—What, then, has changed the people's hearts, and made them turn from the dreadful Coliseum, to bow at the shrine of song?"

And, then, as in answer to our words, arose once more, amid the stillness of the hushed thousands around us, those clear clarion-notes of the maiden's voice—

"I know that my Redeemer liveth!"

—

SCENE THIRD.

Again, I stood, with a multitude of many thousand Christians, in a great hall of the metropolis. Around me, in waves of resounding melody, rolled the harmonic voices of men and maidens, while the swell and cadence of many instruments moved the hearts of the people. And as the rich measures of harmony floated and sank around me, or rose and quivered in the lofty dome, I felt that the bosoms of the multitude were pervaded and softened by the spirit of sweet sounds.

Then, in a pause of the accordant voices and melodious instruments, a new strain stole forth upon the silence. It was not the voice of a divinely-gifted singer, nor the cunningly touched notes of rare instruments; yet it was a strain that thrilled the breasts of all who listened; for it arose from the lips of little children breathing together, in the unison of a hymn to God. And the hearts of the audience warmed towards these children; for the little ones had wavy hair and clear foreheads, and eyes undimmed with many tears, and spirits yet unsoiled by evil; children who yet dwelt unsinning in the rosy light of infant confidence. And among the people in the audience were many tender fathers and loving mothers, who remembered their own little ones at home whose smiles were the light of their households.

But—even as the children sang thus clearly and hopefully, and as their rhythmic prayers flew upward, wafted by the wings of trooping angels to the throne of Our Father in Heaven—behold there appeared, opening at the very feet of those infant choristers, a wide, dark, unfathomable gulf, out of which arose continually a wail as of mortal anguish. And the multitude in whose midst I stood, hearkening to the voices, saw that these little ones, even while they sang in childish faith, were tottering upon the edge of the chasm, and that, ever and anon, one fell and was lost forever in the darkness.

And the people shuddered, and stretched forth their arms; for, as I said, many loving fathers and mothers were listening to the singing children; and a murmur of pity arose from these—a murmur of love and pity.

"Who are these," said the people.—"Who are these children, praying to Our Father in Heaven, and yet falling, one by one, into the gulf of sorrow and suffering? And how shall they be rescued from the peril in which they stand?"

Then a voice, which was clear and more melodious than the children's voices, and which yet seemed an echo of their chant, arose above all other sounds, filling the air and pervading the souls of the multitude. And this voice said:

"Behold! these little ones are the outcast children of poverty and vice; neglected from their birth, and sinking, day by day, into the dark gulf of ruin!—Build a bridge across that gulf, O ye fathers and mothers of happier children; and suffer those neglected ones to come over into your midst—even into the shelter of your Christian love!"

And the children heard that voice, their little hearts beat strangely at its wondrous music. And they stretched out their little hands unto the multitude, and sang in the words of the Good Shepherd—"suffer the little children to come!"

Blessed be Faith which hath removed the mountains of human error and prejudice—which has turned the hearts of the people from the love of blood—which has refined the brute nature and exalted the debased intelligence of man. Blessed be Hope, which points us forward to a Future of Humanity, when still nobler sympathies shall inspire our race, still higher aspirations actuate their lives; when the Christian love, which sanctifies, and the Christian Charity, which beautifies all things, may be the type and rule of the same human family that once was brutified by the Coliseum sports of heathen Rome.

Children.

BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

One cold winter morning I looked into a milliner's shop, and there I saw a hale, hearty, and well-browned young fellow from the country, with his long cart whip, and a lion shag coat, holding up some little matter, and turning it about in his great fist. And what do you suppose it was? A baby's bonnet! A little, soft, blue satin hood, with a swan's down border, white as the frill of rich blond around the edge.

By his side stood a very pretty woman, holding with no small pride, the baby, for evidently it was *the* baby. And one could read the fact in every glance, as they looked at each other, and at the little hood, and then at the large, blue, unconscious eye, and fat, dimpled cheeks of the little one. It was evident that neither of them had ever seen a baby like that before!

"But really, Mary," said the young man, "is not three dollars very high?"

Mary very prudently said nothing, but taking the hood, tied it on the little head, and held up the baby. The man looked and grinned, and without anothar word down went the three dollars, (all the last week's butter came to,) and as they walked out of the shop, it is hard to say which looked the most delighted with the bargain.

"Ah," thought I, "A little child shall lead them."

Another day, as I passed the carriage factory, I saw a young mechanic at work on a wheel. The rough body of a carriage stood beside him, and there, wrapped up snugly, all hooded and cloaked, sat a dark eyed girl, about a year old, playing with a shaggy dog. As I stopped, the man looked from his work and turned admiringly towards the little companion, as much as to say, "See what I have here?"

"Yes," thought I, "and if the little lady ever gets a glance from admiring swains as sincere as that, she will be lucky."

Ah, these children!—little witches!—pretty even in all their thoughts and absurdities!—winning even in their sins and iniquities! See, for example, yonder little fellow in a naughty fit; he has shaken his long curls over his deep blue eyes, the fair brow is bent in a frown, the rose-leaf lip is pushed up in infinite defiance, and the white shoulder thrust naughtily forward. Can any but a child look so pretty even in its naughtiness! Then comes the instant change; flashing smiles and tears—as the good comes back all in a rush, and you are overwhelmed with protestations, promises, and kisses. They are irresistible, too, these little ones. They pull away the scholar's pen; tumble about his papers; make somersets over his books; and what can he do? They tear up newspapers; litter the carpets; break, pull, and upset, and then jabber their unintelligible English in self-defiance; and what can you do for yourself?

"If *I* had a child," says the precise man "you should see!"

He *does* have a child; and his child tears up his papers, tumbles over his things, and pulls his nose, like all children; and what has the precise man to say for himself? Nothing. He is like everybody elsr: "a little child shall lead *him!*"

Poor little children, they bring and teach us human beings more good than they get in return. How often does the infant, with its soft cheek and helpless hand, awaken a mother from worldliness and egotism to a whole world of new and higher feeling. How often does the mother repay this by doing her best to wipe off, even before the time, the dew and fresh simplicity of childhood, and make her daughter too soon a woman of the world, as she has been.

The hardened heart of the worldly man is touched by the guileless tones and simple caresses of his son, but he repays it in time, by imparting to his boy all the crooked tricks and hard ways, and callous maxims which have undone himself.

Go to the jail—the penitentiary—and find there the wretched, most sullen, brutal and hardened. Then look at your infant son, such to some mother was this man. That hard hand was soft and delicate; that rough voice was tender and lisping; fond eyes followed as he played—and he was rocked as something holy. There was a time when his heart, soft and unknown, might have been opened to questions of his Maker, and been sealed with the seal of heaven. But harsh hands seized it and all is over with him forever.

So of the tender, weeping child—he is made the callous, heartless man; of the sneering skeptic—of the beautiful and modest, the shameless and abandoned—and this is what the world does for the little.

There was a time when the Divine One stood upon the earth, and little children sought to draw near him. But harsh human beings stood between him and them, forbidding their approach. Ah, has it always been so? Do not even we, with our hard and unsubdued feeling, our worldly and unscriptural habits and maxims, stand like a dark screen between our child and its Saviour, and keep, even from the choice bun of our heart, the radiance which might unfold it for paradise? "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not," is still the voice of the Son of God; but the cold world still closes around and forbids. When of old, disciples would question their Lord of the higher mysteries of his kingdom, he took a child and set him in the midst as a sign of him who would be greatest in the kingdom of heaven. That gentle teacher still acts the little child in the midst of us!

Wouldst thou know, O parent, what is that faith which unlocks heaven? Go not to wrangling polemics or creeds or forms of theology, but draw to thy bosom thy little one, read in that clear and trusting eye the lesson of eternal life. Be only to thy God as thy child is to thee, and all is done. Blessed shalt thou be indeed—"a little child shall lead thee."

Sermon for Moderate Drinkers.

A Scotch parson once preached a long sermon against dram-drinking—a vice very prevalent in his parish, and from which, report said, he was not himself wholly exempt. Whatever ye do, brethren, do it with "moderation," and above all, be moderate in dram-drinking. When ye get up ye may tack a dram, and another just before breakfast, and perhaps another just after, but dinna be always dram-drinking. If you are out in the morn, ye may just brace yerself up with another dram, and perhaps another before luncheon, and some I fear, tack another after, which is not very blameable, but dinna be always dram, dramming away. Naebody can scruple for one just before dinner; and when the desert is brought in, and after it is tane awa, and perhaps ane, and it may be twa, in the afternoon, just to keep ye drowsling and snoozing awa'; but dinna be always dram, dram, dramming. Afore tea, and after tea, and between tea and supper, and afore and after supper, is no more than is right and good; but let me caution ye, brethren, no to be always dram, dramming. Just when ye start for bed, and ye are ready to pop into it, and perhaps when you wake in the night, to take a dram or two is no more than a Christian man may lawfully do; but, brethren, let me caution you not to drink more than I have mentioned, or maybe ye may pass the bounds of moderation.

The Liquor Business.—The traffic in ardent spirits is said to be almost universally attended with such fraud as would disgrace and destroy the followers of any other calling. Gin is improved by the use of sweet oil and vitriol, which give it a 'bead.' Irish and Scotch whisky are made of American by the introduction of a little creosote, to give it a smoky twang. Pale and dark brandies are made of whisky by the introduction of a little of the coloring matter, &c. We read lately in the papers that one of the delegates of the Cold Water Alliance, recently assembled in Utica, New York, in the course of a narrative of his experience, informed the delegates that he was once engaged in the distilling business, and had frequently made and placed on sale good brandy, rum, gin, and wine, from whisky, in the short space of four hours, and could at any time make sparkling brandy from whisky, which would deceive the palate of the upper ten.

[*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

Habits.—Like flakes of snow that fall unperceived upon the earth, the seemingly unimportant events in life succeed one another. As the snow gathers together, so are our habits formed. No single flake that is added to the pile produces a sensible change. No single action creates; however it may exhibit a man's character, but as the tempest hurls the avalanche down the mountain, and overwhelms the inhabitant and his habitation, so passion acting upon the elements of mischief which pernicious habits have brought together by imperceptible accumulation, may overthrow the edifice of truth and virtue.

[*Jeremy Bentham.*

Samuel Chipman.—This venerable Father and Apostle in the Temperance Reform has, by reason of age and infirmities, retired from the field of active labor. His life has been one of toil and usefulness, and while he is very poor in the things of this world, he is rich in those things which endure when this world passes away.

Thousands will hereafter rise up and call him blessed,—*Ohio Organ.*

☞ By doing good with his money, a man as it were stamps the image of God upon it, and makes it pass current for the merchandise of heaven.—*Rutledge.*

☞ The Grand Duke of Tuscany has imported a guillotine, and appointed a public executioner, at a salary of fifteen dollars per week.

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PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.
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JAMES HALL, R. T. BROWN,
JOHN B. ABBETT.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1853.

Temperance in the Senate.

This body has not acted finally on House bill, a synopsis of which may be seen in our columns to-day. It will probably pass the Senate; but not without indications of foul play on the part of its enemies, and weakness and vascillation on the part of some of its friends, whom we will notice when the contest is over.

Hon. William J. Brown.

The Editor of the Sentinel has shown his peculiar tendencies by stealing our thunder, and his want of originality as well as honesty by the theft. Truly may it be said of him,

"Not quite a felon, yet but half a knight—
The gibbet or the field prepared to grace,
A mighty mixture of the *great* (?) and base."

His last is communicated by the spirit of the Editor through some kindred menial medium. Tut Billy!

Brass Band Convention.

Prof. Geo. B. Downey's Brass Band Convention convened, on the 22d inst., at the Masonic Hall in this city, pursuant to previous appointment. It was every way worthy of Indiana—and of the glorious occasion—the birth day of the Father of his Country. Infinite thanks are due the Professor for his indefatigable energy in getting it up in so becoming a style; and too much praise cannot be awarded to the gentlemen of the several Bands, which attended the Convention.

In the afternoon the Convention was appropriately addressed by Lieut. Gov. Willard. The Grand Concert, at night, was altogether a splendid affair; and the competition between the different Bands reflected the highest credit upon the musical skill of each. The Banner—the victor's prize—was placed in full view of the competitors, as if to stimulate their efforts. It was awarded to the New Albany Band, justly, we think, but not until a second trial had satisfied the judges they merited it. The Bloomington Band alone was its competitor on this last trial. The rivals were worthy of each other; and we were compelled to pronounce, first rate, the music not only of the victor, but also, that of the Bloomington, Fort Wayne, Winchester, Franklin, Edinburgh, and Lafayette bands. The unsuccessful competitors showed themselves worthy of success, by the generous applause with which they greeted the victor. We were reminded of the Spartan, who, being unsuccessful in his race for office, rejoiced that there "were others more worthy than himself." Wm. Wallace, Esq. presented the banner in an address which was every way worthy of the occasion. Many thanks again, say we, to Prof. Downey.

The Legislature.

On last Thursday the House passed Mr. Owen's bill, with slight amendments, by a vote of 53 for, to 43 against it.

The provisions of the bill are substantially as follows:

1. That no person shall retail spirituous liquors, except for mechanicrl, chemical, medicinal or culinary purposes, unless a majority of the legal voters of the Township shall indorse license on their tickets at the annual Spring election; and then not, until he give bond in the sum of $2000, conditioned to keep an orderly house, and pay all fines, penalties, or damages that may be assessed against him under the provisions of the bill.

2. After such vote the Auditor must issue a license to every person who is willing to comply with the law in giving bond.

3. The word retail is defined to mean the sale, either direct or indirect, of any less quantity than a gallon.

4. The penalty for selling in violation of the law may be any sum not over $200.

5. No license under this bill shall authorize the sale of liquor on Sundays.

6. Any retailer causing the intoxication of any person, is bound to take care of and board such intoxicated person until he gets sober without compensation; and, if he fail, any other person may do so, or cause the same to be done, and recover for the same, with 50 per cent. damages thereon.

7. No money shall be received for license.

8. Disorderly houses where intoxicating liquors are sold are made nuisances—and subject to the laws in relation thereto.

9. Any wife, child, parent, guardian, employer or other person, injured in person, property, or means of support, by an intoxicated person, or in consequence of such intoxication, has a right of action against the person causing such intoxication, and sureties on his bond, for exemplary damages.

10. For the purposes of this act a married woman has the same rights as if she were single; and damages paid by a minor shall be paid as the court may direct.

11. A recovery against a retailer shall be conclusive against his sureties, both as to the right and amount of damages.

12. All contracts made with any person in a state of intoxication shall be void.

13. All places or houses where spirituous liquors are sold, bartered, or given away without license in a less quantity than a gallon, are declared nuisances; and subject to the law in relation thereto; and the keeper thereof may be fined in any sum not less than $10, nor more than $50.

14. It is made the duty of the Prosecuting Attorney to proceed forthwith against such nuisances so soon as informed of the same, and if he fail to prosecute, he is liable to be fined not less than $10, nor more than $25.

The ayes and noes on the final passage of the bill are as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Ballard, Brecount, Bridges, Brothwell, Brown, Bundy, Dodd, Donelson, Druley, Dufour, Ferris, Ferguson, Fleming, Freeland, Goodman, Greene, Hammond, Harris, Henry, Henton, Hicks, Hooper, Hunt, Jennings, Lines, Martin, Maxfield, McDonald of Sullivan, McKee, Milroy, Moss, Orr, Parker, Pratt, Read, Rockafellar, Scott, Seawright, Service, Shelby, Shoemaker, Shuman, Simpson, Spencer, Thomas, Turpie, Underwood, Walker of Laporte, Wilson, Work, Yount, Mr. Speaker—53.

NOES—Messrs. Able, Buell, Burnett, Catlin, Chapin, Clark, Cooper, Donald, Dunlavey, Durham, Dyer, Emery, Farnsley, Gentry, Gootee, Hamrick, Handy, Hartley, Howell, Johnson, Jones of Boone, Jones of Jennings, Jones of Ripley, Laird, Lasselle, Lemmon, Lewis, Lowe, McClure, McDonald of Lake, McKinney, Peckenpaugh, Price, Richardson, Stackhouse, Steele, Stephens, Stockwell, Struble, Sutton, Taber, Tanner, Walker of Rush—43.

One Idea.

"In several of the States of the Union, there are published, well conducted, and well sustained periodicals, devoted to the cause of education. But none of them, that I have seen, or of which I have heard, however valuable in some respects they may be, would answer for the meridian of Indiana. Nor would anything on the plan of any periodical yet projected, meet what the Superintendant deems the wants of the educational cause in this State. We want not a Quarterly Review, nor a Monthly Magazine, but a weekly paper. It should not be wholly occupied with educational matter. Any paper devoted to one idea, be it education, or temperanee, or religion, or politics, becomes generally uninteresting to the mass of the people, ultra in its principles, and impracticable in its measures. The one idea principle, applied to any form of periodical literature, never fails to degenerate into some form of humbug."—*Prof. Larabee's First Annual Report.*

☞ Thus deposeth our learned Superintendent of Public Instruction, of, and concerning periodicals in general; and especially of educational, temperance, religious, and even political papers. Now, we confess, that, although this talk about "*one idea,*" is quite common even among those who have not *one idea* of their own, we were not altogether prepared for this new version of it, at the hands of Prof. Larabee, whom we frankly admit has a good store of ideas of his own. It is going pretty far to say, that a religious paper must necessarily "degenerate into some form of humbug,"—further we opine than many of the Professor's brethren will go along with him.

We have read in an old Book, which we acknowledge is devoted to one idea—a religious one too—that "ye cannot serve two masters." "Ye can not serve God and mammon." "If your eye be *single* your whole body shall be full of light," and many other such expressions, indicating, as we supposed, oneness of idea.—We have even been taught by learned economists that a division of labor is essential to the perfection of any art. But we now learn that all such notions are unsuited to this progressive age. A religious, temperance, or political newspaper "never fails to degenerate into some form of humbug;" for the reason that they are things of one idea. Even the old Book which so strongly impresses the reader with one great idea, and one lofty purpose, is, we fear, becoming antiquated; and if not itself degenerating into humbug, much of the seeming respect shown it is already degenerated into humbug.—O, age of progress, discovery and improvement, what wilt thou not yet bring forth!

Indiana State Prison--Crime and its Causes.

We call the attention of the citizens of Indiana to the following facts, illustrative of the effects of intoxicating liquors on the morals of the people. They are derived from the Report of the Warden of our own State Prison; and form a part of the materials out of which the future historian may write our history. They are now a part of the abiding records of the State, and will remain, despite the efforts of politicians to the contrary, a testimony against the policy that has produced them. If the State has a right to interfere in any case, to prevent crime, by removing a known cause of crime, the facts now given will be sufficient to establish that right for all time in relation to the traffic in intoxicating liquors. No reasonable man will attempt hereafter to controvert it; for no other case can be found, in which the law now interposes to prevent crime, so well sustained by facts, as would be the total prohibition of the liquor business, in all its departments. But the facts themselves will put this case beyond controversy.

By the Report referred to, it will be seen that there are now, in our

State Prison ..... 217 convicts

Of these there are no less than ..... 158 drunkards

Which leaves only ..... 59 temperate

And of these several are set down as moderate drinkers.

Takiug the intemperate class of 158, it will be seen that they are imprisoned for committing the following crimes:

Murder and manslaughter	16
Assault with the intent to commit murder or rape	10
Thieves, burglars, robbers, and receivers of stolen goods	111
Forgery	11
Arson	4
Rape	4
Bigamy	1
Perjury	1
Whole number of Intemperate convicts	158

The crimes of the temperate and moderate drinkers are as follows:

Murder and manslaughter	4
Assault with the intent to commit murder or rape	2
Thieves, robbers, burglars, and receivers of stolen goods	49
Forgers	2
Rape	1
Arson	1
Whole number of temperate convicts	59
Making of both temp. and intemp.,	217

By comparing these classes of offenders, it will be seen that there are of murderers and manslayers *four* drunkards to *one* sober man; of those convicted of assault with intent to commit murder or rape, *five* drunkards to *one* sober man: of thieves, robbers, burglars, and receivers of stolen goods, about *two* drunkards to *one* sober man; of forgers *more* than *five* drunkards to *one* sober man; of those guilty of rape, *four* drunkards to *one* sober man; of those who commit arson *four* drunkards to *one* sober person; and one drunkard guilty of bigamy and perjury, each, to no sober man.

We cannot too strongly urge both the friends and enemies of temperance to give this table of home facts, a careful and candid consideration. If facts are worth any thing, such a labor is a duty every man owes his State. If the Legislature may make laws under any circumstances, to prevent crime, by the removal of its cause, is not here a case worthy of its action? We commend it both to the lawmaker and tax-payer. If they will give it proper attention and heed the lesson it teaches, Indiana will not long suffer under the curse of Intemperance.

From the Ohio Organ.

100 Guns for Vermont!

"It won't do to legislate in advance of popular sentiment"! "Freemen never will submit to such tyrannical legislation"! When will such miserable twaddle cease to fill our political journals? Vermont, under the most crushing weight of opposition, has declared a war of extermination on the liquor traffic! Hurra for the Green Mountain boys!!

The N. Y. *Tribune* thus speaks of this triumph:

GLORIOUS VERMONT!

Returns from Tuesday's election in Vermont show an overwhelming majority in favor of the stringently Prohibitory Liquor Law enacted by the last Legislature. This law is very far beyond the Maine Law in its severity, and will almost *insure* the destruction of the Liquor Traffic in Vermont. Only reasonable fidelity and vigilance on the part of its friends are required to inforce it—it almost 'goes itself.' And wherever it *does* go, let the Rumsellers clear the track!

No measure was ever more bitterly opposed, nor had a stronger array of influence to contend against. It was vehemently assailed as unconstitutional, and the late opinions of Judge Curtis, the New-Hampshire Justices, &c., against milder laws, triumphantly cited to secure its rejection. Voters were assured that it was *already* a nullity, and voting for it a useless absurdity; a majority of the Political Press were either actively or passively hostile; while the fact that it was barely passed, under circumstances which enabled its adversaries to declare it *not* legally passed, weighed heavily against it. There never was a triumph for Temperance won under circumstances so inauspicious. To the determined and able advocacy of the only two Religious journals in Vermont with which we are acquainted--*The Chronicle* (Congregational) and *The Repository* (Universalist)—the friends of Temperance are deeply indebted for this triumph.

Legislators of New-York and New-Jersey! Rumocracy of Connecticut! dare you go with us before the People on the question of Liquor-selling Prohibition?—We entreat you, we exhort you, we dare you to let the People settle this matter for themselves! It is their business—are you afraid to trust them? If not, enable them to vote for or against a law like that of Maine, and make their decision effectual! Let us see who shrinks from this ordeal!

Eloquent Appeal.

At the great Temperance Convention at Albany, a committee of ladies were admitted within the bar of the Legislative Hall, when one of them read the following address:

"*Mr. Speaker, and Legislators of the State of New York:*

We come to you in behalf of 28,000 women,—wives, mothers and sisters,—of this great commonwealth, to petition your honorable body for protection. We ask protection that our hearthstones may not be desolated; that the little ones around our fireside may not be written more than fatherless; we ask protection that our sons may be saved from the drunkard's shame and the drunkard's doom; we ask protection that our husbands may be saved from the destroying power of the spirit that dwells in the intoxicating cup; we ask protection, lest all that is sacred to the homes of the Empire State may not be considered of less moment than the $2,635,000 invested in the liquor traffic in this State; we ask you to pass a law entirely prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, and we most resfectfully, but earnestly, solicit the early attention of your honorable body to our petition."

At the close of the address, the petitions were sent up to the Clerk's table.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM MICHIGAN.—The Maine Liquor Law passed the Legislature of this State on the 10th inst., and it is to be submitted to the people at a special election in July of this year.

Items of News.

The constitution of Illinois provides for the payment of members of the Legislature for only 42 days' service.

Rutland, (Vt.,) voted 515 for, and 167 against the Maine liquor law. Clarendon, two to one in favor.

Returns from 138 towns in Vermont, of the vote upon the question of accepting the new liquor law, stand—yeas, 13,529; nays, 10,783—majority, 2,746.

By the statistics of the recent census, it appears that the whole number of churches of the Society of Friends in the United States, is 715, to which are attached 283,023 members.

A Washington correspondent of a South Carolina paper says, there are now at the capital, awaiting the arrival of the President elect, more than fifty South Carolinians, who are applicants for high offices.

The Journal of Organic and Medical Chemistry is out against pork, and defies all hog-eaters, chemists, and physiologists to prove that hogs' flesh is a healthy article of diet.

The Albion, published at New York, expresses the belief that the British squadron on the coast of Cuba is about to be further increased, with the determination effectually to put down the slave trade in that locality.

Some idea of the business done at Melbourne, Australia, may be obtained from the fact that the Argus of that place, of Sept. 1, a daily paper, contains over *forty-two columns* of advertisements, seven of which are auction sales.

☞ It is stated that the Earl of Aberdeen, the new prime minister of England, is a member of the Presbyterion church of Scotland. It is said also that since James II., there has been no prime minister who was not a member of the church of England.

Our Congressmen behaved very badly on the evening of their first after-dark session. One of the Democratic members from Iowa made his descent from the gallery to the body of the House by sliding down one of the pillars! This performance was greeted with roars of laughter.

A letter from Rio Janeiro states that on the 22d of December, one thousand slaves were landed from a slaver, at Dios Ries, and sold for 800 milreas each. A war steamer was despatched to the spot, but when she arrived the slaves had been sent into the interior, and the slaver had disappeared.

The London Athenæum, in an article on the literary productions of last year, remarks that France is, for the moment, blotted out from the list of literary nations. "All the muses are silent on her soil, her poets are exiles, her wits and orators silent. Her historians, with one bold and noble exception, are abashed and idle." Alas! for the withering blight of despotism.

While N. P. Willis was in New Orleans he saw two tables in the bar-room of his hotel, on one of which was spread out a lunch, with terrapin soup, olives, sandwiches, &c.; the other, directly opposite, was set out with half-a-dozen *pretty and nicely dressed negresses,* from eighteen to twenty-five years of age, seated in chairs upon the top of the table, and waiting to be sold presently at auction!

FASHION.—The Home Journal is responsible for this piece of important information to whom it may concern:

"The disputed question—May a gentleman wear a frock coat at an evening party?—seems to have been decided in the affirmative; and, accordingly, young gentlemen take particular pleasure in wearing that long obnoxious garment, with the additional innovation of black neckerchiefs. White waistcoats are generally discarded, and white kids yield precedence to gloves of color."

LIQUOR LAW IN OHIO.—A liquor bill is before the Legislature in Ohio, which allows the manufacture of spirituous liquors in the State, the transportation through and storage in the State, and the sale of liquors by any one, without restriction, for medicinal, mechanical, and sacramental purposes. A motion to amend so as to prohibit the manufacture of spirituous liquors in the State was opposed by the friends of the bill, thinking it would kill the whole thing, and was lost by a decided vote. No decisive vote has been taken on the bill.

Chloroform is being used to remove bees from the honey comb. The hive is placed above a chamber, having a glass window at one side, and a small hole pierced at the other. The chloroform is put into a small bottle, having two tubes through its cork, only one of which is allowed to come into immediate contact with the chloroform. The tube which does not come into immediate contact with the chloroform is inserted into the small hole in the side of the box, and by blowing into the other, the chamber is soon filled with the gas, and they tumble out into a box below.

Africans not Barbarians.

BY HON. EDWARD EVERETE.

"Sir, at the present day Africa is not the abode of utter barbarism. Here again we do not discriminate; we judge in the gross. Some of her tribes are, indeed, hopelessly broken down by internal wars and foreign slave trade, and the situation of the whole continent is exceedingly adverse to any progress in culture. But they are not savages; the mass of the population live by agriculture; there is some traffic between the coast and the interior; there is a rude architecture; gold dust is collected, iron is smelted, weapons and utensils of husbandry and household uses are wrought, cloth is manufactured and dyed, palm oil is expressed, and schools are taught. Among the Mahomedan tribes the Koran is read. I have seen a native African in this city who had passed forty years of his life as a slave in the field, who, at the age of seventy, wrote the Arabic character with the elegance of a scribe. And Mungo Park tells us that law suits are argued with as much ability, fluency, and at as much length, in the interior of Africa, as at Edinburgh. I certainly am aware that the condition of the most advanced tribes of Central Africa is wretched, mainly in consequence of the slave trade, which exists among them in the most deplorable form. The only wonder is, that with this cancer eating into their vitals from age to age, any degree of civilization can exist. But I think it may be said, without exaggeration, that, degraded as are the ninety millions of Africans, ninety millions exist in Europe, to which each country contributes her quota, not much less degraded. The difference is, and certainly an all-important difference, that in Europe, intermingled with those ninety millions, are fifteen or twenty millions, possessed of all degrees of culture, up to the very highest; while in Africa, there is not an individual who, according to our standard, has attained a high degree of civilization. But doubts of the capacity of the African race for self-government, and their improvability under favorable circumstances, seem to me to be removed by what we witness at the present day, both in our own country, and on the coast of that continent. Notwithstanding the disadvantages of their condition in this country, specimens of intellectual ability, the talent of writing and speaking, capacity for business, for the ingenious and mechanical arts, for accounts, for the ordinary branches of academical learnings, have been exhibited by our colored brethren, which would do no discredit to Anglo-Saxons. Pall Cuffer, well recollected in New England, was a person of great energy. His father was an African slave; his mother, an Indian of the Elizabeth Islands, Mass. I have already alluded to the extraordinary attainments of Abderrahaman. A man of better manners or more respectable appearance I never saw.

The learned blacksmith of Alabama, now in Siberia, has attained a celebrity scarcely inferior to that of his white brother, known by the same designation. I frequently attended the examinations at a school in Cambridge, at which Beverly Williams was a pupil. Two youths from Georgia and a son of my own were his fellow pupils. Beverly was born a slave in Mississippi, and apparently of pure African blood. He was one of the best scholars, perhaps the best Latin scholar, in his class. These are indications of intellectual ability, afforded under discouraging circumstances at home.

On the coast of Africa the success of Liberia (the creation of this Society) ought to put to rest all doubts on this question. The affairs of that interesting settlement, under great difficulties and discouragements, have been managed with a discretion, an energy, and I must say, all things considered, with a success which authorizes the most favorable inference as to the capacity of the colored races for self-government. It is about thirty years since the settlement began, and I think it must be allowed that its progress will compare favorably with that of Virginia and Plymouth after an equal length of time.

They have established a well organized constitution of Republican Government. It is administered with ability; the Courts of Justice are modelled after our own.—They have schools and churches. The soil is tilled, the country is explored, the natives are civilized. the slave trade is banished, a friendly intercourse is maintained with foreign powers, and England and France have acknowledged their independent sovereignty. Would a handful of Anglo-Americans from the humblest classes of society here do better than this?"

[*Speech before the Colonization Society.*

"Drunkenness is a Crime."

When a poor trembling convict was arraigned before our Criminal Court, a few days since, to receive the sentence of the law, he was asked the usual question whether he had any thing to say. He gave utterance to a very common remark under such circumstances: "May it please your Honor, if I committed the crime with which I am charged, I was so drunk that I did not know it." His Honor said, "this is no excuse, but aggravates your guilt; *drunkenness is a crime.*"

If "*drunkenness is a crime,*" how many criminals are upon the bench and in our Legislative Halls, both State and National?

The only difference between this class of criminals and that in the States' prisons, is, that the latter have unintentionally and perhaps unconsciously done what the former would have done, under precisely the same circumstances.

Hannegan, when the distinguished Senator in Congress, was a *criminal,* like scores of his associates, but he was not so regarded. In a state of wild delirium, he unfortunately took the life of his best earthly friend, and to restore that life he would cheerfully lay down his own a thousand times. Is it true that the act of killing his brother-in-law, is aggravated by his drunkenness? We know this doctrine is advocated in some old law books and is reiterated by modern Judges, but it is false and absurd. It is a libel upon the common sense of mankind, to declare that an offence committed when the offender is destitute of reason, (we care not from what cause,) is more aggravated than when committed by a person in full possession of all his faculties. Hannegan's guilt consisted in yielding to the tempter who sits in the lurking places of the villages, to ensnare and murder the innocent. The liquor seller must expect his full measure of punishment at the hands of a just God, as a participant in the crime of murder. We would rather be in Hannegan's place at the bar of eternal justice, than that of the liquor sellers who mix the damning potion. We should be surprised not to find in holy writ, "woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth the bottle to him and maketh him drunken."

We would not be understood as wishing to exculpate the drunkard; we acknowledged that he is guilty of a crime; but the old serpent, the tempter was "cursed above all cattle," and, made to crawl upon his belly and eat dust forever, for seducing inuocence.

If drunkenness is a crime, why denounce those as enthusiasts and fanatics, who oppose the election of drunkards to places of honor, trust and profit. The political press utters a piteous cry that we "are destroying the holy cause of Temperance," "mingling Temperance with politics," &c. &c., when we say that drunken Whigs and drunken Democrats—"*criminals*"—ought not and cannot have our suffrage.

If drunkenness is a crime, why permit the cause of drunkenness to remain undisturbed? Why should Legislators and Judges throw themselves between society and the filthy stews, where this crime is engendered, and make their stations, cities of refuge, for the miserable panderer to vicious degrading, criminal appetite?

If drunkenness is a crime, what must be the guilt of the sovereign people of this country, who, knowingly take measures to produce it, or what is equally as bad permit its perpetration when they have the power to prevent it.

If drunkenness is a crime, what is the measure of guilt that attaches to the moderate drinker? The moderate use of the poison impairs the body, the intellect and the moral sense; and thus overpowered, they yield necessarily to the demands of perverted, vitiated appetite. In conclusion, if "*drunkenness is a crime,*" we wish some of our Judges would not forget *the fact,* as they visit the saloons during the progress of business through the day, and after the adjournment of Court in the evening. They may find themselves in the "criminals' box," before they are aware of it.

It has been suggested, that a saloon on the same floor with the Court Room would facilitate the public business.—*Ohio Organ.*

Outrage on Liberty.

We see it announced in an exchange paper, that "a whole car load of putrid meat, on its way to market, has been seized in New York." What an abominable and unconstitutional outrage upon the rights of the citizen! Has not a man in this free country a right to sell what he pleases, provided he can find purchasers? We hope this abused and persecuted citizen who was thus summarily deprived of his property, will contrive by some means to get his case before his Honor Judge Curtis, of the Supreme Court of the United States, who will see his wrongs redressed. He was, probably, "a citizen of another State," New Jersey, perhaps, and his meat was possibly only "in transitu." If these are the facts, and if, in addition, it should appear that he had not "the right of trial by jury," before his stinking cargo was condemned, a right sacredly guarantied by the Constitution, then his case is a complete one, and parallel to the one recently decided in Rhode Island. Oh! civil liberty, whither hast thou fled! We wonder if such "*tyrannical acts*" will not create a civil war! Will our butchers tamely and quietly submit to such flagrant invasions of their sacred and inalienable rights?—If the seizure had been a car-load of bad liquor, it would have been resisted, and the *constitutional* question would have been discussed by able counsel, and decided by *impartial* judges. Will not that large and respectable class of feltow-citizens who are interested in the sale of meats, raise a purse and employ lawyers to have this matter fairly presented and fully decided?

The pretence urged for this seizure of property was, that the "*public health*" would be put in jeopardy. A class of crazy fanatics assert that no individual has a right to sell any article, which will endanger the health and life, corrupt the public morals, or peril the public peace, and we suppose some of this obnoxious class of zealots have been trampling upon the "*blood-bought privileges*" of this citizen. Our Fathers declared that all men have an inalienable right to "the *pursuit of happiness;*" and yet, in the face of this sacred declaration, a law is enacted and enforced, to stop a man on his road to market!—This case ought to be brought before our National Judiciary.—*Ohio Organ.*

From the Ohio Organ.

MR. EDITOR—*Dear Sir:* I send you some extracts from the "Docket of the Prosecuting Attorney of Fairfield county, Ohio," which will be useful to show how much *whisky costs the body politic.*

The number of Indictments found by the Grand Jury from July Term, A. D. 1850, to Oct. Term, 1852, is	384
Of these crimes, the number set down as *caused by Intemperance,* is	322
Costs of Prose'n, $2,024.81	
No. of days the Grand Jury were in session	45
Fifteen Grand Jurors, 45 days each, is	675 days
No. of Witnesses, 386, one day each, is	386 days
Making together	1061 days

Or more than 3⅓ years (deducting Sabbaths) of valuable time employed in the investigation of crime, (exclusive of the time occupied before the Court in hearing the cases) which was a loss to the industry of the county of more than $1000.

So, then, the Records of Crime in this county, show (exclusive of a multitude of cases brought before Justices of the Peace and Mayors of corporate towns) that WHISKY *alone* has cost the tax-payers of Fairfield the sum of $1,697.88

The whole am't of fines assessed were	$3,352.96	
Am't collected	584.04	
Ded. am't collected in whisky cases	$489.70	
Loss in money in costs &c		1,208.18
Add probable am't of expenses incident to trial, &c		4,000.00
Estimated loss to the industry of the country,		2,000.00
Estimated loss in money,		$7,208.18

It will be noticed *how small* a proportion of the fines assessed, have been realized. This mainly arises from the irresponsible character, *generally,* of criminals. I say *generally,* for there are some who have *money and influence* sufficient to hold the administrators of the law in abeyance.

Such statistics as the above, I have no doubt, could be collected in every county almost in the State, and if collected and brought to the notice of sober, reflecting men, would be enough to convince them that we have need of stringent legislation in regard to the liquor traffic, leaving wholly out of view the question of morals, and the incalculable sum of human suffering consequent upon intemperance.

With a view to add to the amount of temperance information, and to induce others to collect like statistics, I have contributed these hastily collected facts.

Respectfully yours,
W. B. KREIDER.

Lancaster, Feb. 11, 53.

"Tyrannical Legislation."

A considerable number of the political papers, in view of the immense pressure of popular sentiment in favor of a prohibitory liquor law, are casting about for some expedient to stop the clamors of "*temperance fanatics,*" and save their parties from division.

The plan of having town, city and county hospitals for inebriates, where they might be subjected to medical treatment, and cut off from a supply of liquor, and in addition deprive them of the ability to control their own property, is meeting with great favor from political editors. It is urged that the fear of being sent to a house of correction and reformation, would deter thousands from becoming grossly intemperate. It is also urged that the proposed law of prohibition is so tyrannical in its features that the men of free thought, in the West, would not submit to it, however it might suit the latitude and longitude of New England.

In relation to the *fear inspiring* hospitals, we would say:

First—That the plan is impracticable and absurd. It would create a fine harvest for litigation and controversy that would benefit nobody but the lawyers. If the fear of bodily and mental ruin, personal degradation, the certain destitution of family, will not deter men from getting drunk, what can the *dread* of having ample provisions made for their comfort at the public expense, do to arrest those who are in the broad road.

Second—It is bad economy and worse morals to provide the means to ruin men, and then support them, when Government has the right and power to remove the cause of this ruin, and thus save coming generations.

As to the tyranny of a law of prohibition, we submit to the common sense of mankind, whether the hospital system, even if practicable, is not more tyrannical.

Which savors most of tyranny, to seize and destroy intoxicating drinks kept for illegal sale, or to deprive the citizen of the control of his honestly earned property—seize and confine him, that doctors may experiment upon his carcass.

We are told that the people would approve of making drunkenness a crime, and depriving the inebriate of his property and liberty, but they are opposed to the *extreme measure* of destroying liquor.—The very opposite of this is probably true. There has not been a single instance, within our knowledge, East or West, North or South, where *the people* have been permitted to express their sentiments at the ballot box, on the naked question of prohibition, that they have not voted affirmatively. These very men who prate so much about our being in advance of the people, *dare not submit* it to their decision. Even in the wilds of Minnesota, the people voted for the Maine Law.—In Vermont, a law far more stringent than that of Maine, was passed, submitted to the electors, and what is the result.—Scarcely a political paper in the State favored the measure. Party politicians were openly and secretly opposed, the provisions of the bill were misrepresented, lies by the hundred thousand were circulated, the liquor-sellers fired up the patriotism of their customers, and yet the law is approved.

When you propose to deprive a man of his liberty and property for indulging in excess of luxury, then you may fear the frowns of freemen. We have said lawyers would have a harvest. How? Mr. A. B. is arrested as a common drunkard—he is worth ten or twenty thousand dollars. He employs counsel—the case is litigated—relations want to be guardians—children are summoned to testify, and the neighborhood is thrown into a ferment.

Away with all such fooleries. Give us a law that looks to the protection of the *next* generation, and if the old soakers of *this* "will have liquor if they steal it," we shall soon be rid of them, and then hospitals will be unnecessary.—*Ohio Organ.*

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.—The *Missionary Herald* for the present month contains some information of an interesting and encouraging character from several of the missions. Letters from the Sandwich Islands state that the religious interest which has been previously mentioned, continued. The attention of most of the people was more or less awakened. Many of the papists had left their teachers, and the priests were feverish with alarm.—Mr. Coan writes—"We have not had a more interesting time since the great awakening in 1837—'9. The present work, however, cannot be compared with that for energy and vital power. But the present is good and cheering." On the Sabbath prior to the date of this letter Mr. Coan admitted 72 persons to his church by profession. Nearly 200 had been admitted within four months, and there were many more candidates.

Letters from Bombay state that a learned Hindoo has recently commenced a course of lectures in a Hindoo Temple, in which he discussed the merits of Hindooism and Christianity. This, instead of being an evil, helps to excite interest and draws increased attention to the discussions. The letter says, "other causes, calculated to awaken the attention of the people to religious subjects, are also at work; so that at the present time in Bombay these subjects are on all sides examined with unwonted interest. There never has been anything like it since our coming to India."

A letter from Mr. Winslow at Madras, states that at the public examination of a native girls' school, one of the most prominent of the native gentlemen spoke in a very earnest and effective manner in favor of the re-marriage of Hindoo females.—He had an audience of some eight hundred respectable natives, and his speech was warmly cheered and applauded.—The letter adds:

"He brought arguments even from the Hindoo shasters to prove that the present degrading system of excluding from social life all young widows, and forcing multitudes, left widows while yet almost children, into a life of loneliness, and, indeed, servitude, unless they run into sin and become abandoned, as too often they do, is not a part of Hindooism in its purer form, and ought to be renounced. This is a most important movement in the right direction."

The earliest sacred writings of the Hindoos, it is said, do not justify the degradation of widows, nor idolatry, nor caste. And the people will one day understand this matter.

Choice Gems.

The loss of reason is less deplorable than the total deprivation of it.

The man who feels himself ignorant, should at least be modest.

The memory of the just is blessed, but the name of the wicked shall rot.

The more servants a man keeps, the more spies he has upon his actions.

The more true merit a man has, the more does he applaud it in others.

The most provident have commonly more to spare than men of great fortunes.

The only way to be humble is to be affable.

The poor man's penny unjustly detained, is a coal of fire in a rich man's purse.

The sum of Christian morality is—give and forgive, bear and forbear.

The usual fortune of complaint is to excite contempt more than pity.

They are always impaired by affliction, who are thereby not improved.

They that avoid not small faults, by little and little fall into greater.

Thine own friend and thy father's friend forsake not.

Think before you speak, and consider before you promise.

Think not to reap in seed time, or sow in harvest.

Those best can bear reproof, who merit praise.

Time, like money, may be lost by unseasonable avarice.

'Tis virtue only that repels fear, and fear only that makes life troublesome.

To be proud of learning is the greatest ignorance.

To humble a proud man, you must take no notice of him.

To err is human—to forgive, divine.

To live is a gift; to die is a debt.—This is only a prelude to eternity.

Th eProgress of the Maine Law.

The news of this week is full of encouragement, and should be set forth in the land. The people of the State of Vermont have voted on the Anti-Liquor question, and in 100 towns there was a majority of 3,000 in favor of the law. The matter then is settled, and Vermont is to have the Law now instead of December.

The bill which has been pending before the legislature of Michigan for the last month, has been passed. A most triumphant victory. Michigan is the *first* western State to adopt this glorious feature of progress.

Rhode Island has faithfully maintained her position, and has passed her new law: so the shout of the rummies has hardly had time to send back its echo before they are again defeated.

We may say also that Massachusetts seems to stand firm, and we have no fears. Let us push on to the victory.—*Portsmouth Life Boat.*

You will always be reckoned by the world nearly of the same character with those whose company you keep.

Why is Mullony's bedstead like one of our fancy wagons? Because it's "a little buggy."

Acknowledgments

Received of T. M. Stevens, J. Green, Henry Cotton, each, for the Chart, one year, 75 cents; W. W. Williams, 37½ cts. for Chart, 6 months; S. Bowers, 30 cents on the Chart; Z. Loyd, $2.00 for Chart, Kent, Jefferson county; M. J. Cooper, 75 cents, Greencastle, Ind.; H. Hough, 37½ cents for Chart, 6 months; Milton Division S. of T., $4 50 for the Chart; M. English, 75 cents for Chart.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

WE are still prepared to print Constitution and By-Laws, where the alterations are few from the copy recommended by the Grand Division, at the following rates:

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Indianapolis, Indiana.

CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00. Books, $2 00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. WOODWARD, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind., free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20 00.

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

J. H. OHR, G. W. R.

Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys of ——, believing the Order of Cadets of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Section of the State of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called the —— Section, No. ——, Cadets of Temperance, of the State of Indiana, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Section, and also those of the acting Head of the Order.

Enclosed is the fee for Charter, R. B.'s and officers' cards, $5 00.

It must also be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not; if they are, of what Section. The application to be directed to the Grand Secretary, free of postage.

It must also be certified by a W. P. or P. W. P, that the W. Patron elect is a Son of Temperance in good standing.

Address (post paid) HENRY OHR, G. S., C. of T., Indianapolis, Indiana.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the —— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00.

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

Address (post paid,) Mrs. ELIZA RICHMOND, G. S. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

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Good 18 K Case Gold Lepines at $24.
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6,00	"	"	6,00	"

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$2,50	per year,	for	$2,50	per week.
3,75	"	"	3,00	"
5,00	"	"	4,00	"
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june 30 '52-1y

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THE ONLY TRUE PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

JUST PUBLISHED,

T. B. Welch's Magnificent
PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

Engraved (by permission) from Stuart's only original portrait, in the Atheneum, Boston.

THIS suberb picture, Engraved under the superintendence of THOMAS SULLY, Esq., the eminent and highly gifted artist, is the only correct likeness of Washington ever published. It has been characterised as the greatest work of art ever produced in this country. As to its fidelity, we refer to the letters of the adopted son of Washington, GEORGE WASHINGTON PARK CUSTIS, who says, "it is a faithful representation of the celebrated original," and to CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY of the Supreme Court of the United States, who says, "As a work of art its excellence and beauty must strike every one who sees it: and it is no less happy in its likeness to the Father of his country. It was my good fortune to have seen him in the days of my boyhood, and his whole apearance is yet strongly impressed on my memory. The portrait you have issued appears to me to be an *exact likeness*, representing perfectly the expression as well as the form and features of the face." And says SENATOR CASS, *it is a life-like representation of the great original.* PRESIDENT FILLMORE says, "the work appears to me to have been admirably executed and *eminently* worthy of the patronage of the public." Says MARCHANT the eminent portrait painter, and the pupil of Stuart, "your print to my mind is more remarkable than any other I have seen, for presenting the *whole* individuality of the original portrait, together with the noble and dignified repose of air and manner, which all who ever saw him considered a marked characteristic of the illustrious man it commemmorates."

For the great merits of this picture we would refer every lover of Washington to the portrait itself, to be seen at the office of this paper, and to the letters of the following Artists, Statesmen, Jurists and Scholars accompanying it.

ARTISTS.—Marchant and Elliott of New York; Neagle, Rothermel, and Lambdin, of Philadelphia; Chester Harding of Boston; Charles Fraser, of Charleston, S. C; and to the adopted son of Washington, Hon. Geo. W. P. Custis, himself an artist. STATESMEN.—His Excellency Millard Fillmore, Major Gen. Winfield Scott, Hon. George M. Dallas, Hon. William R. King, Hon. Daniel Webster, Hon. Lynn Boyd, Hon. Lewis Cass, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Hon John P. Kennedy, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, LL. D. JURISTS.—Hon. Roger B. Taney, Hon. John Duer, Hon John McLean, Hon. Rufus Choate. SCHOLARS.—Charles Folsom, Esq. the well known Librarian of the Boston Atheneum, who says, "I would rather own it than any painted copy I have ever seen;" E. P. Whipple, Richard Hildreth, Hon. Edward Everett, LL. D., Jared Sparks, LL. D., Wm. H. Prescott, LL. D., Washingion Irving, Ralph W. Emerson, Esq, Prof. T. C. Upham, J. T. Headley, Fitz Green Halleck, H. W. Longfellow, Wm. Gilmore Simms; and FROM EUROPE, Lord Talfourd, T. B. Macauley, Sir Archibald Alison, Lord Mayor of London, &c., &c. THE PRESS, throughout the entire Union, have with one voice proclaimed the merits of this suberb engraving.

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nov 10-3m

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Second—To the prosecution of claims against the General Government, procuring Land Warrants, Patent Rights, and Pensions under the various Pension Laws, &c.

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CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

"And by the river, upon the bank thereof shall grow all trees for meat, whose leaf shall not fade and the fruit thereof shall be for meat and the leaf thereof for medicine."

Here was hope for the sick recorded long ago, and every year adds new proof to the assurance that these promises shall not fail.

As Medical Science discovers and designates the remedies nature has given, one by one, the diseases that afflict our race yield to the control of art. Of all the maladies we suffer from, none has carried more victims to an untimely grave than Consumption of the Lungs. Subjoined we give some evidence that this too may be cured, and that Pulmonary complaints, in all their forms, may be removed by Cherry Pectoral.

Space will not permit us to publish here any proportion of the cures it has affected, but the Agent below named, will furnish our Circular, free, whereon are full particulars and indisputable proof of these facts.

Sufferers: read and judge for yourselves.

For Influenza and Whooping Cough.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 26, 1851.

Sir: I have repeatedly used your Cherry Pectoral for Whooping Cough and Influenza, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it a complete remedy.—Four of my children have been afflicted with these diseases, and the free use of the Pectoral has always afforded almost instant relief.

JAMES GLOVER.

We attest the truth of the above statement.
M. McGINTY, Ed. of Nashville Whig.
J. M. ZIMMERMAN, Druggist.

For a Consumptive Cough.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 25, 1851.

Dear Sir:—For three years I have been afflicted with a Cough, so distressing that I frequently despaired of recovery; much of the time I was obliged to sit up all night in my chair, as my cough would suffocate me when I laid down. Having used many r medies without much relief, I at last tried the CHERRY PECTORAL which under Providence has cured me altogether.

I am with gratitude yours,
JAMES M'CANDLESS.

This is one of the numerous Cures of Asthma which have been accredited to Cherry Pectoral.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 17, 1848.

DR. AYER, Lowell. Dear Sir: I have for years been afflicted with Asthma in the worst form, so that I have been obliged to sleep in my chair for a larger part of the time, being unable to breathe on my bed. I had tried a great many medicines, to no purpose, until my physician prescribed, as an experiment, your Cherry Pectoral.

At first it seemed to make me worse; but in less than a week I began to experience the most gratifying relief from its use; and now, in four weeks, the disease is entirely removed. I can sleep on my bed with comfort, and enjoy a state of health which I had never expected to enjoy.

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From the President of Amherst College,
EDWARD HITCHCOCK, M. D. LL. D.,

J. C. AYER. Sir: I have used your Cherry Pectoral in my own case of deep-seated bronchitis, and am satisfied, from its chemical constitution, that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngial and bronchial difficulties. If my opinion, as to its superior character, can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK.
Amherst, Sept. 12, 1849.

Among the other distinguished authorities who have lent their names to recommend this preparation as the best known to them for affections of the lungs, are:

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PROF. SILLIMAN, Yale College
PROF. VALENTINE MOTT, New York.
PROF. CLEAVELAND, Bowdoin Med. College.
PROF. BUTTERFIELD, Ohio Med College
Canadian Journal of Medical Science.
Boston Med. and Surgical Journal.
Charleston, S C. Medical Review.
New Jersey Medical Reporter
Hon. GEO. P. MARSH, Am. Ambassador to Turky
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Not only in the more dangerous and distressing diseases of the Lungs, but also as a family medicine for occasional use, it is the safest, pleasantest and best in the world.

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TRY

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NEVER fails to cure the most obstinate COLD or COUGH of recent origin, and for the alleviation of PTHISIC, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, and all other diseases of the organs of respiration, thousands bear testimony to its efficacy Sold at the proprietor's prices, by

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TEMPERANCE CHART.

A Weekly Journal:---Devoted to Temperance, Morality, Education, Literature, Useful Arts, Science, General Intelligence, &c.

J. W. GORDON, M. D., EDITOR.] ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA. [JOHN H. OHR, PRINTER.

VOL. II. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1853. NO. 38.

THE TEMPERANCE CHART,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE GRAND DIVISION, S. of T. OF INDIANA.

Edited by J. W. Gordon, M. D.

To whom all Communications and Subscriptions must be addressed, post paid.

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☞ In advance in all cases.

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☞ Applications for advertising, or for any kind of Printing for the Order, must be made to J. H. OHR, Indianapolis.

POETRY.

☞ What a beautiful picture is the following. Ah! it makes one almost throw away the pen and hurry home to the dear wife God hath blessed our hearth with.—What shall repay the loss of such a welcome as this to the lonely Bachelor. Not even the luxuries of negative cares—not the silent hours of study—not the independence as a man! For without the love of Woman in the gentlest corner of the heart, all welcomes are, indeed, cold.—*Ex.*

I Wait for Thee.

The hearth is swept—the fire is bright,
  The kettle sings for tea;
The cloth is spread—the lamp is light,
The white cakes smoke in napkins white,
  And now I wait for thee.

Come, come, love, home, thy task is done,
  The clock ticks listeningly,
The blinds are shut—the curtain down,
The warm chair to the fireside drawn,
  The boy is on my knee.

Come home, love, home, his deep fond eye
  Looks round him wistfully,
And when the whispering winds go by,
As if thy welcome step was nigh,
  He crows exultingly.

In vain—he finds the welcome vain,
  And turns his glance on mine,
So earnestly that yet again
His form unto my heart I strain,
  That glance is so like thine.

Thy task is done, we miss thee here,
  Where'er thy footsteps roam,
No heart will spread such kindly cheer,
No beating heart, no listening ear,
  Like those who wait thee home.

Ah, along the crisp walk fast
  That well known step doth come,
The bolt is drawn, the gate is past,
The babe is wild with joy at last,
  A thousand welcomes home.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. C. Blain's Address,

Before Marion Section, Cadets of Temperance, Feb. 12, 1853.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Section be tendered to J. C. BLAIN, for his address, and request a copy of the same for publication.

WORTHY PATRON AND FELLOW MEMBERS: In appearing before you this evening, in answer to your call, I feel a consciousness of my inability to meet your reasonable expectations. Therefore, while attempting very briefly to address you on the topic which has called us together, I solicit your kind indulgence, and beg to assure you, that it is my love for the good cause in which we are all enlisted, that has alone prompted me to respond to the invitation so kindly tendered to me.

My friends, the title which you have adopted to designate your association is a very suggestive one. The young man who becomes a Cadet at West Point has a life-long object in view in doing so. He desires to become a soldier and fight the battles of his country, and avenge her wrongs. His young and enthusiastic spirit pants for distinction and honor. He sees that a thorough knowledge of his profession is indispensable to the attainments of his wishes. He therefore immediately sets about the accomplishment of his purposes, and schools himself to the arduous studies and severe duties of his newly chosen career. No obstacles are sufficient to hinder his progress in the acquisition of knowledge, and ere long he makes his mark in the annals of his country.

We too are Cadets, young soldiers, ambitious of distinction in a better and holier cause, I trust, than that characterized under the expressive epithet of "grim visaged war." Our theme in the significant words which are adopted for our motto, namely—

"TRUTH, VIRTUE, AND TEMPERANCE."

I say this our theme and motto is one most worthy of our zealous attachments and untiring efforts. In all our moral warfare under the glorious banner, inscribed with this triune motto, we shall be encouraged and emboldened by the abiding conviction that our weapons are wielded for God and humanity. Clothed in the armor of these principles, no opposition shall beat us back; no cowardly or selfish feelings deter us from our steady assaults upon the strong holds of the enemy. Being well schooled and disciplined for our several stations and duties in life, and inspired with an ever-abiding sense of inestimable value of our principles and aims, we shall become, in these the days of our youth, good soldiers in humanity's cause. I say in these, the days of our youth!—For *now* it is, that associations are formed and plans adopted as at no after period in life. A certain author well remarks, that "we shall be richly rewarded for stopping to mark the time at which many of the men, distinguished in their generation, began their allotted work. The names of Joseph and Daniel, and Nehemiah, will at once recur to us as brilliant examples in Sacred History, of Providential shapings and indications, with a view to the lofty eminence which they eventually reached."

History is teeming with the names of men and women whose lives have been a glorious legacy to their race, and an honor to humanity; whose plan of life, and their preparation for it, were made with more or less distinctness in their early days.

We may not all be stars of the first or even of the second magnitude. But wherever God in His Providence may be pleased to allot us a place, or with what measure of talent he may invest us, it behooves us as accountable beings, and as members of a common brotherhood, to do whatsoever our hands find to do with all our might; not with a stinted will and a reluctant heart, but with true christian liberality and nobleness. Thus shall we be able to win our erring brothers and sisters from the paths of iniquity and viciousness, and do our own souls good.

Oh, the thoughtlessness and heedlessness of youth! Would that I could ring in their ears, with thunder tones, STOP AND THINK. It is an admonition that we all need. But the thoughtless youth—oh, let hm *stop and think*, ever and anon as temptation assails him, and ponder while in the path of iniquity and on the road to ruin. Escape for thy life, oh youth! else so imperceptibly wilt thou be drawn into the vortex, that ere thou art aware of it, thy reputation will be lost. Such a loss is next to irreparable. Long years of repentance and adherence to the right will not obliterate the bitter memories of the past, nor compensate for their evils. Be on the watch, then, young man! Guard all the avenues of thy heart against the allurements and enticements of evil. Shun all the haunts of dissipation. Above all, touch not the intoxicating cup—cast it from thee as a viper that will surely sting thee to death. By all the tender considerations of parental affection, by every motive of duty to your associates, to society, to your country and to your God, be persuaded to fight the good fight of "*Truth, Virtue and Temperance.*"

Let us nail the flag to the mast, and resolve, come what may, that we will never surrender, nor give an inch to the enemy that seeks to seduce only that he may destroy. Have we not enlisted for the war? And does not the campaign end only with our mortal existence? Verily our answer is yea. It is true, the persons comprising the assembly before me, to-night, may, in the common course of events, be scattered, but that matters but little, so long as we, one and all, shall continue to wear faithfully the helmet of our order and enforce, by precept and example, the glorious principles embodied in its motto.—Then shall we, indeed, be as bulwarks of defence against the floods of intemperance that threaten to sweep over our beloved land.

But it may be asked: Why all these admonitions to *us*? Have we not faithfully adhered to our pledges and fulfilled all our obligations as members of our order? I answer, you have, as I hope and trust. But, alas! human nature is weak. We are all too apt to grow weary in well doing. The most successful General does not fail to appeal to his soldiers as often as a new battle is to be waged against the common enemy. He knows the potency of those appeals to their patriotism, their pride, and love of military glory. Therefore, although he does not doubt their fidelity, he ceases not to make constant and unremitting proclamations to them, of the glory which awaits them, if they but fearlessly and faithfully perform the duties assigned them. And if such be the fact in regard to the influences which are exerted in the horrid and bloody achievements of war, it is equally true that like proclamations and appeals are necessary to stir up our dormant and ever-flagging energies in the great moral warfare we are waging against those stalking enemies of our race—*Vice and Intemperance.*

"Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty"—in a moral, as well as a political sense, and wo to that people who disregard its solemn truth.

These considerations will impel us to renewed zeal in furthering the objects of our associations. Besides these, there are other cheering encouragements to inspirit us to redoubled energy in the glorious cause. It is true the enemies of our principles seem just now to be marshaling their forces for a final and desperate effort to accomplish their nefarious and cruel purposes; but it can't be that they will succeed. *No!* All the reminiscences of the past, all the facts of the present, and all the signs of the times—prophetic of the future—*forbid* such an unhallowed consumation. Already, from end of the land to the other, are the friends of our side buckling on their armor to meet their opposers. We may not accomplish an easy victory, but in the end we have no doubt of the success of the *Right*. Progress is too indelibly stamped on the age to permit of a well-grounded apprehension as to the final result. Therefore, let us go on our way rejoicing, doing the works meet for so blessed a hope.

Our principles are as broad in their spirit as the universe. The genius of our order looks out upon every victim of vice and error as a brother, a kinsman, and commands the electric chain of a brother's sympathy and succor. It is our privilege, severally and individually, to act the part of good Samaritans in rescuing our unfortunate fellows from the monster that "biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder."

In our warfare, we shall also be encouraged by the fact, that it would be difficult now to find a man who would stand up before the community and preach for intemperance. The public mind has been so changed and revolutionized by the power and influence of arguments and facts—all of which have went to establish the temperance cause to such a degree—that no man, however much he may be prejudiced against it, will say that it is right and proper for a man or woman to drink alcoholic beverages to intoxication, or who will say, that it is no sin for a father or husband to beggar his wife and children for the sake of gratifying his sensual debaucheries. Not a dealer in strong drink in the land is there who will say this. No, he who traffics in the souls and bodies of beings immortal, and whose heart is as hard as the adamantine rock, is compelled to acknowledge the soul-cheering results which have followed the triumphant march of an army whose leading star is philanthropy, and whose object is the elevation of man. Though men everywhere may indeed differ concerning the adoption of measures for the aid of temperance, yet in plain words, they will say that they believe the cause good and profess to oppose certain efforts because they believe it will retard its progress, if they are adopted.

Thus when we look around us to-day and ask, how does the spirit of Reform stand now in our midst, in comparison with what it was a few years in the past, the answer that comes is far otherwise than disheartening and discouraging to the hopeful. Thank God, that so bright a picture can be presented. But the end is not yet; for it can't be denied that even now, forty thousand of our citizens die annually of drunkenness. This cruel sacrifice is yearly offered upon the bloody altars of bacchus. Property, health, reputation, and all things dear to man fall before this sharpened weapon of death like forest trees "before the sweeping tornado." All other evils combined have not done so much to impoverish the people of this country. A whole chapter of details could be furnished by every asylum, by every prison-house, by every grave-yard, and by almost every family hearth.

"Fearful and long thy reign has been,
  And many a tear thou hast caused to flow,
  Hast been the mothers deepest pain,
  Has been the sisters direst foe."

Who, then, will stand back and refuse to throw his influence on the side of the suffering victims of this *hellish—this monster vice?* Let it not be said that one of *us* shall be found wanting in faithfulness to the cause we have espoused. God forbid that any of *us* should fail of our duty in staying to the full extent of our ability the wretchedness of millions of our fellow-beings. My young friends,

"Seemeth life to thee like a pleasant May—
  Are its flowers all fresh, their colors all gay."

Thus has it been with thousands before you, who, alas! have fallen by the way and made shipwreck of life, because they were not fortified against the besetments and allurements which crossed their path, and especially because, after having entered on the high road to death, they had no brotherly or sisterly hand extended to them to guide them in the better way. Verily, our lot is cast in more pleasant places. For the cause in which we are engaged, and which we seek to establish, we have the mighty influence of woman arrayed and earnestly exerted. The presence of so many ladies here to-night gives goodly token that their hearts and souls are fully enlisted with us. We rejoice exceedingly in this fact, for without their aid and support we could not reasonably expect to come off victorious. They have beheld the sublime moral excellencies which have resulted from a practical operation of the principles, recognized in this institution as sacred. Actuated by pure love to the human family, and feeling conscious of the fact that these principles are essential to the advancement, promotion, and happiness of our people, they have become coworkers with us in disseminating them throughout this, our beloved Commonwealth. We have their aid, sympathy, and co-operation. They, too, indulge the hope that the day is not far distant when the great fountain from which emanates so much misery, crime, and human woe, shall be quenched, and principles of morality permanently and universally established—when temperance shall erect her magnificent altar in every family, and virtue her lovely throne in every heart. They feel a deep and an anxious solicitude for the triumph of this glorious work which guards and protects the youth of our land from the destructive influences of vice and error—stamps upon their mind principles which are ennobling and elevating in their character, and which makes life a pleasant dream and death a welcome messenger.

We rejoice that this order has been so constructed as to enable them to partake of its rich festivities; for we know the self-sacrificing spirit and high moral influences which characterize their sex. It is within these walls, and around this sacred altar, where young men dedicate themselves to virtue's noble cause, that woman's mighty and generous impulses will find an ample sympathy and co-operation. Here she may be enabled to accomplish the more successfully the beneficent purposes of her heart. These traits in her character will prompt *us* as male members of this association to a more zealous action. Her example will stimulate *us* to a more vigilant effort, as young men seeking the redemption of our fellows from *vice, crime*, and *dissipation*.

Upon them rests a great responsibility. They hold the moral destinies of our people in their hands. They can be mainly instrumental in making the waste places green again, and under their hands the moral desert will blossom as the rose.—We therefore invoke their united assistance in effecting the glorious ends of "Truth, Virtue, and Temperance."

But, methings, no wordy declamation is needed to awaken woman to a sense of the great importance to her, of the objects sought to be obtained through the agency and instrumentalities of societies and associations like that convened here to-night. Alas! she knows too well by bitter experience the sorrows which hath eaten out her heart like a moth, and in the prime of life verified the lament of the dying inebriate, as expressed in the touching language of the sweet poetess—

"In her white shroud she lieth
  Beneath the cold stone;
My life was the shadow
  That darkened her own,
And my death-crown to-night,
  Is the thorns I have sown."

Heaven grant that the future may not be as the past to too many of the women of our country. They have been the innocent victims of a vice more appalling and more destructive to domestic bliss, than all others combined. It is quite sufficient for the tender mother to behold her beloved son strickened down by a common disease, and pine away and die. But who can tell the anguish of her heart, when she sees him

"Rage and toss in consuming fire,
  Till nature, spent with agony, expire."

It is quite enough for the sister to near the bed-side of a pious brother, and for the last time grasp his death-strickened hand, and imprint the parting kiss upon his pale cheek; but who can describe the horrid pangs which the death-bed scene of a debauched brother creates in her heart.—Nothing less than the finger of the recording angel can picture out the mighty emotions of the sympathizing heart in such hours as these.

Oh, God! how long shall this our beloved State be the theatre of such scenes as these? How long shall this system receive the sanction of law, which "robs earth of its loveliness, and heaven of its jewels?" When shall this fireside desolation cease? When shall the prayers which ascend up to the God of Sabaoth for the emancipation of our people from under the power and dominion of this giant monster, be answered? How long shall the Rum-seller be permitted by the laws of the land to turn the father into a fiend, and lacerate the mother's heart? How long shall these mighty 'monuments of God's forbearance,' be permitted to blast the hopes of our people?—and who, like beasts of prey, now stand upon the "necks of their fellow-men, and suck the heart's blood of their prostrate victims."

"Thou foulest of the fiends of hell,
  When wilt thou stay thy direful hand?
  When shall the friends of temperance tell
  That thou art driven from the land?"

"Thy withering hand hath spread
  Sorrow, and tears, and death;
Fair virtue mourns at early birth.—
  Soon may she greet thy latest breath."

We rejoice to know that in some of the States of this glorious confederacy, Truth and Virtue have triumphed over vice and crime. The voice of an emancipated host in Maine resound throughout this broad valley, while Minnesota's gallant sons echo back the song. A beautiful star can be seen in the great moral horizon—it bids the patriot to hope, and the Christian to take courage. In this State the harvest is whitening for the cycle; but we have to lament that the laborers are so few. But let us persevere in a cause so worthy of our affections and efforts, relying upon the blessing of an All Wise Providence to crown our labors with success. The battle is not always to the strong, nor the race to the swift. By a "patient continuance in well doing," we shall come off victorious in our conflicts.

Let the principles of our order be emblazoned upon our shield and breast-plate, and let us resolve, one and all, to go forward in the path of duty, and walk faithfully therein while life lasts, and so reap the reward of good stewards, and receive the welcome of Him who, while on earth, went about doing good.

New Flooring Composition.

SATURATE a quantity of chalk, or marl, or lime, or loamy clay, or sandy earth previously reduced to the state of fine powder, with oil or tar, or mineral tar, or vegetable napths, or any other resinous, oily or fatty matter. Then take one cwt. of rosin, and melt it in a caldron exposed to a gentle fire, until all the fire is evaporated, and throw into the caldron, 2 cwt. of the saturated chalk, or other earth, and mix it well with the melted rosin. Next add from three to six pounds of Liquid India Rubber, or from three to six pounds of essential oil of tar, or some other oily or fatty substance, and after that from 3 to 5 cwt. of sulphur, and finally two cwt. of dry grit, keeping all the contents of the caldron well stirred, till the whole are thoroughly amalgamated.—When cool the compound is of a saltish grey color, and of a close, granular texture.

This compound may be used by being laid down in a hot and fluent state, of sufficient thickness; or combined with any of the natural asphaltes, or bitumen, or with wood or stone, to make a perfectly anti-damp flooring, durable and cheap.

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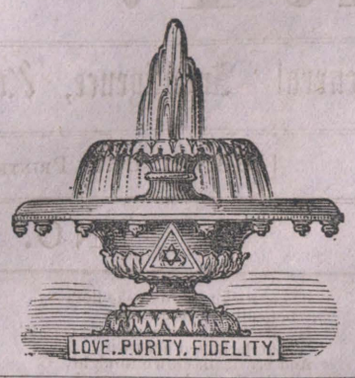
TEMPERANCE CHART.



PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.
WM. HANNAMAN, C. E. BABB,
JAMES HALL, R. T. BROWN,
JOHN B. ABBETT.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1853.

Gold Pens.

We advise all those who desire to purchase the very best gold pens in use to call at NEFF's Jewelry Store, at the Palmer House, in this city. Any other article of jewelry can also be found there of the best quality and on the most reasonable terms. Those who desire bargains in this line will do themselves a favor by giving him a call.

"The Farm and Shop."

The first No. of this beautiful Agricultural paper is before us; and, so far as we are competent to judge, it is not unworthy of the patronage and warm support of the farmers and mechanics of Indiana. Its selections are judicious and valuable, evincing good taste and a proper appreciation of the wants of our people on the part of its editor; while its original articles, both editorial and communicated, indicate the ability of their authors respectively.—Such a paper is needed, and should be liberally supported by the working men of Indiana.

"THE FARM AND SHOP" is got up in quarto form, and printed on fine large and clear type. Each number contains sixteen pages, and it is issued semi-monthly, at $1.00 per annum per copy, or 50 cents for six months. It is edited and published by O. F. MAYHEW, Esq., and printed by ELDER & HARKNESS, at their Book and Job Steam Press office, Indianapolis.

Stand at your Posts.

The Division of the Sons of Temperance, at South Bend, in this State, has been dissolved by vote of the brethren, some of whom have attached themselves to the Temple of Honor in that place. We regret to see Divisions thus consenting to their own death; for, as a means of advancing Temperance, we regard the Order of the Sons as the most efficient in existence. This we say with due deference to all other Temperance organizations. The Temple of Honor is the most *powerful* for its own preservation, but not the most efficient means to operate with the masses. The Sons should never give up the glorious means of doing good which they possess, nor tarnish the laurels they have won.

Indiana Laws.

We publish the liquor law passed at the late session of the Legislature, in order to enable our readers to judge for themselves of its character. We hope it will be found more efficient in suppressing the evils of intemperance, than, at first view, we believed it would be. Its provisions deserve to be fairly tested. The friends of Temperance owe it to themselves, to see that the law is fairly tried. If it is susceptible of enforcement, let it be enforced; if not, let it be amended at the next meeting of the General Assembly. Should it prove wholly inoperative for good, the principle upon which it professes to be founded, would require its repeal, and the passage of a law fully adequate to suppress the evils of intemperance. This principle is now acknowledged by our Legislature; and from it, there will be no going back, by the people. In politics or out of politics, the efforts of whisky men will not be able to drive back the hosts of Temperance. Here we stand upon the admissions of this law, and assure our adversaries that the first move we make will be an advance, and not a retrograde movement.

The friends of Temperance, and order, and economy may take heart; for the day already dawns. Another watch, made cheerful by the morning star, and the sun will rise and glorious daylight make glad the hearts of those who are now "sitting in the darkness of the valley and shadow of death." Up then, and he doing. If we have gained anything, it must be maintained with sleepless vigilance and timely exertion. Therefore, be steadfast, abounding in good works; "for in due season you shall reap if you faint not."

A Narrow Escape.

A few nights ago, near the Bellefontaine Depot in the Northeast part of this city, a young lady in returning from a neighbor's house crossed the track of the railroad, upon which, with his head rudely laid on one of the rails, she discovered, greatly to her terror, a drunken man. She hastened back in her fright to the neighbor's, and informed them of the cause of her fright. Two young gentlemen proceeded to the spot, where they found the miserable wretch still laying profoundly asleep. They removed him to a place of safety; but scarcely was he removed before a train passed over that part of the track, which he had chosen for his bed.

Had he been killed there, as but for the merest chance he must have been, who would have been his murderer? Can any one hesitate to answer—the man who made him drunk. It would have been the crime of some one of our shamless and murderous whisky sellers—of Ford, Garner, or some one of their companions in crime.

Maine Law enforced in Indianapolis.

A few days ago Marshal McNeely enforced the Maine law against a tenant of the old "City Hotel," in this city. Several affidavits having been filed against the tenant aforesaid, for selling liquor in violation of law, and writs issued upon them by the Mayor, the Marshal served the writs and brought the defendant before his honor. He was tried and found guilty in four cases. Finding that the fines and costs would amount to more than he felt able to pay if the remaining cases should be decided in the same way, the defendant proposed a compromise, which was effected on something like the following terms:

The defendant agreed to secure the fines and costs in the cases already tried; to permit the Marshal to search his house at pleasure, and destroy any intoxicating liquors he might find there at any time; in consideration of which it was agreed by the court that the cases still remaining untried should be continued, until the defendant violated his part of the agreement. As soon as the agreement was perfected, the Marshal proceeded to search the house of the defendant. In doing this, he found a barrel, from a fourth to a third full of whisky. This he rolled into the street, and knocking out the bung, poured it out. It is said that when about to empty the whisky on the ground, the wretched inmates of other parts of the house ran out with buckets, pitchers, and cups, and besought the Marshal to allow them to catch a "wee drap o' the gude cratur." This being denied them, they showed their devotion to it, by wading through it and endeavoring to scent their clothes with it.

Divorce.

At last the State of Indiana has divorced herself from all connection with the infamous liquor traffic. She has done herself the honor to refuse to continue a partnership with whisky sellers, or to accept the miserable pittance of their blood-stained gains. She has said that she will no longer receive into the treasury the price of innocent blood. She has declared to those miserable economists who have heretofore been willing to grant indulgences to commit crimes of all grades and without number, that if they desire to indulge iniquity hereafter, it shall not be done on the pitiful and disgraceful pretence, that it is profitable—a pretence as false as it is contemptible. This is an epoch in her history, that will not be overlooked in the future. Let the people hereafter remember it, when they go to the polls. If they vote—"LICENSE," they make nothing—absolutely nothing—but the curses and expenses of intemperance for themselves and their childeren. If they vote—"NO LICENSE," they vote against crushing taxation, against the spread of vice, crime, and ruin, individual and national. Then, freemen of Indiana, go to the polls at the April election, and vote with due reference to your own weal; and you will merit the approbation of the wise and the good, by contributing to the elevation and happiness of your fellow-men. Assist, then, in drying up the streams of death that are opened by the lawless monsters of our city, who in the teeth of public opinion and public decency continue to poison the souls and bodies of their fellow-men.

Execute the Law.

Since the Legislature has thought proper to give us a law, "to regulate" a traffic which we have thought should be entirely prohibited; and has, also, coupled with the regulation of that traffic "the suppression of the evils arising therefrom,"—what is the duty of the friends of Temperance in regard to the law? Each of course will answer this question for himself. If, however, there is not some concert of action on the part of the friends of reform in reference to their course in relation to the law, no matter how wise may be our individual notions, they will avail nothing. Our action, to possess any power must be harmonious. Without unity of purpose and action, our efforts will lose the respect of our adversaries, and of course fail of any praiseworthy result.

What then shall be our course? Shall we use the law as a regulator of the traffic; or seize upon its provisions as a means to cripple and destroy it? Certainly no temperance man desires any thing to do with the traffic in the way of regulating it, as that phrase has been heretofore generally understood. So far as temperance men use the law at all, they will have to employ it as a means for suppressing the evils of the traffic, and every effort for that purpose, so far as it goes, is an effort to destroy the traffic. The traffic is fruitful of nothing but evils, and whatever suppresses them, that far suppresses it. To this end, then, if the law can be used by temperance men, must it be employed.—Whatever does not conduce to this end should not have their countenance or aid; and in whatever does, they should act as one man. Let our purpose then be one.

Next to oneness of purpose, our action should be directed to the same point. The means, too, should be the same. The doctrine of resorting to force is discarded by all who are not either crazy or wofully misled by their feelings. Hence, the means to be employed, must be just such as the laws furnish us with. If these be good, well; if not, we must make the most of them. It is true that our great lack has always been in our tools, more than in our own want of skill for the achievement of our purpose. Evidence is the chief instrument for the execution of our penal laws, not only on questions arising from the violation of the liquor laws of the State, but of all other penal laws. Especially has it been so in reference to the former. Our laws have uniformly given us for witnesses, men whose souls and consciences have already fallen into the keeping of the liquor sellers—the men to be punished.—These men, of course, are never too good to suborn their victims to commit perjury, in order that they may go unwhipt of justice. It is a fact, well known, that the most shameless perjuries have been committed in this city, under the immediate direction, advice, and procurement of liquor sellers. It is a common thing. We have yet to see the liquor seller, who will not go even to this degrading length to screen himself from the penalties of the law which he has violated. Indianapolis groans under the weight of a great and accumulating load of perjury, for which her whisky sellers are responsible either directly or indirectly. We have always suffered more from having to depend on corrupted witnesses—witnesses of the liquor sellers' own making—than for want of sufficient penalties.

But we are now to test a new law. Its efficiency or inefficiency must be proved. The first important action to be had upon it, will take place at the ballot-box. It must derive its force either in the aid of whisky sellers of each Township, or against them, by the voters thereof. If a majority of those who vote in relation to the subject, should be *in favor of License*, then licenses issue of course to all who desire them, and are willing and able to comply with the provisions of the law; if the vote should be *against license*, then no licenses shall be issued under any circumstances, until at another annual election the people reverse their vote. Those not voting on the subject at all, are not counted. *Such bats*, will, in the future, occupy a position of neutrality worthy of their patriotism and moral courage. With them all against us, we beat the friends of license in this city last spring; let us see that we do now when the contest is between the friends of temperance on the one hand and drunkenness on the other. Temperance men of Indiana! Show yourselves worthy of the position you occupy, by the vote you cast at the next April election. Let "*No License*," be elected at every poll in the State. This is the first step to be taken to suppress the evils of intemperance under our present law.

After the election there must be an organization of the friends of the cause of humanity, to see that the will of the people is enforced. Let every transgressor of the law know that he is watched by more than the eyes of Argus; and let no pains be spared to make the law a terror to evil doers. To effect this, let committees be organized, and a proper police kept on foot to track the crawling serpents of the prohibited traffic to their dens, and drag them forth to justice. Where liquor shall be sold without authority of law, let the vender be visited by all the penalties of the law. If without license, prosecute the place as a nuisance; if a licensed retailer of vice, crime, disease and death makes any one of his customers drunk, see that he feeds and takes care of him, until he is restored to his right mind; or, on failure of the dram-seller to do so, see that some other man is well paid for doing this very unpleasant duty. Let no stone be left unturned to make the poisoners of the public morality and health feel and know the position they occupy in the public estimation. If after doing all, however, that can be lawfully done to suppress the evils of intemperance—that end shall not be attained—we can demand further and better legislation without subjecting ourselves to the reproach of asking too much.

Gov. Wright and his Enemies.

We are not likely to be accused of political partiality for His Excellency, our worthy Governor; but when even our political adversary is persecuted for righteousness' sake, we should despise ourself if we did not say what we thought of his persecutors. The following article, so far as it comes from the *Rushville Jacksonian*, carries with it the clearest proof of the raving madness of its author at the time he penned it. He speaks of men as "MANIACS," who are his superiors in all the elements of true manhood, even *when he is in his right mind, and clothed.* It is not wonderful that, when frenzied by influences fantastical as a madman's dreams, he should rave out unmeaning threats against a man, who, whatever may be his political opinions, has served Indiana with ability, fidelity, and advantage to her people.

In regard to what Mr. Jackson reports of the conversation he had with the Governor, we have to say that we regard it as very unfortunate for Mr. Jackson to have made any such report. It is not becoming a gentleman to *blab out a private conversation, under any circumstances*—much less after having enjoyed the hospitality of the man whom his disclosures tend to injure. But the recommendation said to come from Gov. Wright does not look like truth on its face. Why should temperance men unite with the weaker party, to secure their ends? The very idea is ridiculous. Gov. Wright could not have made so manifest a blunder. There must be some mistake. If we desire a prohibitory law, we have to seek it through the majority party—not the minority; and in and through that means, we will yet have it, all the efforts of a whisky press to the contrary notwithstanding. Here is the article:

From the Rushville (Ind.) Jacksonian.

THE PLAN FOR SELLING THE DEMOCRACY OF INDIANA TO THE MANIACS.—We clip the following from the Delphi Times, a staunch and reliable Democratic Journal, and to it we invoke the attention of every Democrat in this country. It unravels and exposes a system of base corruption and intrigue on the part of the Governor of this State, which, if founded on fact, will consign that functionary to beneath even that "lower depth" so graphically described by the talented Hannegan as so low that the hand of resurrection never could reach him. It is due to the Democracy of Indiana that some explanation be given of this infamous attempt to sell them for his own aggrandizement. We repeat, an explanation of this matter is due to every Democrat who voted for Governor Wright, but who loves the principles of his party too well to barter it for the elevation of any man, or the success of any project. If true, then we say with the Delphi Times, that Gov. Wright has received our vote, and the votes of a host of Democrats, for the last time. If it is not true, it is due to the Democracy and due to the Governor that he should authoritatively deny it. Here is the article.—Read it:

"Isaac Jackson, who was down to Indianapolis at the time of the late temperance convention, in a speech made by him in the Old School Presbyterian Church of this place, stated that Gov. Wright had pointed out to him the proper course to be pursued, by the friends of temperance throughout the State, as being the only way that the people would ever succeed in carrying the Maine Law through the Legislature. It was this: In those counties where the Whigs are in the minority, the friends of temperance should unite with them to elect Whigs, who favor a temperance law; and in counties where the Democrats are in the minority, the friends of temperance should unite with them, to elect Democrats who are friendly to the law.

"We cannot believe that Gov. Wright ever recommended any such thing. If he did, all that we have to say is, that he has received our votes for the last time. We have no objection to his thinking as he pleases; but we object to any such Democrat governing Indiana."

Newell's Self-Adjusting Scales.

It is with pleasure and pride that we call the attention of the public to *Newell's Self-Adjusting Scales*. We regard the invention as one of the most useful and ingenious contrivances of the age. It reflects the highest honor upon the inventor; as it will be found to confer the greatest benefit on all those who are engaged in business, requiring a frequent resort to scales. With these scales on his counter, the merchant will have nothing to do but place the article to be weighed on the platform, and notice the figure to which it carries the index on the dial of the scale, which is its exact weight. Just as easily, and just as exactly as you tell the time of day by the position of the hands of your watch on the dial, do you ascertain the weight of the article placed on the platform of these scales. It is its own register, and cannot err. The principle of its construction we have not been permitted to ascertain.

The following notice, which we clip from the State Journal, will serve to show that we are not singular in our convictions of the utility of these scales:

SELF-ADJUSTING SCALES.—A new invention in scales has just been made by Mr. ROBERT NEWELL, of Boone County, which promises to be of great advantage, so far as we can judge from the operation of the one examined by us a few days ago.—Scales on this new plan can be made so as to weigh from one ounce, up to any amount ever required in the transaction of business. A great saving of time is acquired, as by a single glance at the dial-plate, the exact weight of the article on the platform is told. It is especially valuable for weighing all kinds of grain, as will appear at once by an examination.

☞ We have just had laid upon our table, by Messrs. Cox & MATHES, a new and popular Temperance volume entitled "The Senator's Son, or the Maine Law, a Last Refuge," by Metta Victoria Fuller; published by Tooker & Gatchel. We have not had time to examine the work critically, but will give it an examination in future. It is highly spoken of by some of our exchanges. We understand that Messrs. Cox & MATHES are to become the sole agents for the sale of the work in Indiana; and those wishing to purchase, either at wholesale or retail, will find it to their interest to call upon them.

☞ Of all felicities how charming is that of a firm and gentle friendship. It sweetens our cares and softens our sorrows, and assists us in extremities—it is a sovereign antidote against calamities.

Punch says he once saw a father knock down his boy, and thought it the most striking picture of sun down he ever beheld.

An Act

To regulate the retailing of Spirituous Liquors, and for the suppression of the evils arising therefrom.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana,* That no person shall retail spirituous liquors, except for sacramental, mechanical, chemical, medicinal, or culinary purposes, without the consent of a majority of the legal voters of the proper township who may cast their votes for license at the April election; nor without filing with the auditor of the proper county his bond, with at least four freehold sureties, to be approved by such auditor, in the penal sum of not less than five hundred nor more than two thousand dollars, proportioned according to the number of inhabitants of the township, conditioned for keeping an orderly house, and for the payment of all fines, penalties, or damages, that may be incurred under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. The consent required in the preceding section shall be determined by the number of votes cast for or against license, to be expressed on the ticket; and no ticket on which the same is not expressed shall be counted either way. Such consent shall extend for one year from the period of such election, and shall extend to all persons who shall comply with the requirements of the first section respecting bond and security.

SEC. 3. Upon the filing of such bond the auditor shall issue to the person filing the same, a license to retail spirituous liquors, which shall be good for one year from the day of the election at which such consent was granted to retail spirituous liquors, and shall, during such year, be presumptive evidence of the right of such person, to retail such liquors.

SEC. 4. The word "retail," in this act, shall be construed to mean the sale or barter, direct or indirect, of any quantity less than one gallon.

SEC. 5. Any person offending against the provisions of the preceding sections, shall, for each offence, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars.

SEC. 6. A license granted under the provisions of the first section of this act, shall not authorize any person to retail spirituous liquors on Sunday.

SEC. 7. Any person who shall, by the retailing of spirituous liquor, cause the intoxication of any person, shall board, keep and take care of such person, until he shall be able, without assistance, safely to return to his home, and on failure to do so, it shall be lawful for any other person to do so, or to cause the same to be done; which person shall have an action against such retailer, for reasonable compensation for such service, and fifty per cent. damages thereon.

SEC. 8. No municipal corporation or board of county commissioners shall exact or receive from any person any money under the name of license, or otherwise, for the privilege of retailing spirituous liquors.

SEC. 9. All places wherein spirituous liquors are retailed, if kept in a disorderly manner, shall be deemed common nuisances; and the keeper of any such nuisance, maintained to the annoyance, disturbance, or injury of the neighborhood, shall be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars.

SEC. 10. Any wife, child, parent, guardian, employer, or other person, who shall be injured in person or property, or means of support, by any intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intoxication, habitual or otherwise, of any person, shall have right of action in his or her own name against any person, and his sureties on the bond aforesaid, who shall, by retailing spirituous liquor, have caused the intoxication of such person, for all damages sustained, and for exemplary damages.

SEC. 11. But if it shall be made to appear, in any such action, that the intoxicated person, through whom damages was sustained, was procured by any other person to do such damage for the purpose of enabling suit to be brought for damage against any retailer, or that such intoxicated person committed any trespass or other unlawful act for such purpose, it shall bar recovery against such retailer.

SEC. 12. For all purposes under this act, whether to institute or prosecute the suit, to control the recovery, or otherwise, a married woman shall have the same rights as if she were single.

SDC. 13. Damages recovered by a minor, under this act, shall be paid at the option of the court, either to such minor, or to his parents, or to any guardian or next friend, recognized or appointed by the court as such.

SEC. 14. A recovery against a retailer, shall be conclusive evidence against his sureties, in an action upon the bond hereinbefore provided for, both as to the right of action, and as to the amount of damages.

SEC. 15. The provisions of this act in regard to disorderly houses, and their punishment as nuisances, and penalties against the keepers thereof, shall apply to persons to whom licenses to retail spirituous liquor shall have been legally granted during the term for which they shall have been granted.

SEC. 16. All contracts made for the performance of any obligation, or for the sale or exchange of any property, real or personal, by any person who, at the time of such contract, is in a state of intoxication, rendering him incapable of making a contract, shall be voidable at the option of such intoxicated person.

SEC. 17. All places or houses wherein spirituous liquors shall be sold or bartered, directly or indirectly, without license, in less quantity than one gallon, or suffered or allowed to be drank, in or about such place, house or out-house, yard, or appurtenance thereto, be, and the same are hereby declared to be common and public nuisances; and all persons keeping and maintaining such nuisances as aforesaid, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any amount not less than ten dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars.

SEC. 18. It shall be the duty of the proper prosecuting or district attorney, when informed of the existence of any such nuisance, as defined and designated by this act, immediately to institute legal proceedings against any person keeping and maintaining such nuisance; and on his failure to commence and faithfully prosecute such nuisance, he shall be fined in any sum not less than ten dollars, nor exceeding twenty-five dollars, by any court having competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 19. All laws on the subject of retailing intoxicating or spirituous liquors heretofore enacted, are hereby repealed; but all offenses against such laws shall be punished, as if such laws had not been repealed.

SEC. 20. It is declared that an emergency exists requiring the enactment hereby made—that this act shall be in force from and after its passage, and publication in the Indiana State Journal and Indiana State Sentinel.

OLIVER B. TORBET,
Speaker of House of Representatives.
ASHBEL P. WILLARD,
President of the Senate.

Approved, March 4, 1853:
JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

What Everybody Knows.

Edward Baines, a member of the British Parliament, tells us what he *has known.*—A person need not reside in England, to be equally well informed on the same subject. There are very few men, or women either, in the United States, who will require the honorable gentleman to take any testimony to prove what he says. We do not ask for *"persons or papers,"* but we will invite our readers to read what Mr. B. says he has known:

"The peculiar danger of intoxicating drinks is in their extreme seductiveness, and in the all but unconquerable strength of the drinking habit when once formed; and their peculiar malignity is in their being the parent or nurse of every kind of crime, wickedness and suffering.

"I say boldly, that no man living, who uses intoxicating drinks, is free from the danger of at least occasional, and if of occasional, ultimately of habitual excess.—I have known such frightful instances of persons brought into captivity to the habit, that there seems to be no character, position, or circumstances that free men from the danger. I have known many young men of the finest promise, led by the drinking habit into vice, ruin, and early death. I have known such become virtual parricides. I have known many tradesmen, whom it has made bankrupt. I have known Sunday scholars whom it has led to prison. I have known Teachers and even Superintendents, whom it has dragged down to profligacy. I have known Ministers of religion, in and out of the establishment, of high academic honors, of splendid eloquence, nay, of vast usefulness, whom it has fascinated, and hurried over the precipice of public infamy, with their eyes open, and gazing with horror on their fate. I have known men of the strongest and clearest intellect, and of vigorous resolution, whom it has made weaker than children and fools. I have known gentlemen of refinement and taste, whom it has debased into brutes. I have known poets of high genius, whom it has bound in a bondage worse than the gallows, and ultimately cut short their days. I have known statesmen, lawyers, and judges, whom it has killed. I have known kind husbands and fathers, whom it has turned into monsters. I have known honest men, whom it has made villains. I have known elegant and Christian *ladies,* whom it has converted into bloated sots.

Is it not notorious that under the ravages of drunkenness the land mourns—that it is this which, I may almost say exclusively, fills our prisons, our workhouses, our lunatic asylums, our dens of pollution, and our hospitals—which causes most of the ship recks, fires, fatal accidents, outrages, crimes, and suicides that load the columns of our newspapers—which robs numberless children of a parent's fondness—which strips thousands of homes of every comfort, deprives scores of thousands of children of education, and almost of bread, and turns them on the streets; which leaves so many places of worship almost empty, and so many Mechanics' Institutes languishing, whilst pot-houses are crowded, which brings down, it is estimated, 60,000 of our population every year to a drunkard's grave.

"And of all the victims of intemperance, be it remembered, there is not one who did not begin by moderate drinking, or who had the remotest idea, when he began, that he should be led to excess."

Silk Manufacture.

The silk manufacture of France alone is of marvelous extent. The number of silk looms in operation there is not less than one hundred and thirty thousand, the product of which, per annum, is valued at three hundred millions of dollars. Of this amount, the fabric of Lyons yields quite two-thirds. One-half of the entire manufacture is exported, and three-fifths of the exports are from Lyons. The greater part is consumed in this country. France, in this article of her industry, encounters a formidable competition, both in Germany and England; but at the late London exhibition it was conceded that, in respect to designs and tissues, the silk goods of Lyons were superior to those of all rival factories. That city employs constantly a force of seventy thousand looms, and one hundred and seventy-five thousand operatives, who earn, on an average, thirty cents per day. There are three hundred manufacturing firms, whose establishments are distributed in a circle around Lyons, having a radius of twenty leagues.

Considering the immense quantity of silk goods consumed, some have expressed astonishment that the supply of the raw material has been equal to the demand.—But this matter is easily relieved of all occasion for doubt or amazement by reference to the statistics pertaining to the subject. The silk worm is found in almost every part of Asia, Europe, and the United States, though here it is cultivated to a comparatively slight extent. It requires but eight weeks to reach maturity. In some regions—as in India—three crops of silk are obtained in a year, while the mulberry trees may be stripped of their leaves six times in the same period, and the like number of crops of worms obtained with ease.

Twenty years ago, France alone produced more than three millions of pounds. In Russia, Bavaria and other parts of Germany, Spain, Sweden, India, China, Turkey, Syria, Egypt and Great Britain, the silk worm and the mulberry tree are cultivated with more or less success. In British India, the production of silk is rapidly extending, and it is believed that the English market, in the end, will be exclusively supplied from that source.

As explanatory of the relative production borne by the raw to the manufactured material, it is computed that sixteen yards of gros-de-Naples, of ordinary quality, or fourteen yards of superior description, are produced out of one pound of reeled silk, yielded by twelve pounds of cocoons. The average weight of a cocoon varies from three to three grains and a quarter, having an average length, when reeled off, of about three hundred yards.

The value of the silk manufactories of Great Britain is estimated to exceed several millions sterling per year. Its factories employ more than 30,000 persons, two-thirds of whom are females.

Daniel Webster's Mother.

In the valuable library of the late Mr. Webster, among busts and portraits of great men, hangs a small profile of a woman, the mother of that eminent statesman, whose genius was the boast of his country, and whose death has been so universally lamented. Beneath the profile is written, in the well-known handwriting of her son, "My excellent Mother, D. W."

The world gives honor to Daniel Webster—his heart dedicated this honor to his mother. Would it not be worth the attention of statesmen as well as philosophers, to inquire which of the two, the mother or her son, is the more worthy to be honored?

In order to ascertain this, we must consider which of the two had the most important part to perform? which was favored with the best means of preparation? and which best discharged their duty? That the mother's office—to preserve the child, and stamp its character for time and eternity—is the most important a human being can hold, will hardly, I think, be questioned by Christian men. That the mother of Daniel Webster did her duty well, his own testimony confirms, and his life also; for his errors were not of the kind his mother's teachings or example would have endured, But his religious feelings were precisely those that early instruction fixes in the mind of a boy, and which no circumstances can ever efface. Though the brightness of those truths may be dimmed by the glitter of worldly glory, and their sweet purity lost for a while in the labyrinth where luxurious pleasure leads her votaries, yet the voice of conscience, that speaks to the man in the mother's tone to her child, recalls the mind of the sternest and loftiest to his childhood's faith, and he turns for strength and hope to the God he first bowed to worship at his mother's knee. And thus Daniel Webster, in his age, acknowledged openly his faith in the Christian truths which, during his infancy and childhood, had been instilled into his heart.

Thus the mother's duty had been faithfully discharged—so far as she had been qualified for her office. All that we know of the private history of Mr. Webster's mother is this: Her maiden name was Abigail Eastman; she was a native of Salisbury, Mass.; and was ever noted for her intelligence and piety. But in those early days, the opportunities of education for females were very limited; nor is there any reason to think Mrs. Webster had received any more than the mere rudiments of what is now termed a common-school education. How much more powerful and salutary her influence might have been over her son, had she been able to train his mind as well as his heart!

He was prepared for his career in life by a liberal education, and all the means of acquiring knowledge which the country could furnish; yet all that he has done is but for this world—for time. His mother wrought for heaven and eternity. Ought not the education of women to be provided for by the public as liberally as is done for men, when to her forming care belongs the moulding of human character, the life of the heart, if not the salvation of the soul?—*Lady's Book.*

"I Have No Time To Read."

None! No half hours, no spare moments, even! No! But you have time to eat, drink, and provide for the supply of your physical wants. You have time to build houses, shops and stores, and to labor for money which you accumulate until you are rich, or spend in sensul pleasure and remain poor. You have time to shelter from heat and cold a body that will walk but for a little season upon the earth, and then be buried in its bosom.—You may have time to adorn it with purple and fine linen, or it may be covered with coarse attire, and although it possesses the beauty of Apollo, or the strength of Hercules, it will soon be dust under the feet of the living. Do you sometimes forget that this outer man dies, while the soul lives forever, and in too great anxiety for the comfortable support of the one, forget the importance of the other?

Do you say, men of strong muscles and sinewy arms—men who plow the ground, and fashion wood, iron and brass, into articles of convenience and luxury—that you have no time to read, and therefore no time to think? Are there not hearts within your breasts that sometimes beat with noble impulses, and have you not minds that return an abundant harvest for the seeds of knowledge sown within them? The farmer who tills the soil will do so the more successfully, if he can analyze its properties, and thus ascertain the kind of grains to which it is best adapted. The mechanic who best understands those scientific principles that are connected with his trade, will wield his tools with an ability that leaves his ignorant competitors far in the rear. The one guides every stroke of the hammer with an eye beaming with intelligence; the other brings to his labor only that strength which he shares in common with the lower animals of creation.—The one is well informed upon the current topics of the day, has an intelligent opinion in relation to politics, and casts his vote according to his own judgment; the other is carried away by popular excitement, and falls an easy prey to the wiles of the partisan and the demagogue. The one exercises a powerful conservative influence in favor of law, and of order; the other swells the mob, and manifests his unfitness to share in the government of others by failing to govern himself.

But if you have not time to read for your own sake and for society, there may be those for whom it is your especial duty to live wisely. There are some families where children gather around cheerful firesides at evening hours, and receive instruction from the lips of parents and elder brothers and sisters; not perhaps by formal question and parrot-like reply, but with a quick and ready tact that obtains stores of valuable information from cheerful and intelligent conversation.

Let us not complain because others have greater riches and honors than ourselves, for where there are no laws of primogeniture, and no hereditary peers, riches and honors are rewards of industry and perseverance. In this country, only vice and ignorance are disgraceful, while labor is respected and honored. The printer-boy who sat up all night to read borowed books that were to be returned in the morning, conquered the lightning, and was courted and admired by the most polished circles of Europe; and the young blacksmith, whose classical education began with a Latin grammar at the forge, became a welcome visitor in the first literary circles at home and abroad.

Female Piety.

The gem of all others which enriches the coronet of a lady's character, is unaffected piety. Nature may lavish much on her person, the enchantment of the countenance, the grace of her mien, or the strength of her intellect—yet her loveliness is uncrowned, till piety throws around the whole the sweetness and power of her charms. She then becomes unearthly in her temper—unearthly in her desires and associations. The spell which bound her affections to things below is broken, and she mounts on the silent wings of her fancy and hope to the habitation of God, where it is her delight to hold communion with the spirits that have been ransomed from the thraldom of earth, and wreathed with a garland of glory.

Her beauty may throw a magical charm over many; princes and conquerors may bow with admiration at the shrine of her riches; the sons of science and poetry may embalm her memory in history and song; yet her piety must be her ornament, her pearl. Her name must be written in the "Book of Life," that when the mountains fade away, and every memento of earthly greatness is lost in the general wreck of nature, it may remain and swell the list of that mighty throng which have been clothed with the mantle of righteousness, and have their voices attuned to the melody of heaven.

With such a treasure, every lofty gratification on earth may be purchased, friendship will be doubly sweet, pain and sorrow shall lose their sting, and the character will possess a price far "above riches;" life will be but a pleasant visit to earth, and death the entrance upon a joyful and perpetual home. And when the notes of the last trump shall be heard, and the sleeping millions awake to judgment, its possessor shall be presented "faultless before the throne of God, with exceeding joy, and a crown of life that shall never wear away."

Such is piety. Like a tender flower, planted in the fertile soil of a woman's heart, it grows, expanding its foliage, and imparting its fragrance to all around, till, transplanted, it is set to bloom in perpetual vigor and unfading beauty in the Garden of the Lord.

Follow this star! it will light you through every labyrinth in the wilderness of life—gild the gloom that will gather around you in a dying hour, and bring you safely over the tempestuous Jordan of death, into the Haven of promised and settled rest.

WHITHER ARE WE TENDING?—It cannot be that earth is man's only abiding place. It cannot be that our life is a bubble cast up by the ocean of eternity, to float a moment on its waves, and sink into nothingness. Else. why is it that the high and glorious aspiration which leaps like angels from the temple of our heart, is forever wandering about unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and the cloud come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass off and leave us to muse upon their faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars hold "their festival around the midnight throne," and set above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their inapproachable glory? And, finally, why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view, and then are taken from us—leaving the thousand streams of pure affections to flow back, in their Alpine torrents, upon our hearts? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. There is a realm where the rainbow never fades; where the stars will be spread out before us like islands that slumber on the ocean, and where the beautiful beings which here pass before us like shadows, will stay in our presence forever.

Acknowledgments

Received of the Hon. Mr. Reynolds, Hon. J. Milroy, J. R. Davison, Mr. Wilber, (for Mrs. Ann King,) Hon. M. W. Shields, L. Hurlbut, Ovid Butler. A. Taffe, J. Wharton (in two sums,) Rev. H. Wells, each, the sum of 75 cents for the Chart for one year. Of J. H. Ohr, (for Albee 1 year, and W. A. Rogers 4 months) $1. Of J. Fugitt, Clifty, (a long time ago,) $1 for two copies of the Chart, 8 months. Of B. H. Simmons, 25 cts. for Chart, 4 months, at Laurel, Ohio. Of L. C. Perkins, $3. Of C. Reynolds, for 16 copies of the Chart for 8 months, $8. Of M. C. Culver, $2 for two copies of the Chart, 1 year and 4 months. Of J. H. Hutchins, $3 for 4 copies of the Chart. Of LeRoy Wood, $1 for A. Robinson. Of A. W. Leonard, $3 for 8 copies of the Chart for 6 months. Of C. W. Woodward for 10 copies of the Chart, 8 months, at Lexington, $5. Of Hiram Duncan for Chart, $2. Of M. W. Digg, $2. Of J. G. Hout, $1. Of D. Taylor, $3.

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CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00. Books, $2 00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. Woodward, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind., free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20 00.

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

J. H. OHR, G. W. R.
Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys of ——, believing the Order of Cadets of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Section of the State of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called the —— Section, No. ——, Cadets of Temperance, of the State of Indiana, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Section, and also those of the acting Head of the Order.

Enclosed is the fee for Charter, R. B.'s and officers' cards, $5 00.

It must also be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not; if they are, of what Section. The application to be directed to the Grand Secretary, free of postage.

It must also be certified by a W. P. or P. W. P, that the W. Patron elect is a Son of Temperance in good standing.

Address (post paid) HENRY OHR, G. S., C. of T., Indianapolis, Indiana.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the —— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00.

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

Address (post paid,) Mrs. Eliza Richmond, G. S. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

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THE undersigned is prepared to furnish Merchants and others with *three cent pieces* from the United States Mint at Philadelphia, *free of transportation*, in sums of 30, 60, and 90 dollars, upon deposit of Gold or Eastern Exchange. Also cents and half cents, upon payment of frieght on gold to Philadelphia, or on Eastern Exchange free of freight.

C. WOODWARD, Agent,
june 30 Adams & Co.'s Express.

PLEASE TO READ THIS.
A good chance to clear from $500 to $1,000 a year.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN and COUNTY throughout the Union, to sell "SEARS' NEW AND POPULAR WORKS," universally acknowledged to be the best and cheapest ever published, as they certainly are the most saleable. Any active Agent may clear $500 or $1,000 a year. A cash capital of at least $35 or $50 will be necessary. Full particulars of the principles and profits of the Agency will be given on application, either personally or by letter. The postage must in all cases be paid. Please to address,

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jan 12 2m 181 *William Street, New York.*

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Good Gold Watches at $24!

WE are now in our new Room No. 1, Palmer House, with a lot of beautiful Watches and Jewelry which we are selling lower than ever heretofore sold in Indianapolis, for instance we sell

Good 18 K Case Gold Lepines at $24.
" 18 K " " Levers at $28.
" Silver Anchor Levers $12 to $18.
" " Cylenders, $9 to $12.
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In addition to the above we have a fine assortment of other description of Watches all of which we will sell lower than any other firm dare sell in the place. I have in my employ a very superior Watch Repairer who will always be on on hand to do watch repairing of every description. Mr. Michot has worked in Geneva, Paris, New York and other large cities and has had great experience in his Branch of the business. All Watches warranted for one year, and the money in all cases refunded, provided they do not give entire satisfaction.

feb9 tf E. W. NEFF.

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30	$15.40	$19.60	$23.60

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The condition in Total Abstinence rates (believed to be the lowest in the Union,) is *entire forfeiture* upon the departure of the Insured from Total Abstinence in its strictest sense.

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All Moneys received from the Insured, for Annual Premiums, after deducting expenses, will be divided among the Sick

The Public have for some time been familiar with the subject of Life and Health Insurance, but it is obvious that too little thoughts has been given to the latter. Life Insurance benefits our successors, while Health Insurance directly benefits ourselves. It makes provision for a time of sickness, when the products of a man's industry are cut off, and want unites with Disease to aggravate his distress. It is at this gloomy period, when he is prostrated and helpless, and when despondency would otherwise overwhelm him, that the holder of a *Health Insurance Policy* will realize its benefits.

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$2,00	per year,	for	$2,00	per week,
3,00	"	"	3,00	"
4,00	"	"	4,00	"
5,00	"	"	5,00	"
6,00	"	"	6,00	"

Over fifty and under sixty.

$2,50	per year,	for	$2,50	per week,
3,75	"	"	3,00	"
5,00	"	"	4,00	"
6,25	"	"	5,00	"
7,50	"	"	6,00	"

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At ADAMS & CO.'S Express Office.
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june 30 '52-1y

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Capital $100,000.
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C. WOODWARD, Agent.
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june 30, '52-1y.

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COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.—A *Full Course* of studies in this Institution are those necessary for a complete and thorough Mercantile Education, and comprehends four distinct classes of subjects, to wit: Book Keeping by Double Entry; the Laws, Usages, and Customs of Trade and Commerce; Mercantile Arithmetic, and Commercial Law.

Partial Course, embracing the Scientific part of the full course, as illustrated in five different setts of books, together with lectures on Mercantile Arithmetic and Commercial Law, can be taken at any time, leaving it optional with the pupil, after the completion of the partial course, to continue through the entire course of studies.

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For further information apply for catalogue or personally to W. M'K. SCOTT, A. M., Principal.
aug 11-1y

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, Trimmings, Trunks, Sachels, Canes, Umbrellas, Hats, Caps, a every description of Gentlemen's Furnishing.
Also:
General Agency for the sale of
Grand and Subordinate Regalia, Emblems, Costumes, &c., for the Orders of Masons, Odd Fellows, Temple of Honor, Son, Daughters, and Cadets of Temperance. oct27 1y

C. B. DAVIS & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Booksellers and Stationers,
No. 12, Washington Street,
june30 1y INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

THE ONLY TRUE PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.
JUST PUBLISHED,
T. B. Welch's Magnificent
PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

Engraved (by permission) from Stuart's only original portrait, in the Atheneum, Boston.

THIS suberb picture, Engraved under the superintendence of THOMAS SULLY, Esq., the eminent and highly gifted artist, is the only correct likeness of Washington ever published. It has been characterised as the greatest work of art ever produced in this country. As to its fidelity, we refer to the letters of the adopted son of Washington, GEORGE WASHINGTON PARK CUSTIS, who says, "it is a faithful representation of the celebrated original," and to CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY of the Supreme Court of the United States, who says, "As a work of art its excellence and beauty must strike every one who sees it: and it is no less happy in its likeness to the Father of his country. It was my good fortune to have seen him in the days of my boyhood, and his whole apearance is yet strongly impressed on my memory. The portrait you have issued appears to me to be an *exact likeness*, representing perfectly the expression as well as the form and features of the face." And says SENATOR CASS, *it is a life-like representation of the great original.* PRESIDENT FILLMORE says, "the work appears to me to have been admirably executed and *eminently* worthy of the patronage of the public." Says MARCHANT the eminent portrait painter, and the pupil of Stuart, "your print to my mind is more remarkable than any other I have seen, for presenting the *whole* individuality of the original portrait, together with the noble and dignified repose of air and manner, which all who ever saw him considered a marked characteristic of the illustrious man it commemmorates."

For the great merits of this picture we would refer every lover of Washington to the portrait itself, to be seen at the office of this paper, and to the letters of the following Artists, Statesmen, Jurists and Scholars accompanying it.

ARTISTS.—Marchant and Elliott of New York; Neagle, Rothermel, and Lambdin, of Philadelphia; Chester Harding of Boston; Charles Fraser, of Charleston, S. C; and to the adopted son of Washington, Hon. Geo. W. P. Custis, himself an artist. STATESMEN.—His Excellency Millard Fillmore, Major Gen. Winfield Scott, Hon. George M. Dallas, Hon. William R. King, Hon. Daniel Webster, Hon. Lynn Boyd, Hon. Lewis Cass, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Hon. John P. Kennedy, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, LL. D. JURISTS—Hon. Roger B. Taney, Hon. John Duer, Hon John McLean, Hon. Rufus Choate. SCHOLARS.—Charles Folsom, Esq. the well known Librarian of the Boston Atheneum, who says, "I would rather own it than any painted copy I have ever seen;" E. P. Whipple, Richard Hildreth, Hon. Edward Everett, LL. D., Jared Sparks, LL. D., Wm. H. Prescott, LL. D., Washington Irving, Ralph W. Emerson, Esq., Prof. T. C. Upham, J. T. Headley, Fitz Green Halleck, H. W. Longfellow, Wm. Gilmore Simms; and FROM EUROPE, Lord Talfourd, T. B. Macauley, Sir Archibald Alison, Lord Mayor of London, &c., &c. THE PRESS, throughout the entire Union, have with one voice proclaimed the merits of this suberb engraving.

To enable all to possess this valuable treasure, it is sold at the low price of $5 per copy.

Published by GEORGE W. CHILDS,
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General Jackson,
Engraved by T. B. WELCH, Esq., after the original portrait painted by T. SULLY, Esq.

This Portrait will be a match for the Washington, and is in every respect as well got up.

Price $5.00 per copy. Address as above.
nov 10-3m

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INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.
UNDER THE CONTROL OF W. M'K. SCOTT,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law, and Notary Public.

The attention of the Agency will be devoted,

First—To the collection of debts and the payment of Taxes for non-residents in any county in the State. Also, the redemption of Lands sold for Taxes, sale, purchase or lease of Lands, purchase of adverse claims, examination and perfection of Title, &c., &c.

Second—To the prosecution of claims against the General Government, procuring Land Warrants, Patent Rights, and Pensions under the various Pension Laws, &c.

Third—All other Miscellaneous agencies as may be intrusted to the care of this office.

Fourth—The taking of Depositions and Attestation of all instruments requiring a seal

In all cases requiring an outlay of money for the benefit of individuals, the requisite funds must be transmitted in advance.

Prompt attention to all letters on business that are *pre-paid.* Address W. M'K. SCOTT,
Real Estate and General Agent,
jan 5-1y Indianapolis, Ind.

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WE are now running a daily line East and West, accompanied by special messengers, and with the speed of the mails, running our own cars with the passenger trains.

Packages will be received at the cars up to the time of starting, and at our office until 1 o'clock each day.

We are prepared to transport packages, bank notes and specie, to and from any of the eastern cities, also, Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington, Ky., St. Louis, Mo., or any points on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; and to and from Terre Haute, and all intermediate points, and to forward freight from Terre Haute up and down the Wabash.

In addition to these, we have the most complete arrangements for transporting packages to and from California and Europe.

Exchange on England, Ireland, and Scotland, for sale, payable at any bank in the kingdom.

Foreign passage tickets; by Grinnell, Minturn & Co.'s line to Liverpool and London, constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.

Notes, drafts, and bills collected in any of the Eastern or Western cities

Orders for goods to be returned by Express, sent free. Our rates of charges have been greatly reduced, and the public will find this a safe and expeditious method of transportation.

Indianapolis, June 30, 1852. ADAMS & CO.

Office in Indianapolis in Journal Building, west side Pennsylvania Street.

Office open during business hours.
june30 1y C. WOODWARD, Agent.

HANNAMAN & DUZAN,
DEALERS IN
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
Surgical Instruments, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Woods, Medical and Window Glass, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.
Washington, 3 doors west of Pennsylvania St.,
june 30 1y INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

CHERRY PECTORAL
For the Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

"And by the river, upon the bank thereof, shall grow all trees for meat, whose leaf shall not fade, and the fruit thereof shall be for meat and the leaf thereof for medicine."

Here was hope for the sick recorded long ago, and every year adds new proof to the assurance that these promises shall not fail.

As Medical Science discovers and designates the remedies nature has given, one by one, the diseases that afflict our race yield to the control of art. Of all the maladies we suffer from, none has carried more victims to an untimely grave than Consumption of the Lungs. Subjoined we give some evidence that this too may be cured, and that Pulmonary complaints, in all their forms, may be removed by Cherry Pectoral.

Space will not permit us to publish here any proportion of the cures it has affected, but the Agent below named, will furnish our Circular, free, whereon are full particulars and indisputable proof of these facts.

Sufferers: read and judge for yourselves.

For Influenza and Whooping Cough.

Nashville, Tenn., June 26, 1851.

Sir: I have repeatedly used your Cherry Pectoral for Whooping Cough and Influenza, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it a complete remedy.—Four of my children have been afflicted with these diseases, and the free use of the Pectoral has always afforded almost instant relief.

JAMES GLOVER.

We attest the truth of the above statement.
M. McGINTY, Ed. of Nashville Whig.
J. M. ZIMMERMAN, Druggist.

For a Consumptive Cough.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 25, 1851.

Dear Sir:—For three years I have been afflicted with a Cough, so distressing that I frequently dispaired of recovery; much of the time I was obliged to sit up all night in my chair, as my cough would sufficate me when I laid down. Having used many r'medies without much relief, I at last tried the Cherry Pectoral which under Providence has cured me altogether.

I am with gratitude yours,
JAMES M'CANDLESS.

This is one of the numerous Cures of Asthma which have been accredited to Cherry Pectoral.

Albany, N. Y., April 17, 1848.

Dr. Ayer, Lowell. Dear Sir: I have for years been afflicted with Asthma in the worst form, so that I have been obliged to sleep in my chair for a larger part of the time, being unable to breathe on my bed. I had tried a great many medicines, to no purpose, until my physician prescribed, as an experiment, your Cherry Pectoral.

At first it seemed to make me worse; but in less than a week I began to experience the most gratifying relief from its use; and now, in four weeks, the disease is entirely removed. I can sleep on my bed with comfort, and enjoy a state of health which I had never expected to enjoy.

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Commission and Forwarding Merchant.

From the President of Amherst College.

Edward Hitchcock, M. D. LL. D.,

J. C. Ayer. Sir: I have used your Cherry Pectoral in my own case of deep-seated bronchitis, and am satisfied, from its chemical constitution, that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngial and bronchial difficulties. If my opinion, as to its superior character, can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK.
Amherst, Sept. 12, 1849.

Among the other distinguished authorities who have lent their names to recommend this preparation as the best known to them for affections of the lungs, are:

President Perkins, Vermont Med. College.
Prof. Silliman, Yale College.
Prof. Valentine Mott, New York.
Prof. Cleaveland, Bowdoin Med. College.
Prof. Butterfield, Ohio Med. College
Canadian Journal of Medical Science.
Boston Med. and Surgical Journal.
Charleston, S. C. Medical Review.
New Jersey Medical Reporter.
Hon. Geo. P. Marsh, Am. Ambassador to Turky
Gen. Emanuel Bulnes, President of Chili.
Rt. Rev. Ed. Power, Lord Bishop of Toronto.
Rev. Doct. Lansing, Brooklyn, New York.
Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, Ohio.
Also, many eminent personages in foreign countries.

Not only in the more dangerous and distressing diseases of the Lungs, but also as a family medicine for occasional use, it is the safest, pleasantest and best in the world.

Prepared and sold by JAMES C. AYER, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Indianapolis, Ind. by CRAIGHEAD & BROWNING; in Madison by F. E. SUIRE, and sold by the druggists every where throughout the State and country. jan. 6 3m

D. CRAIGHEAD. R. BROWNING.
CRAIGHEAD & BROWNING,
Dealers in all kinds of
Drugs, Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Paints, Oils, Chemicals, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Glassware Window Glass, Brushes, Cosmetics, Spices, Cigars, Tobacco, Perfumery, &c.,
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INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

ALL are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices, as we feel confident we can render satisfaction both as to prices and quality of articles. Great care is taken in the selection of articles, in reference to their purity, as we endeavor at all times to keep such articles as are strictly pure and genuine. Every article will be waranted as represented. Orders from Physicians and others promptly attended to. Particular attention given to filling Prescriptions and compounding Medicines, which, in all cases, shall receive the personal attention of one of the firm. june 30

TRY
BROWN'S
COUGH CANDY!

NEVER fails to cure the most obstinate COLD or COUGH of recent origin, and for the alleviation of PTHISIC, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, and all other diseases of the organs of respiration, thousands bear testimony to its efficacy Sold at the proprietor's prices, by

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TEMPERANCE CHART.

A Weekly Journal:---Devoted to Temperance, Morality, Education, Literature, Useful Arts, Science, General Intelligence, &c.

J. W. GORDON, M. D., EDITOR.] ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA. [JOHN H. OHR, PRINTER.

VOL. II. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1853. NO. 39.

THE TEMPERANCE CHART,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE GRAND DIVISION, S. of T. OF INDIANA.

Edited by J. W. Gordon, M. D.

To whom all Communications and Subscriptions must be addressed, post paid.

OFFICE—*In second story of Temperance Hall Building, Washington St., Indianapolis.*

TERMS:

Single copy, one year, - - - $0 75

☞ In advance in all cases.

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One Square (12 lines,) for one week, - -	$0 50
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" " for 3 months, - - - -	3 00
" " for 6 months, - - - -	5 00
" " for 1 year, without alteration, -	8 00
" " for 1 year, with changes, - -	12 00

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☞ Applications for advertising, or for any kind of Printing for the Order, must be made to

J. H. OHR, Indianapolis.

POETRY.

The Dying Girl's Adieu to Life.

I know that I must die,
  But the earth is very fair;
And the incense of a thousand flowers
  Floats on the summer air;
And the song-bird's lay is merrier
  Than e'er it was before,
For soon this weary soul shall catch
  Its gladsome tones no more.
The sun beams seem so very bright,
  The brook breathes melody,
The leaflets on the waving boughs
  Dance joyously and free;
Whilst golden-tinted insects hum
  A drowsy, lulling strain,
A strain of fairy music that
  I ne'er may hear again.
I never felt the zephyr's breath
  So welcome as 'tis now,
As it lightly lifts the heavy curls
  From off my fevered brow;
I never knew how beautiful
  Was all this laughing earth,
How full of mystic music,
  How fraught with love and mirth.
Come hither, gentle sister!
  Thine eyes are very bright,
But mine are dimmed and tearful,
  They've lost their dazzling light;
And the cheek that, like thine own,
  Once wore the crimson hue
Of the rose, in all its beauty,
  Is dimmed and fading, too.
I know that I must die,
  And a form is lingering near,
With smile of angel sweetness,
  With eyes so deep and clear,
She would win my heart from earth,
  And would turn my thoughts of love
To a land of life eternal—
  To a home of bliss above.
I hear her tones—still sweeter,
  Ah! sweeter far are they
Than streamlet's soft, sad murmur,
  Than wild birds' joyous lay;
Faint music floats around me
  With a dreamy, spirit-spell—
I am dying, gentle sister!
  I am dying—fare thee well!

Tremble, if any darling error
  Reigns in the temple of thy soul!
Unmask this cherished fiend of terror!
  Trust not thyself to its control;
  Heed only Truth!—be this thy goal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Western Odd Fellows' Magazine.

Claims of Society on the Mystic Brotherhood.

BY JAMES G. MAY.

"Thou shalt not bear false witness."

Attention in a manner, evidently very brief, having been directed to some of the claims of society on the two great pillars in the Grand Temple of Mystic Brotherhoods, it seems appropriate, at this stage of the inquiry, to investigate the corresponding claims and accruing obligations attaching to two fraternities, distinct, indeed, yet so nearly alllied in birth and purpose, that, in the opinion of many intimately acquainted with both, they ought to be comprehended in one social body. The allusion will be readily apprehended. The Sons of Temperance and the Temple of Honor are children—almost twin children of the same distinguished parentage, each contemplating, in the design of its organization, the accomplishment of the same noble end—the total extirpation of intemperance in all its multinominal aspects.

In this number it is not intended to discuss either the necessity or the utility of the temperance orders. The circumstances that gave birth to the one and the rise and rapid progress of the other, clearly indicate the necessity—and the continued success and healthful existence of each, clearly demonstrate the utility. It is not beyond the scope of the legitimate course of discussion to intimate, parenthetically, that among the causes inducing a necessity almost startling for originating and building up mystic temperance families, was the departure, to a lamentable and most unfortunate extent, of numerous Masons and Odd Fellows from the true spirit and literal interpretation of the grand temperance principle, beautifully set forth in the admirable precepts and comprehensive teachings, both of Masonry and Odd Fellowship, as a great, indispensable, cardinal virtue. In numerous instances, even now, the sad vestiges of this shameful obliquity are still plainly manifest, This unfortunate and less unhappy veering from a polar star principle, originated alarming prejudice against both these benevolent institutions, and thus, in a great measure, took away from each the ability to exercise an extended, controlling, moral influence upon the public mind, thereby circumscribing the amount of good designed to be accomplished by each. The pious, virtuous, moral and truly worthy members of these cherished institutions long mourned in secret and in silence over the desolating inroads and violent innovations the intoxicating cup had been making amid their respective fraternities, and, for a great length of time, they looked, apparently in vain, for some permanent, efficient instrumentality of reformation. The results of each successive temperance movement were watched with the deepest solicitude. The flowings and ebbings were watched with no ordinary anxiety. At length relief, partial, if not entire, came. The star of promise, of hope, almost of anticipated fulfillment, rose high above the eastern horizon, indicating the ushering in of a better—a more glorious day. Its rise was hailed as the new-born harbinger of Love, Purity and Fidelity, wearing the garb of a youthful, vigorous, fraternal band—simple but still mystic in its internal organization, beautiful in its ritual, highly instructive in its didactic ceremonies, and most admirably adapted for a speedy, wide-spread diffusion among all classes of society. Swiftly in its wake, and ere the troubled waters had commingled their surging waves, followed another more beautiful and much grander temperance organization, sharing in its multifarious, mystic ceremonies, much of that symmetric complexity, elegance and sublimity, the tendency of which is to rivet the attention and to impress permanently upon the mind the principles and truths intended to be iaught.

Masonry and Odd Fellowship are unquestionably the models whence the frame work of these new institutions is derived; and in their written laws are found, fully embodied, all the cardinal virtues and fraternal bonds that adorn and emblazon the historic pages of the parent institutions, with the important addition that the great cardinal virtue of temperance is specifically defined to denote total abstinence from every thing, as a beverage, that can intoxicate.

The adoption and promulgation of this sanitary definition, on the part of the Sons of Temperance and the Temple of Honor, has had a most salutary influence upon the Old Fraternities. First, members, and then Lodges, began to inquire after the true import of their distinguishing cardinal virtue. Offenders were kindly but earnestly admonished, the contumacious ejected; and, at the sanctuaries, the work of purification began to be carried forward with surprising boldness and astonishing success. The clouds that so long had shut out the sunlight of truth were swept away, and the star of pristine glory rose in its wonted brilliancy, and began to shine with renewed splendor. As already stated, individuals and Lodges began to reap the benefits, and act upon the suggestions for good, resulting from the principles advanced by the new mystic alliances. Their influence soon began to dispel the clouds of benumbing prejudice that arrayed many darkened minds against what are popularly denominated secret associations. Many Masons and Odd Fellows became active, prominent members of both these temperance organizations, and sharing amply of the spirit and ardor of the most zealous and prudent advocates of the cause of temperance, carried the strong resolution of effectual reform into their respective Lodges; and, through this instrumentality, an inestimable amount of good has been attained by a vast majority of the Lodges of Masons and Odd Fellows throughout the United States.

Sufficient has already been set forth to carry conviction to the mind of any one disposed to reflect, that the mystic Temperance Brotherhoods possess a sublime moral influence capable of accomplishing good to an extent unlimited. This power creates absolute obligation independent of any specific undertaking. The undertakings of these Orders are not only numerous, but stupendously grand. What are some of these most signal engagements? Let them be arrayed in unmistakable prominence.

1. A perpetual, indefeasible obligation to abstain from the manufacture, traffic, or use, as a beverage, from all that can intoxicate.

2. To wage an exterminating war, by all honorable means, against the manufacture, traffic, or use of the same.

3. Each member makes an explicit profession of his own integrity of purpose.

4. He devotes himself to the eternal, immutable principles of Truth.

5. Love—love to his God—his country—and his fellow man.

6. Purity—purity in his thoughts, words and deeds.

7. Fidelity—fidelity in all his undertakings, faithfulness and simple-minded honesty in the discharge of every moral and social obligation.

This array of absolute undertakings, of explicit, positive engagements, of uncontrovertible liabilities, is enough to cause the craven heart to quail and quake as the earth trembles at the fiery belchings of the volcano. What could be more awfully solemn than these life-lasting ties, these fraternal covenants of the Sons of Temperance, these undertakings of devoted Templars. Like Nehemiah, they have reared a stupendous wall about their beloved Jerusalem; like him, they are engaged in a great work, and like him, they ought not to come down till their noble purposes are all carried into successful operation.

This work is, to every individual engaged, an active personal debt, demanding payment to the uttermost farthing—requiring every one to establish, rear and cultivate, a large amount of personal or individual influence, calculated to promote the general welfare of society at large. As the unrivaled energy of Napoleon Bonaparte created armies and gained astonishing victories, so must the more laudable energy of every Templar create for him a character and influence for good that shall win for the cause in which he is engaged a brighter day than the Sun of Austerlitz gave to the Grand Army. Such is the debt due society from every Son and from every Templar.

The indefeasible, perpetual obligation to abstinence constitutes the passive or negative part of the undertaking. The active part of the obligation clearly and forcibly demands the speedy introduction and employment of every lawful and honorable appliance that can assist in bringing about the extermination of the liquor traffic. Every individual member is commanded to go forth and work—to labor with prudent but untiring zeal; he is pledged to go—he is solemnly bound to thrust fore and aft, right and left, and support an unsompromising warfare, till the very last foot-print of the very last soldier in king alcohol's army shall be wholly obliterated from the earth—till every monument of the cruel monster shall be levelled with the dust. Like Noah's dove, there must be no rest for the Templar's foot till the floods of vice shall be entirely abated from off the earth. Such is the pledge he took of his own free will. Sinai thunders in his ear, "Thou shalt not bear false witness."

Every applicant who sets his foot upon the threshold of these Orders, employs language of the import: "I come to the gates of your family circle with integrity of purpose engraven upon the tablet of my heart. I will take your constitutions, your laws and your ways, and hide them in the inner chambers of my mind. I will labor with you in the fields of your toil. The cause of humanity—the cause of mankind—shall be my cause." Such is the moral soundness—the incorruptness, the honesty, the probity—to which the traveler, who is seeking to enter the portals of one of these mystic families, pledges himself whilst passing the outer porch. His is a candid, unvarnished representation, a fair count, a correct narration, an indemurrable declaration upon the explicit "promise to pay" of every Templar—of every Son. With this picture before him, who is incompetent to estimate the debt and interest daily accumulating, constantly augmenting the demands against every member of these Orders, and which will continue to increase till the means of intemperance shall be finally swept from earth.

Again, the Sons and Templars, like the two great protoplastic families whence they borrowed their plans of mystic and mechanical structure, stand sacredly covenanted for the diffusion and culture of the immutable principles of eternal Truth—Truth as it emanates, in richness and purity, from nature's Omnipotent Law-giver; Truth, as it stood engraven upon the tables of stone hewn out upon Sinai's brow. Hence it is manifest, that no Son of Temperance has a right to remain in ignorance of any great moral or social duty, when the means of instruction, the power to acquire knowledge, are within his reach, and the knowledge necessary to be obtained, within the limit of his capacity for comprehension. What activity, what lessons of unceasing industry, do not Sons and Templars owe society?

Prosecuting the subject matter of investigation still further, it will be seen that these individuals devote themselves to the essential teachings of Love, rationally understood and scripturally defined: Love to God, love to their country and to their fellow men. A broader platform of fraternal and social obligations could in no way be constructed. This remark applies with peculiar force to the Temple organization. Every Templar professes to offer the supreme affections of a heart that beats with sincerity and truth, as a free-will service to the Omnipotent Architect of the universe. Love to God! How wonderfully comprehensive are such professed consecrations! The devotee cannot come up to the standard by which he proposes to measure his conduct, short of the most sincere Bible-taught, Bible-derived devotement to Heaven's Majestic Prince.

But the boundary of the obligation is still in the distance. Love to country and love to fellow man come in as "right and left supporters," announcing the prevalence of patriotism the most fervent. Can it be that the great host of Sons and Templars intend nothing but idle boast in their professions of ardent regard for the welfare of their common country and the perpetuity of its noble institutions? Can it be that they mean nothing when they avouch love to their fellow man? Such a conclusion would imply the bearing of false witness, with a vengeance!

Both Templars and Sons appear before the world with the rich grace of Purity inscribed upon their banners, their helmets, and their breast-plates, announcing in this way that each individual member has vowed to cultivate, with rigid austerity, purity of thought, purity of speech, and purity in all his deeds. What a task! What a Herculean undertaking! How little time for idleness hangs upon the hands of these mystic families! Indeed, it appears that each member should share largely of that spirit of unfaltering perseverance and indomitable energy that won a crown of peerless military glory on the blood-drenched field of Austerlitz. Each is bound to encounter daily foes, more wary, more stealthy, than the combined forces of Austrian and Russian tyrants.

But the completion of the grand temperance pyramid remains to be noticed.—The crowning grace of this magnificent superstructure invites description. Without Fidelity there can be no truth, no abiding love, no incorruptible purity. Without this, all pledges, all undertakings, would be worse than base, hypocritical mockery. Hence it is that Sons and Templars make a bold profession of Fidelity in all their aims and ends.

Having reached the point of the investigation, the inquiry may be pertinently instituted: Do these Mystic Brotherhoods properly understand—do they heartily realize—the force, the amazing responsibility, in all its length and breadth, of their binding obligations, their comprehensive engagements and their world-wide undertakings? Aye, how much is promised—how much of personal, individual exertion is soiemnly pledged. It is plain that these Mystic Temperance Brotherhoods not only promise all that Masonry and Odd Fellowship engage to accomplish, but amplify and define in such a way as, were it possible, to augment the claims of society upon them a thousand fold. In order to impress indelibly upon the mind the peculiar force and tendency of each virtue, imagery the most commanding, drawn from the most enchanting paintings of heaven and the most captivating pictures of earth, are beautifully employed.

Referring once more to the leading principles of these Orders, let it be asked, who can listen to the teachings of Temperance, Truth, Love, Purity and Fidelity, and not embrace the conclusion, that the fraternities who inscribe these graces upon their frontlets, and emblazon them upon their banners, do owe to society such a debt of vigorous action, of pure and holy living, the prompt liquidation of which would carry such terror amid the ranks of the rum-sellers, that intemperance and all its kindred evils would soon be driven from the earth.

In the conclusion of this series, may it not be urged with great earnestness upon Masons, Odd Fellows, Sons and Templars, to give the most careful attention to the respective professions made by each, to inquire with all honesty of purpose, what are the claims of society upon the membership of the Mystic Brotherhoods. Let the designs of each organization be fully carried out—let there be a combination of effort to exalt the virtue embraced, and to exterminate the vice denounced—and half a score of years will not pass by till there shall transpire the most sublime moral and social revolution the world has ever witnessed.

FATHER, PLEASE COME HOME EARLY.—We heard a bright, affectionate mannered boy say this to his father, as the latter was leaving the door of his home to attend to his daily duties. And why was that bright boy so anxious to secure from his father the promise of an early return in the evening? We happened to know the reason. It was because this kind father is in the habit of devoting as many evenings in the week as he can spare from other claims, to the society and the improvement of his children. And he has such a winning way of imparting instruction to his sons and daughters, that they are never tired and never feel that it is dry and uninteresting. There are books of travels, of biography, of history, geography, natural science, &c. There are maps and pictures and games of different kinds, and sometimes the father tells what he has seen, and heard, and read, and drawn useful lessons from every thing, so that the children always find it both pleasant and profitable. And while they love to learn useful lessons in this way, they also learn to love Home as the dearest spot on earth, and are seldom anxious to spend an evening in any other way.

And what a happy father our friend is. We saw his eye sparkle with delight and love as the little boy requested so eagerly that he would come home early. There was no need of urging him, for his heart turns to that home wherever he is, as the needle to the pole. Would that all fathers felt as he does, loves as he loves, and made Home, with its delightful duties, the chosen resort—the earthly Eden of the heart.—*N. Y. Organ.*

A MAHOMETAN NEGRO IN SLAVERY.—A native African called "Uncle More," resides in Wilmington, N. C., 83 years of age—45 years a slave. His time is chiefly occupied in reading the Scriptures in Arabic. He writes the language with remarkable accuracy and beauty of penmanship.

The above says the Wilmington, N. C. *Commercial*, has been handed to us by a correspondent. It has appeared in several of the northern papers, and some inquiry is made as to its verity. We know "Uncle More" very well—"Prince," as he is usually called here, on account of a rumor that he is the son of an African King. We believe the fact to be that he was a school teacher of the Arabic in his native country, and the above statement is doubtless correct. "Prince" is a general favorite, being very inoffensive, and one the politest men of the age.

CHILDREN AND PARENTS.—Let all children remember, (says Dr. Dwight,) if ever they are weary of laboring for their parents, that Christ cheerfully obeyed; if reluctant to provide for their parents, that Christ forgot himself, and provided for his mother amid the agonies of the crucifixion. The affectionate language of this divine example to every child is "Go thou, and do likewise."

Young physicians find it hard to get into business; but they will succeed if they only have *patients*.

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY #39

TEMPERANCE CHART.

PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.
WM. HANNAMAN, C. E. BABB,
JAMES HALL, R. T. BROWN,
JOHN B. ABBETT.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1853.

☞ We received some time since from one of the Evansville Divisions, a communication, asking the name of the author of an article, from that city, on weekly benefits, which we published. There was nothing personal in that article; and our sense of our duty will not allow us to disclose the name without the consent of the writer. If it reflected upon any individual, we would have no objection to comply with a request of the kind, coming from the injured. But there is nothing of that kind in the article or request.

The Chart.

It is one thing to vote to support a paper, quite another thing to do it. The vote makes no demand on the pocket, or if it does, it abstracts nothing from it unless the draft is honored. It should be remembered, however, that votes, however gratifying to the vanity of editors and publishers, if not followed by something more substantial, will not enable them to go on with publications. In this age of earnest reality, whatever we would do must, to be successful, be sustained by the *material aid*. To publish newspapers is like all other works. It costs money, and cannot be done long without it. Paper, type, ink, and the labor of the printer, *all* are cash articles. It is due to our readers that we should say this, lest it should not be thought of without it.

It is time the friends of Temperance in Indiana should know that the Organ of their adoption needs the support of *its friends*. We are confident that all who have voted to sustain it, seriously intended to do so at the time; but when absent from the circumstances that called their attention to it, they forget its necessities. We are sure that an earnest and persevering effort on their part, would, in a very brief space of time, remove its embarrassment. We hope this effort will be made. There are but few persons who will not give 75 cents, to sustain a newspaper, if rightly approached. The people only need to have their attention called to the subject to grant the required aid.

Let the appeal, then, be made. Ask your friends to assist in supporting your paper, and they *will do it*. This is the only course that lies before you, unless you intend that your paper shall go down. If it is your desire to sustain it, as we are sure it is, we conjure you to make a vigorous effort in its behalf.

The subscription price of the Chart is but 75 cents a year. It has no connection with any other paper that tends to support it. It must support itself or fail. We hope these things will be remembered, and an effort made worthy of the cause it advoates.c

To the Polls!

Voters of Indiana, under our present law *you* are called upon to determine whether *you* will license the retail of spirituous liquors or not at the ensuing April election. Will you do it? Will you consent to entail upon community the curses of that traffic, and thereby render more desolate the already desolate; make more guilty the already criminal; and more deeply sorrowful the already disconsolate? There is no pretext under the present law for such a course. You will receive nothing for your consent to this murderous traffic in the future. The liquor seller will pay nothing under the present law for a license; and yet every one licensed will increase the paupers and criminals of the State; and render the people less able to pay the costs incurred by reason of the same. Then go to the polls with "*No License*" upon your tickets and rid the State of the curse of licensed MURDERERS.—We conjure you not to forget it, nor neglect it. Yours is the duty, the responsibility is yours, and yours will be the great reward of righteous endeavor, if you deport yourselves worthy of the interests committed to your charge.

Indianapolis Groggeries.

The capital of Indiana is fruitful in establishments to corrupt public morals, fill poor-houses, jails, lunatic asylums, and penitentiaries. The proprietors of these infernal soul-traps meet you at almost every turn of the street; and strong, indeed, must be your nerves, if you can look upon one of them, and feel no inward loathing of the monster. For ourself, we frankly confess that we never see one of these crawling serpents of iniquity, that we do not feel as if some poisonous reptile, bloated with its own venom and watching for its victim, were before us; and we rejoice that the original curse of the serpent is still unreversed and in full force. It rests upon this whole race of vipers, as it did upon the parent of them all. They are doomed *to crawl and eat dust*, all the days of their lives. Instead of filling the sphere of men, and going upright, they follow the slime-marked trail of the serpent; and eat dust, instead of partaking of the rich viands which a benevolent Creator has placed before them, as rational and immortal beings. They are unmistakeably not of the *genus homo*, but of the *genus reptilia*.—None of the warm and generous blood of manhood circulates through their veins—but only the cold blood of the lizard, or their more exact type, the copperhead.—They combine the stealthy shyness of the latter with the mortal venom of the *centipede* or *tarantula*.

We deem it our duty to point out to the unwary, and those who are strangers among us, the lurking places of some of the most poisonous of this class. It may teach them where there is danger, and thus enable them to shun it.

In the first place, the nests of these reptiles are generally marked by signs which, to the eye of experience, indicate their nature and locality. Nearly all of them have some false device immediately over their holes. One, for instance, is an eating house, in appearance; another, an ice-cream saloon; another, an oyster saloon; and another something else—anything, in a word, but what it really is. This false pretence, at the door, is common to the class—from the finely-carpeted saloon where our *fashionable ladies (?) and gentlemen, (?) of the upper ten*, spend their evenings over their sparkling champagne, away down to that vestibule of hell, the old "city hotel," fronting the Court House. But we desire to point out some of them specially; because they are doing more harm than others.

You will notice "OYSTER SALOON" over a door on the north side of Washington street, under one of our best Hotels. The hotel and saloon, however, are not in anywise connected. But the saloon is there; and none more potent than it in the work of destruction. Its front is beautifully paved—the approaches made smooth—and it is thought that few who enter it ever return with their proper mind. The fact is, the sign is significant. It is an "oyster saloon," and the fool that enters is opened like an oyster, and leaves his cash and his blood to fatten the vampyre that presides in this slaughter-house of the simple. It is but a day or two since a noble-hearted Scotchman, who had entered there, returned only to die—DIE, with all his veins throbbing and palpitating with poison—DIE, in agony unutterable—DIE, under the lash of fiends, and confined to his bed only by the strong hands of his horror-stricken friends!—for Crackson still had friends. Oh! if our tears and our prayers could have saved thee from such a fate!—but the eye of the basilisk had charmed thee, and death, horrible beyond all description, closed thy career! Once a noble Son of Temperance!—but, seduced by the guile of pretended friendship, thy sleep is now in a drunkard's grave! We have tears for thy untimely fate—bitter without mitigation; but for the devil that seduced and destroyed thee, what shall we say?

[To be continued.]

Moderate Drinkers read this.

The following graphic sketches are taken from the 'Recreations of Christopher North,' by Prof. Wilson. Their truthfulness will be acknowledged by all who have an appreciation of the best efforts of genius. We commend them to the serious consideration of all who are given to their cups.

"You look as if you wished to ask who inhabits the cottage—on the left hand yonder—that stares upon us with four front windows, and pricks up its ears like a new-started hare? Why, sir, that was once a shooting-box. It was built about twenty years ago, by a sporting gentlemen of two excellent double-barrelled guns, and three stanch pointers. He attempted to live there, several times, from the 12th of August till the end of September, and went pluffing disconsolately among the hills from sunrise to sunset. He has been long dead and buried; and the box, they say, is now haunted. It has been attempted to be let furnished, and there is now a board to that effect hung out like an escutcheon. Picturesque people say it ruins the whole beauty of the glen; but we must not think so, for it is not in the power of the ugliest house that ever was built to do that, although, to effect such a purpose, it is unquestionably a skilful contrivance. The window-shutters have been closed for several years, and the chimneys look as if they had breathed their last. It stands in a perpetual eddy, and the ground shelves so all around it, that there is barely room for a barrel to catch the rain-drippings from the slate-eaves. If it be indeed haunted, pity the poor ghost! You may have it on a lease, short or long, for merely paying the taxes. Every year it costs some pounds in advertisement. What a jointure-house it would be for a relict! By name, Windyknowe.

Nay, let us not fear to sketch the character of its last inhabitant, for we desire but to speak the truth. Drunkard, stand forward, that we may have a look at you, and draw your picture. There he stands! The mouth of the drunkard, you may observe, contracts a singularly sensitive appearance, seemingly red and rawish; and he is perpetually licking or smacking his lips, as if his palate were dry and adust. His is a thirst that water will not quench. He might as well drink air. His whole being burns for a dram. The whole world is contracted into a caulker. He would sell his soul in such extremity, were the black bottle denied him, for a gulp. Not to save his soul from eternal fire, would he, or rather could he, if left alone with it, refrain from pulling out the plug, and sucking away at destruction. What a snout he turns up to the morning air, inflamed, pimpled, snubby, and snorty, and with a knob on the end on't like one carved out of a stick by the knife of a schoolboy—rough and hot to the very eye—a nose which, rather than pull, you would submit even to be in some degree insulted. A perpetual cough harasses and exhausts him, and a perpetual expectoration. How his hand trembles! It is an effort even to sign his name: one of his sides is certainly not by any means as sound as the other; there has been a touch of palsy there; and the next hint will draw down his chin to his collar-bone, and convert him, a month before dissolution, into a slavering idiot. There is no occupation, small or great, insignificant or important, to which he can turn, for any length of time, his hand, his heart, or his head. He cannot angle—for his fingers refuse to tie a knot, much more to busk a fly. The glimmer and the glow of the stream would make his brain dizzy—to wet his feet now would, he fears, be death. Yet he thinks that he will go out—during that sunny blink of a showery day—and try the well-known pool in which he used to bathe in boyhood, with the long, matted, green-trailing water-plants depending on the slippery rocks, and the water-ousel gliding from beneath the arch that hides her "procreant cradle," and then sinking like a stone suddenly in the limpid stream. He sits down on the bank, and fumbling in his pouch for his pocket-book, brings out, instead, a pocket pistol. Turning his fiery face towards the mild, blue, vernal sky, he pours the gurgling brandy down his throat—first one dose, then another—till, in an hour, stupefied and dazed, he sees not the silvery crimson-spotted trouts, shooting, and leaping, and tumbling, and plunging in deep and shallow; a day on which, with one of Captain Colley's March-Browns, in an hour we could fill our pannier. Or, if it be autumn or winter, he calls, perhaps, with a voice at once gruff and feeble, on old Ponto, and will take a pluff at the partridges. In former days, down they used to go, right and left, in potatoe or turnip-field, broomy brae or stubble—but now his sight is dim and wavering, and his touch trembles on the trigger. The covey whirs off, unharmed in a single feather—and poor Ponto, remembering better days, cannot conceal his melancholy, falls in at his master's heel, and will range no more. Out, as usual, comes the brandy-bottle—he is still a good shot when his mouth is the mark; and having emptied the fatal flask, he staggers homewards, with the muzzles of his double-barrel frequently pointed to his ear, both being on full cock, and his brains not blown out only by a miracle. He tries to read the newspaper—just arrived—but cannot find his spectacles. Then, by way of variety, he attempts a tune on the fiddle; but the bridge is broken, and her side cracked, and the bass-string snapped—and she is restored to her peg among the cobwebs.—In comes a red-headed, stockingless lass, with her carrots in papers, and lays the cloth for dinner—salt beef and greens. But the Major's stomach scunners at the Skye-stot—his eyes roll eagerly for the hot-water—and in a couple of hours he is dead-drunk in his chair, or stoitering or staggering, in aimless dalliance with the scullion, among the pots and pans of an ever-disorderly and dirty kitchen. Mean people, in shabby sporting velveteen dresses, rise up as he enters from the dresser covered with cans, jugs, and quechs, and take off their rusty and greasy napless hats to the Major; and, to conclude the day worthily and consistently, he squelches himself down among the reprobate crew, takes his turn at smutty jest and smuttier song, which drive even the jades out of the kitchen—falls back insensible, exposed to gross and indecent practical jokes from the vilest of the unhanged—and finally is carried to bed on a hand-barrow, with hanging head and heels, like a calf across a butcher's cart, and, with glazed eyes and lolling tongue, is tumbled upon the quilt—if ever to awake it is extremely doubtful; but if awake he do, it is to the same wretched round of brutal degradation—a career, of which the inevitable close is an unfriended death-bed and a pauper's grave. O hero! six feet high, and once with brawn like Hercules—in the prime of life too—well born and well bred—once bearing the king's commission—and on that glorious morn, now forgotten or bitterly remembered, thanked on the field of battle by Picton, though he of the fighting division was a hero of few words—is that a death worthy of a man—a soldier—and a Christian? A dram-drinker!—Faugh! faugh! Look over—lean over that stile, where a pig lies wallowing in mire—and a voice, faint and feeble, and far off, as if it came from some dim and remote world within your lost soul will cry, that of the two beasts, that bristly one, agrunt in sensual sleep, with its snout snoring across the husk trough, is, as a physical, moral and intellectual being, superior to you, late Major in his Majesty's —— regiment of foot, now dram-drinker, drunkard, and dotard, and self-doomed to a disgraceful and disgusting death ere you shall have completed your thirtieth year. What a changed being from that day when you carried the colors, and were found, the bravest of the brave, and the most beautiful of the beautiful, with the glorious tatters wrapped round your body all drenched in blood, your hand grasping the broken sabre, and two grim Frenchmen lying hacked and hewed at your feet! Your father and your mother saw your name in the 'Great Lord's" Despatch; and it was as much as he could do to keep her from falling on the floor, for "her joy was like a deep affright!" Both are dead now; and better so, for the sight of that blotched face and those glazed eyes, now and then glittering in fitful frenzy, would have killed them both, nor, after such a spectacle, could their old bones have rested in the grave.

Alas, Scotland—ay, well educated, moral, religious Scotland can show, in the bosom of her bonny banks and braes, cases worse than this; at which, if there be tears in heaven, the angels weep. Look at that grayheaded man, of threescore and upwards, sitting by the wayside. He was once an Elder of the Kirk, and a pious man he was, if ever piety adorned the temples—"the lyart haffets, wearing thin and bare," of a Scottish peasant. What eye beheld the many hundred steps, that one by one, with imperceptible gradation, led him down—down—down to the lowest depths of shame, suffering, and ruin? For years before it was bruited abroad through the parish that Gabriel Mason was addicted to drink, his wife used to sit weeping alone in the spence when her sons and daughters were out at their work in the fields, and the infatuated man, fierce in the excitement of raw ardent spirits, kept causelessly raging and storming through every nook of that once so peaceful tenement, which for many happy years had never been disturbed by the loud voice of anger and reproach. His eyes were seldom turned upon his unhappy wife except with a sullen scowl, or fiery wrath; but when they did look on her with kindness, there was also a rueful self-upbraiding in their expression, on account of his cruelty; and at sight of such transitory tenderness, her heart would overflow with forgiving affection, and her sunk eyes with unendurable tears. But neither domestic sin nor domestic sorrow will conceal from the eyes and the ears of men; and at last Gabriel Mason's name was a by-word in the mouth of the scoffer. One Sabbath he entered the kirk in a state of miserable abandonment, and from that day he was no longer an elder. To regain his character seemed to him, in his desperation, beyond the power of man, and against the decree of God. So he delivered himself up, like a slave, to that one appetite, and in a few years his whole household had gone to destruction. His wife was a matron, almost in the prime of life, when she died; but as she kept wearing away to the other world, her face told that she felt her years had been too many in this. Her eldest son, unable, in pride and shame, to lift up his eyes at kirk or market, went away to the city, and enlisted into a regiment about to embark on foreign service. His two sisters went to take farewell of him, but never returned; one, it is said, having died of a fever in the infirmary, just as if she had been a pauper; and the other—for the sight of sin, and sorrow, and shame, and suffering, is ruinous to the soul—gave herself up, in her beauty, an easy prey to a destroyer, and doubtless has run her course of agonies, and is now at peace. The rest of the family dropt down, one by one, out of sight, into inferior situations in far-off places; but there was a curse, it was thought, hanging over the family, and of none of them did ever a favorable report come to their native parish; while he, the infatuated sinner, whose vice seemed to have worked all the woe, remained in the chains of his tyrannical passion, nor seemed ever, for more than the short space of a day, to cease hugging them to his heart. Semblance of all that is venerable in the character of Scotland's peasantry! Image of a perfect patriarch, walking out to meditate at eventide! What a noble forehead! Features how high, dignified, and composed! There, sitting in the shade of that old wayside tree, he sesms some religious missionary, travelling to and fro over the face of the earth, seeking out sin and sorrow, that he may tame them under the word of God, and change their very being into piety and peace. Call him not a hoary hypocrite, for he cannot help that noble—that venerable—that apostolic aspect—that dignified figure, as if bent gently by Time, loath to touch it with too heavy a hand—that holy sprinkling over his furrowed temples of the silver-soft, and the snow-white hair—these are the gifts of gracious Nature all—and Nature will not reclaim them, but in the tomb. That is Gabriej Mason—the Drunkard! And in an hour you may, if your eyes can bear the sight, see and hear him staggering up and down the village, cursing, swearing, preaching, praying—stoned by blackguard boys and girls, who hound all the dogs and curs at his heels, till, taking refuge in the smithy or the pot-house, he becomes the sport of grown clowns, and, after much idiot laughter, ruefully mingled with sighs, and groans, and tears, he is suffered to mount upon a table, and urged, perhaps, by reckless folly to give out a text from the Bible, which is nearly all engraven on his memory—so much and so many other things effaced for ever—and there, like a wild itinerant, he stammers forth unintentional blasphemy, till the liquor he has been allowed or instigated to follow, smites him suddenly senseless, and, falling down, he is huddled off into a corner of some lumber-room; and left to sleep—better far for such a wretch were it to death."

WINE.—Of the twenty millions of gallons of wine consumed in this country, only six millions are imported. Of the fourteen millions of home manufacture, all but 300,000 gallons, are made from logwood, turnip-juice, and cider. And yet to have this miserable stuff on their tables, men will run in debt to the liquor-venders, and deny their families of many comforts. They drink logwood juice, and call it claret; the extract of turnips, and call it champagne; while venders, who grow rich on their vanity and credulity, pocket the profits, and keep for their own stomachs, the little genuine wine they import. Oh, if our red-nosed, vacant-eyed, turnip-juice drinkers, could see themselves as others see them, could hear the jokes cracked at their expense as they march out of our stores after buying a lot of spurious wine, and pronouncing it "first-rate," they would never drink again.—*Ohio Organ.*

☞ We have seldom read of a more awful illustration of the fate of the drunkard, than that of James Nutter, of St. Albans, Me., as recorded in the "Skowhigan Clarion." Being very intemperate, he so abused his wife and children, that they were obliged to leave him. He then wandered about, a miserable outcast, drinking whenever he could obtain anything, until, becoming weary of his wretched existence, he went into the woods, sat down upon a stump, and cut his throat with a jack-knife, pitching forwards across a log. He was buried as he was found, with the exception of removing some of his clothing.—*N. Y. Organ.*

☞ The following rule, given by a German author to his daughter, would, if followed by every young lady, prevent much difficulty, many silent twitches of conscience, and often, the alienation of true friends: "Converse always with your female friends, as if a gentleman were of the party; and with young men, as if your female companions were present.

☞ In a single century, four thousand millions of human beings appear on the face of the earth—act their busy parts—and sink into its peaceful bosom.

Foreign Items.

The Legislative Chambers were opened at Paris on the 14th of February, by the Emperor in person; on which occasion he made a speech, in which he said he had decided on reducing the army, in order to keep up a friendly understanding with foreign powers, and to prove to the most incredulous, that when France expresses her intention to remain at peace, she must be believed. The army is to be reduced twenty thousand men. The speech was received with great enthusiasm, and produced a favorable effect on the Bourse, causing a rise in the French rents.

The steam-packet Victoria, belonging to the Dublin and Liverpool steam-packet company, during a snow-storm, on her passage from Liverpool to Dublin, struck the rocks off Baily light-house, near Houth, and sunk in about fifteen minutes. Some of the passengers took to the boats, and others endeavored to swim ashore. She had about one hundred passengers aboard, of whom sixty-eight were lost, with the captain and second and third mates.

It appears the interview between the Pope and Bishop Ives, of South Carolina, was very pathetic. When the latter handed the former the cross, ring, and seal, he said, "Holy Father, these are the signs of my rebellion;" to which the Pope replied, "It is our will that these signs of your submission be suspended over the tomb of St. Peter."

Von Sebuzed, the Japanese traveler, has been summoned to St. Petersburg, to confer with the Emperor in regard to the expedition Russia is sending to Japan; and, whether this expedition is of a peaceful or hostile character is not known.

The returns of the English general post office for the past year, give additional proof of the efficacy of the penny postage system in every respect. In 1839 the number of letters was 76,000,000; in 1840, first year of the new system, 169,000,000; in 1845 the number reached 271,500,000; in 1850 it was 347,000,000; and in 1852 it had increased to 379,500,000.

George Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen, the first officer of the British crown, is a Scotchman, and a member of the Church of Scotland. It is quite a novelty in the British Government, to have a Prime Minister whas no connection with the Church of England.

Marshal Radetsky, in his proclamation, states that the soldiers killed and wounded fifty-four of the rioters in Milan, and there was no more disturbance at any other point in Italy. A letter from Milan states that the number of arrests made, was eighty-six.

The Austrian Government has placed a military cordon on the frontier of Switzerland; and martial law of the most rigorous nature is in force at Milan.

Austria has expressed her determination to adopt some measures against Switzerland and Piedmont, which she regards as the two hotbeds of revolt.

Later accounts from Milan represent the late outbreak there as a small affair; and that the ring-leaders had been all taken and hanged.

Louis Napoleon's crown, now in the process of manufacture, will be of the value of near 23,000,000 francs, about $4,500,000.

The weather in England, during the month of February, was remarkably cold, with heavy snow and severe frost.

The manufacturing business throughout France is stagnant, and the corn market generally dull.

☞ Our sister village Bethel is a model town for its dealing with rumsellers. A man had better count the cost before he goes into that community with his liquor-kegs. Before he can get out his oyster-sign, or grocery announcement, or whatever the *flier* may be for covering up his nefarious traffic, almost every man, woman and child have marked him out and are down upon him like an avalanche. No disturbed hen-roost plunderer ever left his ungathered spoil more hastily than the rumseller bolts from that place—and as he clears the track he can be mortal sure that what Solomon says about "the wicked fleeing when no man pursueth," is only *half true* in his case.—*Danbury Times.*

☞ If a proud man makes me keep my distance, the comfort is, he keeps his at the same time.

Moral Reflections, Sentences, and Maxims.

Self-love is the love of one's self, and of every thing on account of one's self; it makes men idolize themselves, and would make them tyrants over others if fortune were to give them the means. It never reposes out of itself, and only settles on strange objects, as bees do on flowers, to extract what is useful to it. There is nothing so impetuous as its desires, nothing so secret as its plans, nothing so clever as its conduct. Its pliancy cannot be depicted, its transformations surpass those of Ovid's "Metamorphoses," its refinements those of chemistry. We cannot sound the depths, nor penetrate the darkness of its abysses. There it is concealed from the keenest eyes, it goes through a thousand turns and changes. There it is often invisible to itself; it conceives, nourishes, and brings up, without being conscious of it, a vast number of loves and hates. Some of these it forms so monstrous, that when brought to light it is unable to recognize them, or cannot resolve to own them.—From this darkness which conceals it, spring the ridiculous ideas it has of itself; hence come its errors, its ignorances, its grossness, and its follies with respect to itself. Hence it comes that it fancies its sentiments dead when they are only asleep, it thinks that it has no desire to arise from its repose, and believes that it has lost the appetites which it has satiated. But this thick darkness which conceals it from itself does not prevent its seeing perfectly every external object—in this, resembling our eyes, which see every thing, and are only blind to themselves; in fact, in its greatest interests and in its most important affairs, where the violence of its desires call for all its attention, it sees, it perceives, it understands, it imagines, it suspects, it penetrates, it divines every thing; so much so, that one is tempted to believe that each of our passions has a magic peculiar to itself. Nothing is so close, and so firm as its attachments, which it vainly endeavors to break off at the appearance of the extreme evils which menace it.—Sometimes, however, it accomplishes in a short time, and without effort, what it had not been able to effect in the course of several years with all the efforts in its power; whence we may conclude, not unjustly, that its desires are excited by itself, rather than by the beauty and the merit of their objects; that its own taste is the price which gives them value, and the cosmetic which sets them off; that it is only itself which it pursues, and that it follows its own taste when it follows things after its taste. It is a compound of contraries, it is imperious and obedient, sincere and dissembling, compassionate and cruel, timid and daring; it has various inclinations according to the various temperaments which affect it, and devote it, sometimes to glory, sometimes to riches, and sometimes to pleasure; it changes them according to the changes of our age, our fortune, and our experience. It is indifferent to it, whether it has many inclinations, or only one, because it shares itself among many, or collects itself into one as may be necessary or agreeable to it. It is inconstant, and, besides the changes which arise from external causes, there are an infinity which spring from itself, and from its own resources. It is inconstant from inconstancy, from levity, from love, from novelty, from weariness, from disgust. It is capricious, and we sometimes see it laboring with extreme earnestness and with incredible toil, to obtain things which are by no means advantageous, and even hurtful to it, but which it pursues because it wills to have them. It is whimsical, and often throws its whole application into the most frivolous pursuits; it finds its whole delight in the most insipid, and preserves all its pride in the most contemptible. It is present to all states and in all conditions of life; it lives everywhere, it lives on every thing, it lives on nothing. It accommodates itself to advantages, and to the deprivation of them; it even goes over to the side of those who are at war with it; it enters into their schemes, and, what is wonderful, it joins them in hating itself, it conspires its own destruction, it labors for its own ruin. In short, it cares for nothing but its own existence, and, provided that it do exist, will readily become its own enemy. We must not be surprised, therefore, if it unites with the most rigid austerity, and enters boldly into league with it to work its own destruction, because at the same time that it is overthrowing itself in one place it is re-establishing itself in another. When we suppose that it is relinquishing its pleasures, it does nothing but suspend or vary them; and even when defeated, and supposed to be annihilated, we find it triumphing in its own defeat. This is the picture of self-love, the whole existence of which is nothing but one long and mighty agitation.—The sea is a sensible image of it, and self-love finds in the ebb and flow of the waves a faithful representation of the turbulent succession of its thoughts, and of its ceaseless movements.

☞ It is reported that a company of twenty have purchased the exclusive right of the Caloric engine on the Lakes.

Aristocracy.

[It is related of Antæus, who aspired to wrestle with the gods, that, if they could by any means induce him to leave his "*mater terra*" and grapple in with them, they found little difficulty in worsting him, but so long as he could keep his foot firmly planted upon his native soil he was more than a match for them.

When men outgrow their true position and aim to live removed from the cares and duties of life, they like Antæus, lose their footing and fall. In order to battle successfully, we should never forsake our sphere. Thousands are kept poor by aping the notions and customs of the rich, and thousands who are rich become poor, because they are too proud to use the same efforts to keep, that it requires to accumulate. The following is an excellent hit at this species of aristocracy.]

It is always a perilous thing for haughty people to look back along the line of their ancestry. Twenty years ago, says the "Merchant's Magazine," this one butchered, that one made candles, another sold chese and butter, a fourth carried on a distillery, another was a contractor on canals; others were merchants and mechanics. They are acquainted with both ends of society, as their children will be after them, though it will not do to say so out loud. For often you will find that those toiling worms hatch butterflies, and they live about a year. Death brings division of property, and it brings new financiers; the young gentleman takes his revenues, and begins to travel—toward poverty, which he reaches before death—or his children do, if he do not. So that, in fact, though there is a moneyed rank, it is not hereditary, it is accessible to all; three good seasons of cotton will send a generation up; a score of years will bring them all down, and send their children again to labor. The father grubs and grows rich; his children strut and use the money; their children inherit their pride and go to shiftless poverty; their children, reinvigorated by fresh plebian blood, and by the smell of the clod, come up again. Thus society, like a tree, draws its sap from the earth, changes it into leaves and blossoms, spreads them abroad in great glory, sheds them off to fall back to the earth, again to mingle with the soil, and at length to reappear in new trees and fresh garniture.

The Falling Leaf.—It has been a fancy born of our day-dreams, that for every leaf that falls, a human soul ascends; for every leaf that unfolds, a spirit glides from the dim past into the active present; and thickly as falls the decaying leaves, do forms of human mould drop into the soul.

We watch the yellow leaf as it struggles with its downward tendency, essaying in vain to hang in mid-air, shrinking from the cold resting-place, and buoyed up with a momentary hope as a stray breeze wapts it upward again only to descend more rapidly. It seems to wail, to shrink, as it settles nearer and nearer to the detested soil. As it lies worn out and dead upon the chill earth, the spirit whispers: Another has gone down to the tomb! Nature drops a leaf for every one who falls, as the nun drops a bead for every sin she thinks.

As we stand beside the spent leaf, so stand weeping ones around the new-made grave. Ah! as they embalm their dead in tears and undying memories, so will we embalm thee, thou typifier of human frailty. Thus between the leaves of the book of books the sickly hued leaf is laid as a *memento mori*. As I gaze on the skeleton form, I follow the decay of the one for whom it fell, and turning thoughtfully away, gaze up to the myriad of leaves, and ask, "which one will fall for me?"

A Delighted Mother.—A mother, who was in the habit of asking her children, before they retired at night, what they had done to make others happy, found her young twin daughters silent. One spoke modestly of deeds and dispositions founded on the golden rule, "Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you." Still those little bright faces were bowed in silence. The question was repeated.

"I can remember nothing good all this day, dear mother; only one of my schoolmates was happy, because she had gained the head of the class, and I smiled on her, and ran to kiss her; so she said I were good. This is all, dear mother."

The other spoke still more timidly: "A little girl, who sat with me on the bench at school, has lost a little brother. I saw that while she studied her lesson, she hid her face in her book and wept. I felt sorry, and hid my face on the same book and wept with her. Then she looked up and was comforted, and put her arms around my neck; but I do not know why she said I had done her good."

"Come to my arms, my darlings!" said the mother, "to rejoice with those that do rejoice, and weep with those that weep, is to obey our blessed Redeemer."

☞ Ex-President Van Buren will start for Europe in a few days, with his son Martin, who is in bad health. Old Matty is said to be in good health, lively and cheerful as ever. He was born in 1782, and is therefore 71 years of age.—*Cayuga Chief.*

Irish Anecdote.—A late traveller in writing upon "Scenery in Ireland," gives a couple of anecdotes, that were brought out by the driver of an Irish jaunting-car, in which Willis was the only passenger. A young fellow was seen leading an ass.—The driver addressed him:

"Good morrow, neighbor!—is that your own?"

"No," said the boy, "he's my father's."

"In troth—I knew he was one of the family, for he's the very picther of the ould man," retorted Barney, with a loud guffaw; at the same time applying the whip vigorously to his horse to escape the vengeance of the irritated lad, who was searching on the road for a "lump of a two year old," *i. e.*, a stone not larger than a bullock's kidney, with which he meant to return Barney's witticism. His next essay was upon a good-looking country girl, who, with her bare feet and well gathered-up petticoats, was daintily picking her way along a splashy part of the road.

"Mind your steps, ma cailleen dhas, or you'll dirty your birth-day stockings," said Barney.

"Never fear, abouchal. But if I do, where's the harm? Shure they're warranted to wash, and hould the color always," replied the girl smartly.

"I wonder, then, how they'd look turned?" inquired Barney with a grin.

"About as purty as your own eyes," answered she, glancing knowingly at the questioner.

The girl's allusion to the obliquity of Barney's optics, disconcerted him a little; he flourished his whip, began to whistle vehemently, and looked out for a fitter object to crack his joke upon.

☞ The Buffalo Express narrates the following anecdote, which illustrates in a humorous manner the capriciousness of the memory:

A young boy was sent to school, and commenced learning the alphabet. He readily mastered the "list of letters" save one—the B was a poser. Do what he could he was unable to retain its name. His industry and application were strengthened by the frequent mementoes of the rod, but all to no purpose—he could not remember the B. At close of school one evening, after his body had suffered martyrdom for his mind, he passed along the road tending homeward, dropping walnut-sized tears the while, when one of his comrades accosted him with, "Bill, what are you crying for." "Can't remember the B," says Bill.—"Well,"—rejoins his companion—"don't cry; and if you will forget it by to-morrow morning I will give you three fish hooks." The result was that Bill tried so hard to forget the fatal letter that he has always remembered it from that day to this.

A Beautiful Figure.—Life is compared to a fountain fed by a thousand streams, that perish if one be dried. It is a silver cord, twisted with a thousand strings that part asunder if one be broken. Frail and thoughtless mortals are surrounded by innumerable dangers, which make it much more strange that they escape so long, than they almost all perish suddenly at last. We are encompassed with accidents every day to crush the mouldering tenements we inhabit. The seeds of disease are planted in our constitutions by nature. The earth and atmosphere whence we draw the breath of life, are impregnated with death, health is made to operate its own destruction, the food that nourishes containing the elements of decay; the soul that animates it by vivifying first, tends to wear it out by his own action; death lurks in ambush along the paths. Notwithstanding this is the truth, so palpably confirmed by the daily examples before our eyes, how little do we lay it to heart! We see our friends and neighbors among us, but how seldom does it occur to our thoughts, that our knell perhaps will give the next fruitless warning to the world.

The Company of Women.—He cannot be an unhappy man who has the love and smiles of a woman to accompany him in every department of life. The world may look sad and cheerless without, enemies may gather in his path, but when he returns to the fireside and sees the tender love of woman, he forgets his cares and troubles, and is a comparatively happy man. He is not prepared for the journey of life who is without a companion, who will forsake him in no emergency—who will divide his sorrows—increase his joys—lift the veil from his heart and throw sunshine amid the darkest scenes. No man can be miserable who has such a companion, be he ever so poor, despised, and trodden upon by the world.

☞ Did alcohol destroy the body only, however many it might bring to the grave, its effects would not be so dreadful, but it *destroys the soul also.* Not that it annihilates its existence, but its excellence, usefulness and happiness. It cuts off its probation and hopes. It also enfeebles its powers, corrupts its character, and aggravates all its moral diseases, while it tends to counteract all the means which God has provided for their removal, and thus to bring upon it the *unending horrors of the "second death."*

Mad Through Excessive Joy.—A writer, describing the Lunatic Asylum at Blackwell's Island, says:

"Here is a woman whom joy has deprived of her senses. Her husband and child were on board a vessel which was wrecked. Going down to the shore every day, as if with the wish of being near the beloved objects that lay buried beneath the sea, suddenly she beheld them landing from a vessel which had picked them up and saved them. An overwhelming flood of joy pervaded her bosom—and then reason was gone forever. She never has known them since, but sits on what she thinks the same rock where she used to bewail their fate, wringing her hands, and moaning most piteously—while every week the husband and son come and gaze on her face, in hope to rouse one gleam of memory—but in vain!"

☞ Dr. Cheyne, of Dublin, after upwards of thirty years of medical practice, observation, and experience, gives the following opinion: "Let ten young men begin at twenty-one years of age to use but one glass of spirits, containing only two ounces, per day, and never increase the quantity, nine out of the ten of these young men will shorten life, upon an average, more than ten years."

Mock Funerals.—The mock funerals got up in honor of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, cost the cities of Boston and New York not less than half a million of dollars. The tax-payers are complaining, and justly, we think, of the extravagance of these useless expenditures. Among some of the items at New York, we find the following:

Decorating the City Hall, ...	$2,547 32
Scarfs for the Marshal, ...	946 00
Undertaker, ...	1,481 00
D. D. Howard, for board of 6 Senators, 3 days.....	2,161 75

Grand Division.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Indiana, will commence its semi-annual session, on the 26th day of April, next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at Cambridge City, in Wayne county.

☞ There is no greater obstacle in the way of succeeding in life, than trusting for something to turn up, instead of going steadily to work and turning up something.

☞ We have just received, in time to barely notice, the sad information of the death of Bro. Jacob Sanders, of the New Columbus Div. S. of. T.

The brother was about 24 years of age, and was a worthy and faithful advocate, and worker, of the noble principles of our order. He has left a wife and two children, and many friends, to mourn his loss.

What can be had for Five Dollars!

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into an arrangement by which they agree to furnish the Knickerbocker Magazine, (monthly,) the Home Journal, (weekly,) and the Musical World and Times, (weekly,) to new subscribers, at the very moderate price of five dollars a year for the three publications; all orders, enclosing that amount to Dyer & Willis, will be promptly attended to.

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DYER & WILLIS, 257 Broadway.

☞ Editors publishing the above three times, and sending the papers containing it to Dyer & Willis, will receive the three works named, for one year. mar1

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

WE are still prepared to print Constitution and By-Laws, where the alterations are few from the copy recommended by the Grand Division, at the following rates:

100 copies, (or less)	$5 00
200 "	8 00
300 "	10 00

We will pay the postage on all ordered from us.

☞ All orders accompanied by the cash, will be promptly attended to.

Address, JOHN H. OHR,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00. Books, $2 00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. Woodward, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind., free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20 00.

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

J. H. OHR, G. W. R.

Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys of ——, believing the Order of Cadets of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Section of the State of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called the —— Section, No. ——, Cadets of Temperance, of the State of Indiana, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Section, and also those of the acting Head of the Order.

Enclosed is the fee for Charter, R. B.'s and officers' cards, $5 00.

It must also be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not; if they are, of what Section. The application to be directed to the Grand Secretary, free of postage.

It must also be certified by a W. P. or P. W. P, that the W. Patron elect is a Son of Temperance in good standing.

Address (post paid) HENRY OHR, G. S., C. of T., Indianapolis, Indiana.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the —— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00.

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

Address (post paid,) Mrs. Eliza Richmond, G. S. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

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The mezzotints and steel engravings, one of which at least, appears in every number, are unrivalled for beauty. In illustrations, as well as reading matter, indeed, this Magazine is without an equal. In fact, this is the only illustrated Magazine in the country which has steadily increased in circulation every year which proves how superior it is.

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Editors who shall copy this prospectus shall receive a copy of the Magazine for the year 1853.

N. B. Specimens sent when desired. Every postmaster is authorized to act as agent.

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THE GREAT

MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

FOR THE CURE OF

Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, and all affections of the Chest and Lungs.

THESE Wafers operate like a charm—producing almost Instantaneous relief. They allay at once, the tickling and irritation in the throat, which give rise to hacking and coughing, and finally result, if not arrested, in a disease of fatal type.

For Bronchitis, so fearfully prevalent in this climate, these Wafers stand perfectly unrivalled. No Public Speaker should attempt to address an audience without a supply of LOCOCK'S WAFERS in his pocket. They lubricate the throat and facilitate delivery to a most astonishing degree. Professional singers, and all members of Church Choirs will experience immense benefit from their magic effects. All who use them cheerfuly testify to their wonderful efficacy. There is but one opinion of their matchless virtues, in all complaints for which they are recommended. One box will satisfy you that we cannot speak too highly in their favor.

BEWARE! The rapid sale of Dr. Locock's Wafers, conseqvent upon their world-wide reputation, has tempted heartless speculators in the life and health of mankind, to palm off upon the unsuspecting a worthless imitation of Dr. LOCOCK'S Wafers. Be sure that you ask for Dr. Locock's Wafers, and see that the name of E. TAYLOR, the Proprietor be written on the top of each box. ☞ None other can be genuine.

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C. WOODWARD, Agent,
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Good 18 K Case Gold Lepines at $24.
" 18 K " " Levers at $28.
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The Public have for some time been familiar with the subject of Life and Health Insurance, but it is obvious that too little thoughts has been given to the latter. Life Insurance benefits our successors, while Health Insurance directly benefits ourselves. It makes provision for a time of sickness, when the products of a man's industry are cut off, and want unites with Disease to aggravate his distress. It is at this gloomy period, when he is prostrated and helpless, and when despondency would otherwise overwhelm him, that the holder of a *Health Insurance Policy* will realize its benefits.

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6,00	"	"	6,00	"

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6,25	"	"	5,00	"
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june 30 '52-1y

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aug 11-1y

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THE ONLY TRUE PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

JUST PUBLISHED.

T. B. Welch's Magnificent
PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

Engraved (by permission) from Stuart's only original portrait, in the Atheneum, Boston.

THIS suberb picture, Engraved under the superintendence of THOMAS SULLY, Esq, the eminent and highly gifted artist, is the only correct likeness of Washington ever published. It has been characterised as the greatest work of art ever produced in this country. As to its fidelity, we refer to the letters of the adopted son of Washington, GEORGE WASHINGTON PARK CUSTIS, who says, "it is a faithful representation of the celebrated original," and to CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY of the Supreme Court of the United States, who says, "As a work of art its excellence and beauty must strike every one who sees it: and it is no less happy in its likeness to the Father of his country. It was my good fortune to have seen him in the days of my boyhood, and his whole apearance is yet strongly impressed on my memory. The portrait you have issued appears to me to be an *exact likeness*, representing perfectly the expression as well as the form and features of the face." And says SENATOR CASS, *it is a life-like representation of the great original.* PRESIDENT FILLMORE says, "the work appears to me to have been admirably executed and *eminently* worthy of the patronage of the public." Says MARCHANT the eminent portrait painter, and the pupil of Stuart, "your print to my mind is more remarkable than any other I have seen, for presenting the *whole* individuality of the original portrait, together with the noble and dignified repose of air and manner, which all who ever saw him considered a marked characteristic of the illustrious man it commemmorates."

For the great merits of this picture we would refer every lover of Washington to the portrait itself, to be seen at the office of this paper, and to the letters of the following Artists, Statesmen, Jurists and Scholars accompanying it.

ARTISTS.—Marchant and Elliott of New York; Neagle, Rothermel, and Lambdin, of Philadelphia; Chester Harding of Boston; Charles Fraser, of Charleston, S. C; and to the adopted son of Washington, Hon. Geo. W. P. Custis, himself an artist. STATESMEN.—His Excellency Millard Fillmore, Major Gen. Winfield Scott, Hon. George M. Dallas, Hon. William R. King, Hon. Daniel Webster, Hon. Lynn Boyd, Hon. Lewis Cass, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Hon. John P. Kennedy, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, LL. D. JURISTS.—Hon. Roger B. Taney, Hon. John Duer, Hon John McLean, Hon. Rufus Choate. SCHOLARS.—Charles Folsom, Esq. the well known Librarian of the Boston Atheneum, who says, "I would rather own it than any painted copy I have ever seen;" E. P. Whipple, Richard Hildreth, Hon. Edward Everett, LL. D., Jared Sparks, LL. D., Wm. H. Prescott, LL. D., Washington Irving, Ralph W. Emerson, Esq, Prof. T. C. Upham, J. T. Headley, Fitz Green Halleck, H. W. Longfellow, Wm. Gilmore Simms; and FROM EUROPE, Lord Talfourd, T. B. Macauley, Sir Archibald Alison, Lord Mayor of London, &c., &c. THE PRESS, throughout the entire Union, have with one voice proclaimed the merits of this suberb engraving.

To enable all to possess this valuable treasure, it is sold at the low price of $5 per copy.

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This Portrait will be a match for the Washington, and is in every respect as well got up.

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nov 10-3m

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First—To the collection of debts and the payment of Taxes for non-residents in any county in the State. Also, the redemption of Lands sold for Taxes, sale, purchase or lease of Lands, purchase of adverse claims, examination and perfection of Title, &c., &c.

Second—To the prosecution of claims against the General Government, procuring Land Warrants, Patent Rights, and Pensions under the various Pension Laws, &c.

Third—All other Miscellaneous agencies as may be intrusted to the care of this office.

Fourth—The taking of Depositions and Attestation of all instruments requiring a seal

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Real Estate and General Agent,
jan 5-1y Indianapolis, Ind.

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We are prepared to transport packages, bank notes and specie, to and from any of the eastern cities, also, Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington, Ky., St. Louis, Mo., or any points on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; and to and from Terre Haute, and all intermediate points, and to forward freight from Terre Haute up and down the Wabash.

In addition to these, we have the most complete arrangements for transporting packages to and from California and Europe.

Exchange on England, Ireland, and Scotland, for sale, payable at any bank in the kingdom.

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Notes, drafts, and bills collected in any of the Eastern or Western cities.

Orders for goods to be returned by Express, sent free. Our rates of charges have been greatly reduced, and the public will find this a safe and expeditious method of transportation.

Indianapolis, June 30, 1852. ADAMS & CO.

Office in Indianapolis in Journal Building, west side Pennsylvania Street.

Office open during business hours.

june30 1y C. WOODWARD, Agent.

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For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

"*And by the river, upon the bank thereof shall grow all tree for meat, whose leaf shall not fade and the fruit thereof shall be for meat and the leaf thereof for medicine.*"

Here was hope for the sick recorded long ago, and every year adds new proof to the assurance that these promises shall not fail.

As Medical Science discovers and designates the remedies nature has given, one by one, the diseases that afflict our race yield to the control of art. Of all the maladies we suffer from, none has carried more victims to an untimely grave than Consumption of the Lungs. Subjoined we give some evidence that this too may be cured, and that Pulmonary complaints, in all their forms, may be removed by Cherry Pectoral.

Space will not permit us to publish here any proportion of the cures it has affected, but the Agent below named, will furnish our Circular, free, whereon are full particulars and indisputable proof of these facts.

Sufferers: read and judge for yourselves.

For Influenza and Whooping Cough.

Nashville, Tenn., June 26, 1851.

Sir: I have repeatedly used your Cherry Pectoral for Whooping Cough and Influenza, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it a complete remedy.—Four of my children have been afflicted with these diseases, and the free use of the Pectoral has always afforded almost instant relief.

JAMES GLOVER.

We attest the truth of the above statement.
M. McGINTY, Ed. of Nashville Whig.
J. M. ZIMMERMAN, Druggist.

For a Consumptive Cough.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 25, 1851.

Dear Sir:—For three years I have been afflicted with a Cough, so distressing that I frequently dispaired of recovery; much of the time I was obliged to sit up all night in my chair, as my cough would sufficate me when I laid down. Having used many r medies without much relief, I at last tried the Cherry Pectoral which under Providence has cured me altogether.

I am with gratitude yours,
JAMES M'CANDLESS.

This is one of the numerous Cures of Asthma which have been accredited to Cherry Pectoral.

Albany, N. Y., April 17, 1848.

Dr. Ayer, Lowell. Dear Sir: I have for years been afflicted with Asthma in the worst form, so that I have been obliged to sleep in my chair for a larger part of the time, being unable to breathe on my bed. I had tried a great many medicines, to no purpose, until my physician prescribed, as an experiment, your Cherry Pectoral.

At first it seemed to make me worse; but in less than a week I began to experience the most gratifying relief from its use; and now, in four weeks, the disease is entirely removed. I can sleep on my bed with comfort, and enjoy a state of health which I had never expected to enjoy.

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EDWARD HITCHCOCK.
Amherst, Sept. 12, 1849.

Among the other distinguished authorities who have lent their names to recommend this preparation as the best known to them for affections of the lungs, are:

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Prof. Silliman, Yale College.
Prof. Valentine Mott, New York.
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Canadian Journal of Medical Science.
Boston Med. and Surgical Journal.
Charleston, S C Medical Review.
New Jersey Medical Reporter.
Hon. Geo. P. Marsh, Am. Ambassador to Turky
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Rev. Doct. Lansing, Brooklyn, New York.
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Also, many eminent personages in foreign countries.

Not only in the more dangerous and distressing diseases of the Lungs, but also as a family medicine for occasional use, it is the safest, pleasantest and best in the world.

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TRY

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NEVER fails to cure the most obstinate COLD or COUGH of recent origin, and for the alleviation of PTHISIC, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, and all other diseases of the organs of respiration, thousands bear testimony to its efficacy Sold at the proprietor's prices, by

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J. W. GORDON, M. D., Editor.] ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA. [JOHN H. OHR, Printer.

VOL. II. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1853. NO. 40.

THE TEMPERANCE CHART,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE GRAND DIVISION, S. of T. OF INDIANA.

Edited by J. W. Gordon, M. D.

To whom all Communications and Subscriptions must be addressed, post paid

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Cuts double the above rates.

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J. H. OHR, Indianapolis.

POETRY.

From the Neveda (Ga.) Journal.

The Dying Miner's Lament.

Afar from my home and the scenes of my childhood,
O'er mountain and wave I've wandered away;
And here 'mid these sands, these rocks, and this wild wood,
Is wasting in sickness, my last lingering day.

Fond memory oft whispers, in accents of sadness,
Of home, and of friends, and of joy left behind.
My wife—my dear children—their voices of gladness,
My fond doting mother, now dwells on my mind.

How fondly I hoped in the bosom of home,
To have spent the rich treasures I gleamed from the sand,
But ah! sad affliction and sorrow have come,
And doomed me to die in this far distant land.

I have toiled in the valleys—I have delved in the hills;
The streams and the bars I have prospected o'er;
The wild dashing Yuba, and the deep flowing rills,
The gulches and ravines will see me no more.

By Yuba's bright waters, then, softly inter me;
The friends I love best cannot stand round my bier—
No mother to sorrow, no wife to deplore me,
Or shed on my grave a last lingering tear.

The tempest may howl, and the storm may beat o'er me—
I shall not be disturbed by the loud thunder's roar;
But gently I'll sleep, though my friends are far from me—
My dear native land I shall see thee no more.

Cold Run Mill, Sept. 15, '52.

Tribute to Maine.

We love thee, fairest sister, we love to speak of thee,
We love to glory in thy fame, and tell thy victory!
For thou hast been the bravest, and the noblest of the train,
Of all the sisterhood of States, our dearest sister Maine.

Soon all the happy sisters shall rise up and call thee blest.
For thy glorious deeds of valor shall disenthrall the rest!
First in the glorious conquest thou hast washed away the stain,
Of Alcohol's pollution, our purest sister Maine!

And when in brighter years to come, our country shall be free
From the desolating power of rum's dread tyranny,
With rapturous exultation we'll repeat the glowing strain
Of praise and admiration of our loveliest sister Maine!

The Father of that Glorious Law—the blessed, honored Dow—
Deserves a crown of diamonds to deck his noble brow!
The highest seat in our fair land we'd like to see him gain,
That fearless and true hearted son of our sweet sister Maine.

Mount Holly, N. J. Mary.

STATE LIBRARY INDIANAPOLIS

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Death of Eglon.

FROM THE GERMAN.—BY MRS. ST. SIMON.

In the city of Gaza, which lies on the sea-coast, there dwelt a man whose name was Eglon. He was a judge among his people for many years, and possessed great riches. But the people honored him more for his justice and humanity than for his wealth, and the poor called him, among themselves, Father Eglon.

When the day of his death arrived, he sent for his friends and his brethren, together with their children, and said unto them: "Behold, my end approaches!—Last night the Angel of Death appeared to me, and I heard the gentle waving of his wings. Rejoice, therefore, and be joyful with me!"

Then the hearts of those that stood about him sank within them; and they looked at each other, and said: "Would to Heaven that Eglon's words may, for the first time, prove untrue!"

But Eglon smiled, and said: "My friends, put far from you all lamentation and vain hopes! My days are numbered! This is the third time that I have beheld the Angel of Death face to face; therefore he is no stranger to me. But this is the first time that he hath appeared unto me with a friendly countenance; therefore do I follow him with gladness and with joy."

His friends looked upon him in amazement, and held their peace.

Eglon perceived that they had not understood him, and thus spake: "I will relate to you a short history of my life, and then you will understand my words.

"My youth passed smoothly away, and I knew not the sorrows of life. When I became a man I was chosen to be a judge in Gaza, and the people extolled the judgments which I pronounced at the gates.—I gained, moreover, the heart of a woman, whom the voice of the people praised as the loveliest and the noblest of the land, and I was called the happiest of mankind. Then God visited me with a grievous sickness, which afflicted me for many months; and all the skill of the physicians was of no avail, and they said: "He will surely die!" Then the Angel of Death appeared to me for the first time with terrible aspect, and I prayed that he might pass by.

"He did pass by. I was restored to health, and my life became more pleasant to me than ever; for my wife bore me two infants, fair as two young pomegranate trees, and each day of their lives was to me as a day of spring. Then said all the people: "Eglon is the happiest of mankind. What is there wanting to his joy, and to the welfare of his house?"

"Behold then came the sickness of Mizraim from beyond the sea; and the infants died, both the boy and the girl. And their mother fell sick, and said: "The children are not! Ah, Eglon, another world will preserve and restore them to us." Thus she spoke and died also. And I stood alone upon my rich carpets, and my house seemed at once too spacious and too confined.

"I then called in great wrath upon the Angel of Death, and named him the Destroyer, and when he passed before me, I said: "I will seek thee, cruel one, in the depths of the sea, that thou mayest unite me with those whom thou hast torn from me. What is the world, and what is life now unto me!"

"So I walked forth in the night to the sea-shore; but as I passed along, I heard a sobbing and moaning in a cottage by the way-side, and I entered it; for I thought to find there companions in affliction. A woman lay upon the earth, and tore her hair; five young children were weeping around her, and asking for bread, and an aged man, bowed down with years, stood by trembling. But I was affrighted and said: "Woman, what aileth thee?"

"Then the old man said: "In the last tempest the sea swallowed up her husband, my son, with his little bark. The rich man, who had lent him money to purchase it, demanded payment of the debt, and as we could not pay it, he hath taken away all that he could find in our hut, and to-morrow he will drive us forth, if famine do not first put an end to our misery."—"And why, I asked, did you not bring the matter before Eglon, the judge of Gaza?" The mother then opened her lips, and said: "Eglon dwelleth in a palace, and is the happiest man in the whole land!" "Besides," added the aged man, "the debt is just, and so Eglon hath declared it to be."

"Then did I exclaim: "God of Heaven? is this thy justice, Eglon?" And I remained all night in the fisherman's hut, and succored them, and in the morning I said: "Behold Eglon, judge of Gaza!—Come now to my house, that I may do justice unto you."

"From that time forth, my friends, I have known myself and the huts of poverty, and have practised justice.

And thus I have enjoyed happiness, endured affliction, and striven to do good on earth. Amid prosperity, death appeared to me as a destroying angel; in the bitterness of my sufferings, as a jailer, bring a cup of poison to his prisoner; but now, I recognize him for what he really is—a friend about to conduct me to those I love."

When he had thus spoken, the old man turned upon his pillow, and gave up the ghost.—*Lady's Wreath.*

The Blasted Hope.

In one of the pleasant villages in Maine, lived a young merchant—respected, in good business, blessed with a lovely wife, and having as good prospects of accumulating property as any one around him.—His taste as a merchant was very good, and qualified him to keep a store, at which would be found handsome and fashionable articles. He had built a house, and had things respectable and convenient around him; and if any man bid fair to enjoy life, it was Mr. B——.

The fashionable habit of brandy and water drinking, however, gained upon him, in the progress of a few years, and by degrees finished his character as a drunkard. His business became deranged and embarrassed, his property went into the hands of creditors; he lost his character of an affectionate husband, and his wife was compelled to return, with a broken heart to her father's house, for a home. And so completely was he besotted and degraded by his habits of drinking, that he was finally sent to the poor house.

After two years tuition at the poor house—having been restrained from drinking, and assisted by his own resolutions against it—the hopes of his friends were that he was going to be Mr. B—— again, and a few anxious to encourage him in his apparent reformation, and to see him in business, and to gain him back to his former standing, if possible, gave bonds for a sum sufficient to purchase for him a small assortment of dry goods. His wife began to hope that he was rescued from ruin, and that yet they should be happy in their home.

The necessary arrangements having been made for his opening a store he visited Boston in company with one of his former mercantile friends, for the purchase of goods. The principal part of the money having been paid by them, in purchases; the remainder (about forty dollars) was put into his hands by his friend, who had business of his own to transact, that he might make a few small purchases, to complete his assortment. He rose early on the following morning, and went out before his friend, for this purpose. That was the last his friend saw of him for three days. After having anxiously searched for him in every quarter where he might be heard from, he was found intoxicated and his money in some proportion squandered.

The history of his three days last past was short. The temptation of a certain *bar*, set out with handsome decanters, and every kind of liquor that could please a taste such as his, had proved too much for him. He drank once, twice, thrice, and there was no stopping point; and down he went again to that state of sottishness from which he had been two whole years climbing. He went back to his friends only to show them that he was again worthless as to character. That lovely wife, whose face had for a time, brightened with the hope of their mutual happiness in good days, was plunged in grief and gloom deeper than ever, at this cruel blasting of her hope; and instead of a pleasant home, he went back again to the poor house.

Now, let us look at the concern of the retailer of liquors, in all this. On that morning of high hopes respecting Mr. B——, he opened his store house of temptations; and spread them—bright, alluring, and irresistible. For what? A little *money*. Mr. B—— came in sight of the sparkling decanters, the retailer first took a ninepence of him, and thus forged one dagger for the breast of that wife. Then he took another ninepence; and another and another—and one forenoon he succeeded in pulling down to the ground the kind expectations of friends, and what was worse, the fond and high hope of an affectionate wife, and all this for the paltry sum of fifty cents, or seventy-five cents, or perhaps a dollar. Now, put these in the balance of humanity, and weigh them against each other. Kind efforts, hopes, encouragement of friends, the happy anticipations of relatives, and especially of a devoted and affectionate wife, in one side of the scale; and in the other, say seventy-five cents, to go into the pocket of a retailer.—And thus, in these times, when many a man, well nigh ruined, is trying to abstain from the intoxicating cup, and needs to have temptation kept out of his way by the caution of every man who has a drop of the "milk of human kindness" in him—still do men, who are bent on the accumulation of wealth, at all hazards, set forth the intoxicating cup, and in the way of making a little money for themselves, dash in pieces the brightest hopes of good will and affection.

Retailer of ardent spirits, think of these things.

Politeness at Home.

Why not be polite? How much does it cost to say "I thank you?" Why not practice politeness at *home?* To your husband, your children, your domestics? If a stranger does you some little acts of courtesy, how sweet the smiling acknowledgement? If your husband—oh! it's a matter of course! no need of thanks.

Should an acquaintance tread on your dress, your very, very best, and by accident tear it, how profuse you are with your "never minds—don't think of it—don't think of it—I don't care at all." If a husband does it, he gets a black frown, if a child, he is chastised.

Ah! these are little things, say you.—They tell mightily upon the heart, let us assure you little as they are.

A gentleman stops at a friend's house, and finds it all in confusion. "He don't see anything to apologise for—never thinks of such little matters." Every thing is all right—cold supper, cold room, crying children—"perfectly comfortable." Goes home where the wife has been taking care of sick ones, and working her life almost out.—Don't see why things can't be kept in better order; there never were such cross children before." No apologies accepted at home!

Why not be polite at home? Why not use freely that golden coin of courtesy?—How sweet they sound, those little words, "I thank you." or "You are very kind!" Doubly, yes thrice sweet from the lips we love, when heart-smiles make the eye sparkle with the clear light of affection.

Be polite to your children. Do you expect them to be mindful of your welfare? To grow glad at your approach? To bound away to do your pleasure before the request is half spoken? Then with all your dignity and authority, mingle politeness; give it a niche in your household temple. Only then will you have learned the true secret of sending out in the world, really "finished" gentlemen and ladies.

"What we say, we say unto all"—be polite.

Women and Temperance Reform.

AN ADDRESS TO MY SISTERS.

BY CORA CUSHMAN.

1. If your boy never drinks, he will never be drunken. This is evident; and also, if he never becomes drunken, he will not be a drunkard. Nothing else will ensure perfect safety to any individual, because the approaches of intemperance are so insidious that the occasional dram-drinker feels no alarm until appetite is stronger than reason and self-respect.

2. However firmly an individual may have fixed the determination to drink nothing that can intoxicate, there is a constant liability of lapse, while he consorts with those who drink. Sociality will play a powerful battery upon the will, and most usually good resolutions fade away like frost-work before the influence of a warm sun. All experience tends to confirm the truth of that Divine precept, "Evil communications corrupt good manners."

3. If the companionship of young men who drink be dangerous, much more is the family circle or the festive throng. In the former, the social instincts are excited by but one, while in the latter, age, youth and beauty, all incite the youth to violate the teachings of his mother. But you may urge that the adoption and adherence to this rule will curtail the circle of acquaintances—that it will cast your boy without the pale of fashionable society. Better thus than he should, by being exposed to temptation, fall away from his steadfastness, and weave about his person a garment of shame. It is well to settle the question, whether, for the sake of giving your boy fashionable associates, you are willing to jeopard his usefulness and happiness through all coming time. If the alternative be, the relinquishment of the society of the votaries of fashion, or the maintenance of the habits of sobriety, which will you choose for him? Answer wisely.

4. It is deplorably true, that, in all our cities, there are many houses which stand with doors ever open, inviting the entrance of the young and unwary. In these places, in conjunction with oysters, game, coffee, and such like things, there is found ardent spirits. The young are taken into these "gin palaces" to eat oysters or other luxurious food, and while there are enticed to drink, and thus habits of intemperance are gradually formed. In the whole catalogue of dangers of life in the city, the most fearful item is here. It is in these fashionable resorts that the young men are taught, not only to drink, but likewise to gamble, and thousands fall into this gilded snare. "My son," said Solomon, "go not in the way with evil doers," and his solemn tones of warning have a fearful import when regarded in this connection. These are the entrances to the way of death, and he that enters therein, his feet take hold on the grave and on disgrace.

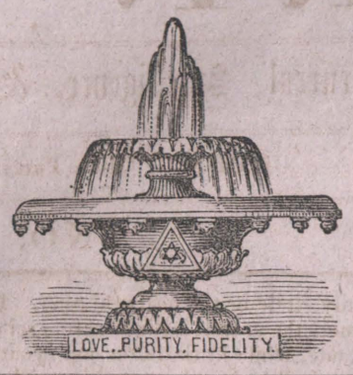
5. "Wo unto him that putteth the bottle to his neighbor's lip," are the words of Deity, and human experience has proven that the curse was not lightly pronounced. Rare, indeed, are the instances where the young man who engaged in this "soul destroying, God dishonoring traffic," failed to reap a harvest of retribution. He setteth a snare for others, and falls into it himself; he is wounded by the spear in his own hands. There is that in the traffic in ardent spirits which blunts the sensibilities, violates the chastity of the imagination, corrupts the fountains of thought, and unduly developes the lower instincts and impulses of human nature. It has a tendency to brutalize men and to break down the sentiments which in infancy were instilled, and which, if followed, would lead to honor, usefulness and distinction. I remember one who was thus led to forget the pious teachings of a devoted mother, and whose life was blurred by crime and sin, and his grave covered over with infamy. The light of happiness faded from his pathway, and darkness like that of the grave settled down upon him. Lower and lower he sunk, until the friends and playmates of his childhood turned away from him, and he was left without a heart to pity, a hand to aid, or a voice to soothe. It was the transforming power of the traffic which wrought his downfall. Wouldst thou give thy boy to a fate like this?—*Southern Era.*

Beauty of the Female Character.—There is a spell in woman. No man, not utterly degraded, can listen without delight, to the accents of a guileless heart.—Beauty, too, has a natural power over the mind, and it is right that it should be so. All that overcomes selfishness, the besotting sin of the world, is an instrument of good. Beauty is but melody of a higher kind, and both alike soften the hard and troubled spirit of man. Even if we look upon lovely woman as on a rose, an exquisite production of the summer hours of life, it would be idle to deny her making even those summer hours sweeter.

But, as the companion of the mind, as the very model of friendship, that no change can shake, as the pleasant sharer of the heart, the being to whom man returns after the tumult of the day, like the worshipper to a sacred shrine, to receive his noble tastes as a source free from the evils of the external world, and glowing with a perpetual light of sanctity and love—where shall we find her equal?—Or, what must be our feelings towards the mighty disposer of earth, and all that it inhabits, but of admiration and gratitude for that disposal, which combines our highest happiness with our purest virtue?

Self-love is the greatest of all flatterers.

TEMPERANCE CHART.



PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.
WM. HANNAMAN, C. E. BABB,
JAMES HALL, R. T. BROWN,
JOHN B. ABBETT.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1853.

Grand Division.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Indiana, will commence its semi-annual session, on the 26th day of April, next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at Cambridge City, in Wayne county.

The Forest Rose.—This is the title of a handsome little weekly, printed and published by the boy Editor, Ross Alley, at Olean, Ripley county, Indiana. It is well printed on good paper, and full of original matter, indicating a good order of talent in both Editor and correspondents.—We have high hopes for its success; for we know the tireless energy of its proprietor. Success to the "*Rose!*" and success a thousand times to Ross Alley its Editor.

Danville Division.

We had the pleasure of meeting with the Danville Division of the Sons of Temperance, on the —— inst.; and we must say, that a nobler band, we have not at any time had the happiness to see. The Division room was full, and the most excellent state of feeling pervaded all. We feel assured that as long as that Division remains in its present condition, Danville will be free from the curse of the liquor traffic. Oh, that other Divisions would follow their example!

To Correspondents.

It is always a real gratification to us to receive well written communications from the friends of Temperance in different parts of the State; but it seems to us that those who can write, seldom try. On the other hand we are in the constant receipt of letters, which have no merit either in their subject matter, or the manner in which they are written. We cannot publish any article that has not some claim to originality, or artistic finish; and, however, it may disappoint the writer, we will not. We are always glad to receive well written articles that have any tendency to build up our cause. Those who deem their productions worthy of a place in the Chart, will please remember *that it is also worth their while to pay their postage on such productions.*

We owe an apology to "*Brickabus*" of Dillsboro', for not having published his letter. We lost the lettera few days after it was received; but will be pleased to publish any more of the like kind from the same source.

"We hope that all parties will settle down in the determination to give the law a fair trial. If it is constitutional, let it be enforced, rigidly enforced. In the mean time we hope our temperance friends will be satisfied to give the act a fair trial, and not urge the Maine Law or any other law, until the efficiency of the present one is fully tested."—*State Sentinel.*

The point in the foregoing is couched in the following sentence: "In the mean time we hope our Temperance friends will be satisfied to give the act a fair trial, *and not urge the Main Law, or any other law,* until the efficiency of the present one is fully tested." The italics are our own; and we use them to show what we are requested to do, under the modest pretext of fairly testing the law. Temperance men would be very verdant, indeed, if they should cease to agitate for a prohibitory law, on any such ground as that suggested by the Sentinel. They will not do it; but, while striving to execute the present law, they will not fail to labor for "something more exquisite still." From that purpose you will not deter us, Bro. Brown, by any such pretext.

Indianapolis Groggeries

In our last issue we noticed some of the common features of our Groggeries and their keepers; and glanced at the locality of one of the most conspicuous of the class. We now ask our readers to read "Oyster Depot" for "Oyster Saloon," and they will have no difficulty in ascertaining this celebrated resort of the simple. By the way, we owe an apology to the *Oyster Saloon* man, under the *Wright House*, for using his title as descriptive of the hard-visaged man of the Depot. If he is offended, however, we hope he will remember that the misnomer was entirely unintentional. But we really do not think he should be; for his case is not unlike the man who was compared to the monkey, or the monkey which was compared to the man; it is extremely difficult to determine which has a right to be offended. We hope, therefore, this apologetic explanation will be satisfactory to all parties; and shall proceed to notice the next of the groggeries.

2. Number two is situated under the Wright House a little to the east and across the street from the "*Depot,*" and is the veritable "Oyster Saloon" itself, the real *Simon Pure of Impurities.* It has a sign much more significant than the Depot.—This is a triangular transparency, two sides of which constitute the sign. On these two sides, will be observed various devices, all more or less emblematical of what goes on within. On the east, are sketched two stately bucks in repose, designed, no doubt, to indicate that he who goes in will find himself oftener down than up, and that before he quits the place he will be entirely *flat.* The west side, however, which fronts the stair-way, leading down to the Chamber of Death, bears a still more cunning and altogether more significant device. You will observe, among other things, several fish hanging by a line that seems to enter their gills; and, by paying pretty strict attention, you will perceive, also, that their eyes, though not yet closed, are red and fiery—indicative of high inflammatory action, and by consequence of great agony. Transfer these figures thus curiously drawn upon the canvass, to the victims of the liquor-vender below, and you will be forced to admit that he gives his victims fair notice of the fate that awaits, by this sign. Does he not say to all who turn in thither: "Behold my sign! I will catch you, like so many fish, if you enter—perhaps with a hook in the gills—certainly with *fish berries;* and when I once get my fatal line into your gills, you will find yourselves *in a state of suspension.* Your eyes will become swollen and fiery; and alas! *poor simple suckers,* you shall at last utterly die. To show you, that this is just what I mean, behold my partridges, see how they dangle and are dead. One of them, poor thing!—hangs with its head down; and so shall it be with you, my customers, when I shall be done with you. Nay, do you not see, that the very canvass of my transparency is rent, and will you not learn hence, that if you but continue to enter you will also become *torn.*"

It is really so. Here is fair warning to all the world "and the rest of mankind," and if the passenger will not heed it, the presiding genius of this soul-trap, need give himself no trouble on the score of conscience for stringing up his victims—at least he will not.

In conclusion, it is but just to say, that this *pit* that leads to *one without bottom,* goes down under the fashionable Hotel that stands over it. The Hotel opens into it, by many *moveable ways,* so that the one seems to be a door-way of the other. It is, therefore, safe, for the friends of their own souls to shun this haunted ground. The splendid House above, is but the ante-chamber of the pit below. Its doors *afront* and *arear* go down into it, and many a luckless wight has found himself engulphed in the Serbonian bog beneath, whose passage into it was by a way the world without knew not of. Beware!!

☞ We remember an old lady who was so remarkably economical that she once had a pair of shoes made for her little girl *without soles,* for fear that she would wear them out. This is nearly as bad as the woman, who, with her last breath, blew out an inch of candle, saying, that she could "see to die in the dark."

To the Polls!

Again we say, to the polls! Temperance men, religious men, sober men, friends of good order and economy, we conjure you by all that is sacred in society and virtue, to go to the polls on next Monday, and cast your votes "*against License.*" Do not forget it! If you but remember it, and do your duty, we shall be able to test the law given us for the suppression of the evils of intemperance; and, if it answer the purpose for which it was enacted, we shall also be able to suppress the evils.—We can defeat the hosts of Alcohol; and if we are true to ourselves, we will defeat them. Let "no license" be your watchword, and, then, "to the polls!"

☞ We clip the following from a Texas paper, and publish it as an indication of the state of the cause in that State. It speaks right out. We wish *our* whisky press had the courage to do so too. We should then have our enemies fairly before us, and not as they now are, skulking coward-like behind ambiguities that ought to make hypocrisy itself ashamed. Can't they imitate their Texas brethren?

Dealy Forever!—Dealy continues to surfeit us with good things—now cigars—now cigars and *sundries*—until the table of our sanctum groans under its accumulated burden of luxuries. Reader, if you wish to purchase good liquors, good cigars, good tobacco, in fact anything in the grocery line, either at wholesale or retail, go to Dealy's.

Spots on the Sun and Magnetic Variations.—We find the following statement in the *National Intelligencer,* from its London correspondent:

Mr. Faraday, in a late lecture before the Royal Institution upon the Magnetic Forces made the following important announcement:

"A German astronomer has for many years been watching the spots on the sun, and daily recording the result. From year to year the groups of spots vary. They are sometimes very numerous—sometimes very few. After a while it became evident that the variations in number followed a descending scale through five years, and then on an ascending scale through five subsequent years—so that the periodicity of the variations became a visible fact.

"While our German friend was busy with his groups of sun-spots, an Englishman was busy with the variations of the magnetic needle. He, too, was a patient recorder of patient observation. On comparing his tabular results with those of the German astronomer, he found that the variations of the sun-spots—that the years when the groups were at their maximum, and so on through their series. This relation may be coincident merely, of derivative; if the latter, then do we connect astral and terrestrial magnetism, and new reaches of science are open to us."

Central American Troubles—Extraordinary conduct of an English Steamer.—New Orleans, March 9th.—The schooner "Charles Pearson," arrived this morning from Honduras. She reports that great excitement prevailed on the Island in consequence of Her Brittanic Majesty's war steamer "Devastation," having anchored off Toupello, and demanded the surrender of the place, in the name of the Mosquito King. The inhabitants were given two hours' time to decide before the commencement of a bombardment. The inhabitants yielded before superior forces, but solemnly protested against the outrage. The Mosquito flag was hoisted, and the Honduras flag was pulled down.

The British war steamer then proceeded to Limas, and cannonading was afterwards heard in that quarter. It was presumed that a contest was going on between the steamer and the Honduras troops.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Belize on the 10th of February.

☞ Springs are little things, but they are sources of large streams—a helm is a little thing, but it governs the course of a ship—a bridle bit is a little thing, but see its use and power; nails and pegs are little things, but they hold the large parts of large buildings together; a word, a look, a frown—all are little things but powerful for good or evil. Think of this and mind the little things. Pay that little debt—it's a promise, redeem it—if it's a shilling, hand it over—you know not what important event hangs upon it. Keep your word sacredly—keep it to the children, they will mark it sooner than any one else, and the effect will probably be as lasting as life. Mind the little things.

"The whole Christian religion lies in this: Faith in Jesus Christ, as the means of salvation; the Gospel, as the source of light; the Spirit of God, as our guide; the love of God, as our law; Heaven, as our home; eternal life, as our end."

From the Maine Law Advocate.

An Argument with a Moral.

A few days since, says a correspondent, I came in contact with a man whose bloated countenance and crippled limbs told too plainly that he was a slave to the intoxicating cup. In conversation with him on the temperance movements of the day he boldly and honestly replied, "I shall vote for rum. I mean to act *consistent* with my *life* and *professions.* I do not profess to be a *temperance man* or a *christian.* I drink rum sometimes, and shall vote for rum.—"But," continued he, "if I ever should become a *christian* I should vote *against* rum and for the Maine Law for any man professing to be a temperance man or a christian, can not vote against the Maine Law, and be consistent with his profession."

"Believing as I do that the opinions and feelings of this man are the opinions and feelings of rumsellers and rum drinkers generally, in how *mean* a light (if I may be allowed to use a homely but expressive term) do professed temperance men and christians, who vote and otherwise oppose the efforts now making to prohibit the liquor traffic, stand in their estimation.—They like the offering of principle and profession made by such men on the altar of rum and party, because it assists them to attain their object, while at the same time they most heartily despise those who make it!"

We fully agree with our correspondent in his conclusion. If there is any one class of persons more thoroughly despised by the opponents of temperance than another, it is those whose *professions* look one way and their *practice* the other way.—The honest unyielding advocate of temperance, however *ultra* he may be, while he may receive the unqualified curses of those interested in the traffic, nevertheless commands a thousand times more respect from the *heart* than the look-one-way and row-the-other-way class named.

Think of this thing, you who profess to be temperance men and "new creatures in Christ Jesus"—think of the words of this degraded yet honest spoken man, his only plea offered in self-vindication was that he professed nothing better, and acted consistent with his professions—think of your position before God and men, of *your* professions, and then reconcile the stand you take in this matter with such professions, if you can. There is nothing a bad man more quickly notices and more heartily condemns than acts inconsistent with a christian profession, and no one thing in the world has made so many infidels and sceptics, as this species of inconsistency.

Said a man a few days since "I do not want to hear him pray," alluding to a certain individual, and why this aversion to that man's prayer, for no one prays more *earnestly.* Why, because he a professed temperance man and christian, casts his vote and uses his influence to elect men to office whom he knows will do all they can to prevent the passage of a law to prohibit the liquor traffic. Christian professor yours is a fearful responsibility. You "are a light set upon a hill," and how careful ought you to be that your light does not lead men down to perdition, instead of to repentance and good works. Remember the argument, "If I was a temperance man or a christian I should vote for a prohibitory law, but as I drink sometimes, and dont profess to be a christian, I am *consistent* and shall vote for rum."

First Use of Mahogany in England.—Doctor Gibbons, an eminent physician in the latter end of the last, and beginning of the present century, had a brother, a West-India Captain, who brought over some planks of this wood as ballast. As the Doctor was then building him a house in King-street, Covant-garden, his brother thought they might be of service to him. But the carpenters finding the wood too hard for their tools, they were laid aside for a time as useless. Soon after, Mrs. Gibbons wanting a candle-box, the Doctor called on his cabinet maker (Woolaston, in Long Acre, to make him one, of some wood that lay in his garden. Woolaston also complained that it was too hard. The Doctor said he must get some stronger tools. The candle-box was made and approved; insomuch, that the Doctor then insisted on having a bureau made of the same wood, which was accordingly done, and the fine color, polish, &c., were so pleasing that he invited all his friends to come and see it; among them the Dutchess of Buckingham. Her Grace begged some of the same wood of Dr. Gibbons and employed Woolaston to make her a bureau also; on which the fame of mahogany, and of Mr. Woolaston, were much raised, and the wood came into general use.

☞ A few months since a eulogy on Daniel Webster was delivered by a member of the legal profession before a Lyceum. Among the hearers were a school teacher and a school agent. On their ride home after the address, their conversation turned upon the performance of the evening. The teacher expressed himself much pleased with it. The agent replied "it was very good, but why did he keep back a part of it? Why didn't he tell the whole story and let us know all about the hanging?"—*N. Y. Organ.*

American Citizen Imprisoned.—The Savanah *Republican* learns by private letter from Bremen, that another American naturalized citizen has been imprisoned in Bremen, in violation of the laws of nations. Mr. Conrad Schmidt went to Bremen some months ago on a visit to his relations in Hanover, with a regular passport from the State Department at Washington. On the 24th of January last, while yet in Bremen, he was arested by the Bremen police on the requisition of a Hanoverian magistrate, for military service due Hanover in 1841, and thrown into prison. Our Consul at Bremen, Ralph King, applied to the director of the police for his release. The answer to this demand was a reference to the Hanoverian Government, to which Mr. Schmidt was to be delivered. Mr. King then addressed a letter to the chief burgermeister of Bremen requiring his discharge, alleging that he had nothing to do with Hanover, and that the Government of Bremen would be held responsible by the United States, This communication had no effect; wherenpon the Consul referred the whole matter to Mr. Barnard, our Minister at Berlin, who sent a strong protest to Bremen, fortified with which Mr. King again demanded the enlargement of Schmidt, giving the senate until 4 P. M., on the following day to make up their decision. This brought Schmidt out of prison, after being detained five days.

The letter further states that while Mr. Schmidt was in prison, another United States citizen was pursued in Hanover, with the Bremen police after him. He escaped, however, and, at the date of our letters had appeared with impunity in Bremen. From these occurrences, naturalized German citizens will see the necessity of always being fortified with a passport from the State Department when visiting the old country.

Curious Case of Fraud.—A singular case of alleged kidnapping was under examination at Hamilton, Canada, at last accounts. A very respectable looking young man, named Harvey Smith, was brought before Messrs. Winner & Ryckman, charged with having indnced two young colored men to sell themselves into slavery, by telling them he would divide the proceeds of the sale equally among them and ensure their return to Canada by stealing them from their purchasers. The parties' names are Adley and Bacchus, one of whom had been in the employment of the defendant's brother. Informations were laid against the prisoner by a young colored man named Charles Webbe, who swore that Mr. Smith had made the proposal mentioned above also to him, but that he declined accepting it. This witness also stated that Adley and Bacchus had told him they were going to the South, and that the last time that he saw them was on the beach, apparently on their way to Buffalo.

The examination had elicited no additional facts of importance when the Court adjourned. Much excitement against the prisoner existed among the colored population, and a breaeh of the peace was feared.

The Stormy Petrel.—A short time since we gave in the *Journal* some account of the interesting little wanderer of the sea, known as the Petrel, or in sailor parlance, "Mother Cary's Chicken." A correspondent in Lubec, Me., sent us the following interesting fact which have come under his own observation. The Petrel is found in great abundance in the bay of Fundy, and in fair weather they are seldom seen in very close proximity to the land, but when the weather is thick and hazy, and also in the night, they come on shore. They dig holes in the banks, like the kingfisher, where they lay their eggs and rear their young. They are never seen flying in the vicinity of their nests, like other birds, hence our correspondent comes to the conclusion that they seek their nests under the cover of night. When a mackerel fisher is engaged dressing fish, these birds will feed all night around the vessel, upon the offals thrown overboard. On one island in the bay is a brook of fresh water, where the fishermen resort for a supply, and the birds are heard in great numbers in the vicinity at night. There are two varieties, which are denominated by the "down East" fisherman, Father Cary's and Mother Cary's Chickens.—*Boston Journal.*

A Caution.—We learn from a late treatise on Cancer, that the application of *soot* poultices, salves, &c., has fearfully increased the number of cases of cancer in our hospitals. From a careful inquiry into the origin and causes of cancer cases in one of the eastern hospitals, it was ascertained that in three cases out of five, the patients had had cuts, burns, or bruises, and had resorted to the much approved application of soot for relief. This author also cited a species of cancer peculiar to sweeps, and which he attributes to their constant proximity with soot.

☞ "My brethren," said Swift, in a sermon, "there are three sorts of pride: of birth, of riches, and of talents, I shall not speak of the latter, *none of you being liable to that abominable vice.*"

Who will be Benefitted!

Or rather, we might better ask, who will *not* be benefitted by the prohibition of the liquor traffic? There is not an interest throughout the whole range of society, but what would be greatly improved, was the entire beverage traffic annihilated today.

That every social relation of life would have a *new existence*, was the entire body of intoxicating beverages utterly and forever destroyed, it needs no other arguments to prove, than are found in the statistics given us in Maine, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, where the laws of these States have been enforced, and the startling, ever visible effects of the traffic, in this as well as every other community.—Hard is it to find a person entitled to a moment's consideration, who is not ready to admit the curse, socially and morally, that intemperance has entailed upon the community.

That the mercantile and mechanical interests would be proportionably benefitted, is equally plain to be seen. Intemperance is the destroyer of labor—consequently of its wages and their producing thrift. Let every one who now squanders his time hanging around grog-shops, when he *might* and *should* be at work, change his course of life, and become a sober working man, he has the more to spend, and more that he *will* spend in the necessaries, as also the luxuries of life. It is a rule, with but few exceptions, that persons spend in proportion to their income. Hence, as the income of the industrious and thrifty is more than that of the idle and profligate, were *all* industrious, as they most likely would be was *rum* out of their way, the amount of actual wealth now lost by idleness would be distributed among the various tradesmen in the community, and add just so much more to their stock and trade. Every dollar spent for alcoholic drinks as a beverage, is more effectually lost, and is the cause of more poverty, than if sunk to the bottom of the sea.

How is it with the rumseller? Whatever *he* may think, and those interested with him in the renting of stores and otherwise, to the contrary, no class of persons in the community, if we except the intemperate themselves, and their families, would be more largely the recipients of the blessings of a strictly enforced prohibitory law. It is proved, beyond even the shadow of doubt, by careful investigation of the traffic for the past twenty years, that more than *three quarters* of all who have been engaged in it, have either been ruined by it *themselves* or some part of their families, and not an eighth of all who have been in the business during that time in this State, have come out of it unscathed and with *property*.

If any one doubts the truth of our statement, let them bring up in review the life and end of all of those within their memory who have been engaged in the traffic for the past fifteen or twenty years, and see if we are not more than sustained by the facts, as they shall appear. To this end we challenge investigation, and freely offer our columns to any one who will show to the contrary.

What a fearfully hazardous business is it that involves the ruin, or the loss of domestic happiness, of *seven* out of every *eight* who embark in it; and if men in their blind infatuation will thus jeopardize their own and the best interest of those around them, is it not a just and philanthropic act to take from them the power to do so?

The traffic is all wrong from the beginning to the end—an unmitigated curse, cursing alike all who are brought within its baleful influence. It has not a single redeeming quality—it commences in deception and falsehood, and ends in ruin and death. It is a foul libel on mercantile business, a disgrace to everything like fair and honorable dealing, and marks those who are engaged in it with a stigma deep and lasting as the curse of Cain.—*Maine Law Advocate.*

☞ A very curious discovery has lately been made in the province of Bulgaris, in Turkey. Some Greek workmen, in digging near the village of Rahmanileah and the town of Hodzah, found a large table of gray colored marble; they removed it, and found one beneath, exactly similar; having removed that, also, they saw a great number of objects shining like gold and silver. They hastened to the captain of the district, and that functionary, assisted by two ecclesiastics, proceeded to make an examination. They found a skeleton of large stature, with a copper helmet on his head, surrounded by a thin crown of gold; the hands and arms, up to the elbows, were stained with something of a bronze color. In the right hand was a copper chain, with an incense-box of the same material, covered with verdigris; on the third finger of the left hand was a gold ring, with figures in Roman characters, 960. By the side of the skeleton were three cups of silver, very brilliant, and twenty-six cups of iron, very rusty, but bearing traces of having been gilded; there were also an immense number of nails, and about five hundred arrows, of which the wood was rotten and the points rusty. The skeleton and the different articles were carefully packed up and sent to Adrianople.—*Medical Journal.*

To the 'Moderate Drinker.'

I behold in you a noble form and manly beauty; I know you have a heart in which might dwell every manly virtue.—Will you allow one who fears your happiness may be wrecked, to say a few simple words to you with regard to a habit that has carried the wisest, the best, the most beautiful, to the dark grave of shame?

The wine, with its rich, ruby hue, may sparkle in the glass; but remember ever, as you raise it to your lips, there is DEATH there. It may leap to your brain, and induce that dreamy delight that is like the torpor preceding death, when the limbs are benumbed with cold, and beautiful vistons flit through the mind, before the life—light goes out forever. It may please the taste now—but it is surely and swiftly working your destruction.

By the love of a mother, upon whose bosom you lay in helpless infancy, I beseech you,—pause. Think! upon one hand there is life—a sweet young wife, who has already learned to weep over your indiscretion; a future that you may brighten with the fruition of hope—a home of comfort—a reasonable competency—a fame untarnished—everything that will make life desirable. On the other, neglected vows, a wretched fireside, an unhappy wife, a broken constitution, a blunted intellect, a depraved appetite, a gloomy future, a drunkard's grave. Look at these extremes! Which path will you choose?

Pardon me if I speak plainly. I do so because I think you are worth saving.—You may be an ornament to society; and if you will but call it into action, you have all the firmness necessary to resist the love of strong drink.

Look at that young wife. She has left all for you, she would brave danger, death, for your sake. How will you repay her? Shall the thoughtless world point to her, and say with sneering accents, that her husband cannot control his base appetites? Will you cause that loving heart to break with its load of grief? Is *that* the way you will repay her? I hope—I trust not.

Will you not go to Him and ask for grace to put aside the cup that a brother might tempt you to drink? Dare to say 'no,' when they crave your company at the place of conviviality. Dare to say 'NO, I am a husband; I may be a father; shall I bring my little ones to shame and beggary?' No, no; forbid it, Heaven!

May I not hear that you have given up and forever, the habit that ruins soul and body? that you have thrown off the shackels of slavery, and can stand up and say, 'I AM A MAN! and my wife shall never blush for her husband, my mother shall never weep for her son.'—*Ohio Organ.*

"NO PAUPERS HERE, EITHER."—In the town of Plymouth, in this State, there is a hotel which has long been kept without any 'medicine.' During the up-going travel to the White Mountains last summer, a Southron stopped at this hotel, one who was going up altogether for a look at Nature's grandest scenes, or a draught of cold water from the mighty alembics of 'Argenecock. He sent from his rooms for a bottle of Bardolph's 'best wine,' to which summons the landlord replied that he kept no wine. The answer brought the southern gentleman himself down.'

'Landlord, haven't you got *any* kind of liquor?'

'I don't keep liquors at all,' replied the landlord.

'Don't keep liquors! How in the name of common sense do you *accommodate* travellers without it? I want some, and I had a right to expect that you kept it. I will tell all my friends to stop somewhere else where there is better accommodation.'

'Tell 'em what you please,' replied the independent landlord, 'but don't forget to add that there *isn't a pauper here. either.*

[*Concord (N. H.) Indicvtor.*

A Southern paper says:—A dentist in Washington has taken out a patent for generating gas from simple wood. This is no idle fiction. We examined the works, and saw the light burning in juxtaposition with that created from the Scotch coal, and it was equal to it both in purity and brilliancy. The inventor has entered into a contract with a company in Wilmington, N. C., to light up that town with his material. Pine wood, with which that country abounds, is preferred to any other, and the gas generated from it costs comparatively nothing. It is estimated that every house in Norfolk, and all the public lamps, can be lighted for a sum not exceeding a dollar per night. This is almost as cheap as moonshine. The apparatus for generating this gas is extremely cheap and simple, and we expect in a very few years to find it in universal use—accessible alike to the poor as well as the rich.

☞ The longer I live, the more I am certain that the great difference between men, the great and insignificant, is energy—invincible determination—an honest purpose once fixed—and then death or victory. That quality will do anything that can be done in the world; and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunity will make a two-legged creature a man without it.

Abstemious Diet.

Many cases of illness, both in adults and children, may be readily cured by abstinence from all food. Headache, disordered stomachs, and many other attacks, are often caused by violating the rules of health, and in consequence, some parts of the system are overloaded, or some of the organs are clogged. Omitting one, two or three meals, as the case may be, gives the system chance to rest, and allow the clogged organs to dispose of their burdens. The practice of giving drugs to clear out the stomach, though it may afford the needed temporary relief, always weakens the system, while abstinence secures the good result without doing any injury.

Said a young gentleman to a distinguished medical practitioner in Philadelphia, "Doctor, what do you do for yourself when you have a turn of the headache, or other slight attacks?"

"Go without my dinner;" was the reply.

"And if that does not cure you, what then?"

"Go without my supper."

"But if that does not cure you, what then?"

"Go without my breakfast. We physicians seldom take medicines ourselves, or use them in our families, for we know that abstinence is better; but we cannot make our patients believe it."

Many cases of slight indisposition are cured by a change of diet. Thus, if a person suffers from constipation, has a headache, slight attacks of fever or dyspepsia, the cause may often be removed by eating rye mush and molasses, baked apples and other fruits.

GOOD AND TRUE.—A man, says Doctor Franklin, as often gets two dollars for the one he spends in informing his mind, as he does for a dollar he lays out in any other way. A man eats up a pound of sugar, and it is gone, and the pleasure he has enjoyed has ended; but the information he gets from a newspaper is treasured up in the mind to be enjoyed anew, and to be used whenever occasion or inclination calls for it. A newspaper is not the wisdom of one man, or of two men; it is the wisdom of the age, and of past ages, too. A family without a newspaper is always half an age behind the times in general information; besides, they can never think much nor much to talk about. And then there are the little ones growing up in ignorance, without any taste for reading. Besides all these evils, there is the wife, who, when the work is done, has to sit down with her hands in her lap, and nothing to amuse her or divert her mind from the toils and cares of the domestic circle. Who, then, would be without a newspaper? [Do you take the Temperance Chart?]

WHICH IS THE WEAKER SEX?—Females are called the weaker sex, but why? If they are not strong who is? When men must wrap themselves in thick garments and encase the whole in a stout overcoat to shut out the cold, women in thin silk dresses, with neck and shoulders bare, or nearly so, say they are perfectly comfortable when men wear water-proof boots over woolen hose, and encase the whole in india rubber to keep them from freezing, women wear thin silk hose and cloth shoes, and pretend not to feel the cold! When men cover their heads with furs and then complain of the severity of the weather, women half cover their heads with straw bonnets, and ride twenty miles in an open sleigh, facing a cold north-wester, and pretend not to suffer at all. And then is not women's mental strength greater than man's? Can she not endure suffering that would bow the stoutest man to the earth? Call not woman the weaker uessel; for had she not been stronger than man, the race would long since have been extinct. Her's is a state of endurance which man could not bear.

A Good Life.

The beauty of a holy life constitutes the most eloquent and effective persuasive to religion which one human being can address to another. We have many ways of doing good to our fellow-creatures, but none so efficacious as leading a virtuous, upright, and well-ordered life. There is an energy of moral suasion in a good man's life, surpassing the highest efforts of the orator's genius. The seen but silent beauty of holiness, speaks more eloquently of God and duty than the tongues of men and angels. Let parents remember this. The best inheritance a parent can bequeath to a child, is a virtuous example, a legacy of hallowed remembrances and associations.

☞ Ardent spirits are said to be necessary in very warm weather; but it is proved that they inerease the heat, and at the same time render the system less able to withstand it. Dr. Bell says, "that when used in warm climates, whether habitually, moderately, or excessively, they always diminish the strength of the body, and render it more susceptible of disease, and unfit for any service that requires vigor or activity."

DEFINITIONS OF DRUNKENNESS.—The fact that the term "drunkenness!' is not generally understood by the numerous "victims" who are daily brought before the Police Court, is often apparent to the officers and other gentlemen having business in that court. But not until the present week has there been any criterion given, upon which the charge of drunkenness could be clearly established. The thing is now settled, and the modus operandi has become a fixed fact.

A day or two since in the Police Court, the Justice inquired of a watchman what signs of drunkenness he saw in the defendant? The watchman replied, "Well, your honor, he was so drunk that when he went to put on his boots, he could 'nt find the hole to put his foot in."

Yesterday, in the Municipal Court, a girl ten years of age was put on the stand as a witness in favor of her father-in-law, the defendant. The question put to the child was in effect—if she knew that her father was at home on a given night, three weeks since, and how she knew it.

The child, in the simplicity of her little heart, stated that she knew it, "because he was tight." The counsel then put the question:—"How do you know your father was tight?"—to which the innocent little girl replied, "Because mother had to pull his boots off for him."

From these two cases, one of which occurred in the Police Court, and both within twenty-four hours of each other, the fact seems to be established that when a man can't find the hole of a boot in order to put his foot into it—then he is drunk; and also, when a man's better half is obliged to pull her liege lord's boots off from his feet, the he is tight.—*Boston Jour.*

"A Little Tight."

We remonstrated with a young man of fine promise about indulging in the social glass. He replied, 'I do not drink enough to hurt me; when I find myself going into excess, I will quit right square off.' We told him that we were not ignorant of the fact that he had been drunk. In a laughing way he responded, 'Oh, well I have been a little tight two or three times, but that is nothing.' Day by day we saw the demon winding thread after thread of the cruel bond of appetite about him, and he still thought there was no danger. At length he waked up to the unwelcome truth that he was a drunkard. We appealed again to our young and beloved friend, and he declared that he could not restrain himself, that he had no power to resist the tempter. That friend is now in the grave of the drunkard. Oh, young man, just forming habits of life, we beseech you pause and reflect before you quaff the first glass of the damning poison. *Dash it down!—Ohio Organ.*

THE NEW TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, created by the last Congress, comprises that part of Oregon which lies north of the channel of Columbia river, to where it crosses the 46th degree of latitude, and thence along said degree of latitude, to the top of the Rocky Mountains. The land occupied by missionary stations, not exceeding 640 acres to each, together with the improvements, is expressly confirmed to the Missionary Societies respectively, which established the same. Stations that were so occupied prior to the passage of the Act organizing the territory of Oregon, are also confirmed to the Societies which established them, even though they have since been abandoned.

ANECDOTE OF SHERIDAN.—The celebrated Sheridan was one day much annoyed by a fellow-member in the House of Commons, who kept crying out every few minutes, "Hear, hear!" During the debate he took occasion to prescribe a political cotemporary that wished to play the rogue, but had only sense enough to act the fool. "Where," exclaimed he, with great emphasis, "where shall we find a more foolish knave or more knavish fool than this?" "*Hear! hear!*" was shouted by the troublesome member. Sheridan turned round, and thanking him for his prompt reply, sat down amid a general roar of laughter.

☞ Every man is in danger of becoming a drunkard who is in the habit of drinking ardent spirits. 1st. When he is warm. 2d. When he is cold. 3rd. When he is wet. 4th. When he is dry. 5th. When he is dull. 6th. When he is lively. 7th. When he travels. 8th. When he stays at home. 9th. When he is in company. 10th. When he is alone. 11th. When he is at work. 12th. When he is idle. 13th. Before meals. 14th. After meals. 15th. When he gets up. 16th. When he goes to bed. 17th. On holidays. 18th. On public occasions. 19th. On any day. 20th. On any occasion.

☞ We seek happiness by heaping on our puny selves all we can, each one building, according to the joint force of his intellect and selfishness, a reversed pyramid, under which the smaller it rises, the lower he is crushed on the small spot his small self can fill.

Moral Reflections, Sentences, and Maxims.

What we take for virtues is often nothing but an assemblage of different actions, and of different interests, that fortune or our industry know how to arrange; and it is not always from valor and from chastity that men are valiant, and that women are chaste.

Whatever discoveries may have been made in the territory of self-love, there still remain in it many unknown tracts.

Self-love is more artful than the most artful mad in the world.

The duration of our passions no more depends on ourselves than the duration of our lives.

Passion often makes a madman of the cleverest man, and renders the greatest fools clever.

The passions are the only orators that always persuade: they are, as it were, a natural art, the rules of which are infallible; and the simplest man with passion, is more persuasive than the most eloquent, without it.

The passions have an injustice and an interest of their own, which renders it dangerous to obey them, and we ought to mistrust them even when they appear most reasonable.

There is going on in the human heart a perpetual generation of passions, so that the overthrow of one is almost always the establishment of another.

The passions often engender their contraries; avarice sometimes produces prodigality, and prodigality avarice; we are often resolute from weakness, and daring from timidity.

Whatever pains we may take to disguise our passions under the appearances of piety and honor, they always discover themselves through these veils.

Our self-love endures with greater impatience the condemnation of our tastes, than of our opinions.

Men are not only prone to lose the remembrance of benefits and of injuries; they even hate those who have obliged them, and cease to hate those who have grievously injured them. The constant study to recompense good and avenge evil appears to them a slavery, to which they feel it difficult to submit.

The clemency of princes is often only a stroke of policy to gain the affections of their people.

This clemency, of which men make a virtue, is practised sometimes from vanity, sometimes from indolence, often from fear, and almost always from all three together.

The moderation of fortunate people comes from the calm which good fortune gives to their tempers.

Moderation is a fear of falling into envy, and into the contempt which those deserve who become intoxicated with their good good fortune; it is a vain ostentation of the strength of our mind; in short, the moderation of men in their highest elevation is a desire of appearing greater than their fortune.

Acknowledgments

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☞ Can a man be considered a *loose* character, when he comes home *tight*, every evening? Will some of our metaphysicians elucidate this problem?

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

WE are still prepared to print Constitution and By-Laws, where the alterations are few from the copy recommended by the Grand Division, at the following rates:

100 copies, (or less)	$5 00
200 "	8 00
300 "	10 00

We will pay the postage on all ordered from us.

☞ All orders accompanied by the cash, will be promptly attended to.

Address, JOHN H. OHR.
Indianapolis, Indiana

CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00. Books, $2 00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. WOODWARD, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind., free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20 00

To be directed to the G W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

J. H. OHR, G. W. R.

Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys of ——, believing the Order of Cadets of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Section of the State of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called the —— Section, No. ——, Cadets of Temperance, of the State of Indiana, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Section, and also those of the acting Head of the Order.

Enclosed is the fee for Charter, R. B.'s and officers' cards, $5 00.

It must also be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not; if they are, of what Section. The application to be directed to the Grand Secretary, free of postage.

It must also be certified by a W. P. or P. W. P., that the W. Patron elect is a Son of Temperance in good standing.

Address (post paid) HENRY OHR, G. S., C. of T., Indianapolis, Indiana.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the —— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00.

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

Address (post paid,) Mrs. ELIZA RICHMOND, G. S. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

Railroad City Book Store.
COX & MATHES,

South side of Washington, between Illinois and Meridian streets,

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Manufacturers of

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Of Every Size and Description,

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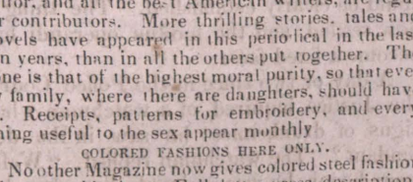

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For the great merits of this picture we would refer every lover of Washington to the portrait itself, to be seen at the office of this paper, and to the letters of the following Artists, Statesmen, Jurists and Scholars accompanying it.

ARTISTS.—Marchant and Elliott of New York; Neagle, Rothermel, and Lambdin of Philadelphia Chester Harding of Boston; Charles Fraser, of Charleston, S. C; and to the adopted son of Washington, Hon Geo. W. P. Custis, himself an artist. STATESMEN.—His Excellency Millard Fillmore, Major Gen. Winfield Scott, Hon. George M. Dallas, Hon. William R. King, Hon. Daniel Webster, Hon. Lynn Boyd, Hon. Lewis Cass, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Hon John P. Kennedy, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, LL. D JURISTS—Hon. Roger B. Taney, Hon. John Duer, Hon John McLean, Hon. Rufus Choate. SCHOLARS.—Charles Folsom, Esq. the well known Librarian of the Boston Atheneum, who says, "I would rather own it than any painted copy I have ever seen;" E P. Whipple, Richard Hildreth, Hon. Edward Everett, LL. D, Jared Sparks, LL. D., Wm. H. Prescott, LL. D., Washington Irving, Ralph W. Emerson, Esq, Prof. T. C. Upham, J. T. Headley, Fitz Green Halleck, H. W. Longfellow, Wm. Gilmore Simms; and FROM EUROPE, Lord Talfourd, T. B. Macauley, Sir Archibald Alison, Lord Mayor of London, &c., &c. THE PRESS, throughout the entire Union, have with one voice proclaimed the merits of this suberb engraving.

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"And by the river, upon the bank thereof shall grow all trees for meat, whose leaf shall not fade and the fruit thereof shall be for meat and the leaf thereof for medicine."

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Sufferers: read and judge for yourselves.

For Influenza and Whooping Cough.

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For a Consumptive Cough.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 25, 1851

Dear Sir:—For three years I have been afflicted with a Cough, so distressing that I frequently despaired of recovery; much of the time I was obliged to sit up all night in my chair, as my cough would suffocate me when I laid down. Having used many remedies without much relief, I at last tried the CHERRY PECTORAL which under Providence has cured me altogether.

I am with gratitude yours,
JAMES M'CANDLESS.

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EDWARD HITCHCOCK.
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Canadian Journal of Medical Science.
Boston Med. and Surgical Journal.
Charleston, S C Medical Review.
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J. W. GORDON, M. D., EDITOR.] ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA. [JOHN H. OHR, PRINTER.

VOL. II. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1853. NO. 41.

THE TEMPERANCE CHART,

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Edited by J. W. Gordon, M. D.

To whom all Communications and Subscriptions must be addressed, post paid.

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Live to do Good.

"Not to myself alone,"
The little opening flower transported cries;
"Not to myself alone I bud and bloom—
With fragrant breath the breezes I perfume,
And gladden all things with my rainbow dyes;
The bee comes sipping, every eventide,
His dainty fill;
The butterfly within my cup doth hide
From threatening ill."

"Not to myself alone,"
The circling star with honest pride doth boast—
"Not to myself alone I rise and set;
I write upon night's coronal of jet
His power and skill who formed our myriad host;
A friendly beacon at heaven's open gate,
I gem the sky,
That man might ne'er forget, in every fate,
His home on high."

"Not to myself alone,"
The heavy-laden bee doth murmuring hum;
"Not to myself alone from flower to flower
I rove the wood, the garden and the bower,
And to the hive at evening weary come;
For man, for man the luscious food I pile
With busy care,
Content if this repay my ceaseless toil—
A scanty share,"

"Not to myself alone,"
The soaring bird with lusty pinon sings—
"Not to myself alone I raise my song;
I cheer the drooping with my warbling tongue,
And bear the mourner on my viewless wings;
I bid the hymnless churl my anthem learn
And God adore;
I call the worldling from his dross to turn,
And sing and soar."

"Not to myself alone,"
The streamlet whispers on its pebbly way—
"Not to myself alone I sparkling glide;
I scatter *health and* life on every side,
And strew the fields with herb and flow'ret gay.
I sing unto the common, bleak and bare,
My gladsome tune;
I sweeten and refresh the languid air
In droughty June."

"Not to myself alone:"
O man, forget not thou earth's honored priest!
Its tongue, its soul, its life, its pulse, its heart—
In earth's great chorus to sustain thy part;
Chiefest of guests at love's ungrudging feast,
Play not the niggard, spurn thy native clod,
And self disown;
Live *to thy neighbor*, live unto thy God,
Not to thyself alone.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Argument of David Paul Brown, Esq., Philadelphia, in favor of the Maine Law.

In the loss of every member of the commnnity the State suffers, in the flourishing vices of the community the State is disgraced, in the unprohibited drunkenness of the community the State itself becomes drunk—and to the legislators who may prevent all this, and who do not, the odium is legitimately attributable. Nay more, if the subject was considered merely in reference to the finances of the State, leaving its character out of the question, there is every possible reason as I have shown, for removing this curse of inebriety from our country. I say, that it is expedient. No man, at least no sober man, can doubt it. Nor would a drunkard doubt, if in the interval between his cups, he retains sufficient unbiassed reason to enable him to decide upon the question. The legislature can prosecute gaming, lotteries, brothels, unlawful assemblages, and tumultuous meetings. Nay, they punish drunkenness in various shapes and vagrancies of all description, in short regulate all matters that affect the safety, the health and prosperity of the State. Why then should they allow drunkenness which carries all those evils in its train, to flourish unmolested in its supremacy of horror? There is no living reason why they should; of course therefore, there can be no doubt of the expediency of the measure. Why then should the *will* be wanting—the want of will arises from the want of courage. A politician is the most timid of God's creatures—before he gets a post he is in constant fear that he will not get it, and when he gets it, is in constant fear that he will lose it.

As to the violation of the Sabbath, consequent upon the unrestrained traffic in intoxicating liquors, it seems to me most extraordinary that any man should be called upon to express an opinion in enforcement of the solemn command of the decalogue, the injunction of the almighty himself, "Thou shalt keep holy the sabbath day." Unless the advocates of intemperance can show that riot, reveling, &c., as embracing all beastly intoxication, is a compliance with this divine requisition, I think we should be spared the necessity of suggesting arguments in support of the laws of the Omnipotent. The municipal laws, it seems, may be invoked in aid of the divine law, and it is hardly, I should think, to be imagined that a municipal chief magistrate should be so regardless of his duty to this world and the next—to temporal and to eternal statutes, as to permit those vices to flourish and grow into a most pernicious harvest, while he is not only empowered to cross, but which he is bound by the sternest obligations of duty utterly to extirpate. He is called upon to do so, as I have said, by the law of God and man.—He is called upon to do so as the conservator of the peace and prosperity of the great city committed to his government.—He is bound to do so, for the preservation of the inebriates themselves. He is bound to do so for the benefit of those who may be dependant upon them, or connected with them, and he is under especial obligations to do so, for the protection of society against the contaminating and pervading influence of their example. It is said that among the Grecian youths, during the seasons appropriated to the Olympic games, the Athenians caused their slaves to exhibit themselves in a state of beastly intoxication, for the purpose of teaching their children by the means of this disgusting spectacle, a salutary lesson of the advantages of sobriety. This might do in Athens, or perhaps it might do any where, where the indulgence of the vice was confined to slaves, but it is to be feared that freemen may imitate rather than contemn the vices of freemen, and thereby fall a prey to the influence of example.

Vice, we are told by the great poet of nature, "shall sooner convert virtue from what she is to a bawd, than virtue can reform vice to her own likeness." The best mode however of preventing all those evils, which to be thought of are to be condemned, is the actual prohibition of their sale. It is no answer to say they may be obtained *somewhere:* If their sale be universally forbidden, they, at all events, will not be obtained *everywhere,* as is pretty much the case at present, and will be of difficult attainment any where. Let the legislature do their duty and the ministerial officers do theirs, and the great work of reform will soon be accomplished; but a vice of this sort can never be checked by partial modification. Whoever heard of a partial check of larceny; as for instance, no man shall steal with impunity any sum over five dollars or forge more then five promissory notes. Where is the surgeon, who, to eradicate a deeply seated and wide spread cancer, will direct and confine his skill and his knife to some superficial fibre of the devouring and destructive disease.

But it is said that the Constitution of the United States forbids any legislation, such as has been proposed upon this subject.—This Constitution is a very convenient scare-crow, and is resorted to upon all occasions when all other defences fail; and yet, as I understand it, it has no more to do with the State remedy proposed for the evils of intemperance, than it has to do with the Copernican system. Let us see what portion of it they refer to in their zeal; though in passing to it, we must not fail to observe, that a vast deal of the opposition to the proposed legislation is not confined to mere patriotism, but seems to be directed to supposed pecuniary advantage to individuals, as springing from the contamination and distinction of the masses of the community. By the 8th section of the constitution of the United States, Congress is "empowered to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to regulate commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States." And this is the clause upon which it is maintained that the provisions of the Maine Law, and of course, similar provisions in other States, are or would be unconstitutional. And in support of this doctrine, in obedience to the fashion of the times, the adversaries of temperance rely upon the argument of Mr. Webster in his professional opposition to a law of similar import, adopted by the State of Massachusetts some ten years ago. The substance of his argument in this, so far as it relates to the present inquiry—First, "No State can prohibit the sale of imported merchandize, either wholsale or retail." This I deny. Second, "When there is a collision between State law and a law of the United States, the State law must yield." This I admit, but the answer to it is, that there is no collision. "If Congress have power to regulate a subject matter, a State cannot interfere,"—*true,* I grant; but they fail to show that the State has interfered with any right possessed by Congress.—"The power of Congress in regard to Revenue, does not terminate at the boundaries of a State, but enters into its interior. And if a State can regulate trade and commerce within its limits, she may exclude foreign commerce and thereby injuriously affect the revenue of the government." Now in answer to all this I say, that a State exercises its power when that of the United States' power terminates with the collection of its duties. That the United States has no right to regulate the trade of an individual State—though she may regulate the trade with foreign States or between the several States of the Union. I make a distinction between the word Commerce and the word Trade—trade being applicable to the business within the limits of a State—and commerce being more properly applied to the business between foreign and domestic States. The language is "to regulate commerce with foreign Nations and among the several States," not to regulate the trade within the several States. How then this can be construed into a power incompatible with the internal regulations of a sovereign State, we may well be at a loss to imagine. But as I understand the matter, the question has been decided in analagous cases at least, both by the Supreme Court of the United States and by the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, and if time would permit me to travel further, I think I could satisfy any man that it was virtually decided by one-half the States of the Union and never doubted by the other.

Whoever denied that it is constitutional to prohibit the sale of liquor by less measure than a quart—or to tax licensed houses, or prohibit the introduction of powder or poison in the city? Yet all these might remotely affect the revenue—but it is nevertheless a State right—and not in collision with a just construction of the Constitution. If we have the right to prohibit the sale of less than a quart—we may forbid the sale of less than a pipe.

You can prevent the introduction of disease into your State by Quarantine Laws. You can prevent peril to the safety of the community by excluding or removing powder or poison, or any other deleterious article. You can prevent the introduction of obscene books, which may corrupt the morals of the community. You can do anything that the efficiency of sound Police Regulations may require, and although in some of these matters Congress may have the authority to interfere—yet Congress never has interfered, and never will interfere, and therefore, there will probably be no collision between Federal and State rights.

It is not a possible collision, it is an actual collision that is to be regarded in this discussion.

[Here, various State authorities are referred to, as follows: 5 Howard 504; 9 Wheaton, page 1; 9th Wheaton, 203; 12 Wheaton, 410; 11 Pelus, 102, 132.]

These authorities appear to me to be sufficient for all the purposes of this occasion. They are authorities furnished by the sages of the Law before the Maine question was agitated or thought of. They are from the highest State and National Tribunals—and of course, free from the imputation of anything like bias, prejudice or passion. It is believed that in these views there is an entire unanimity among the judges of the Supreme Court of the Land. Not only so, but among most of the illustrious Jurists throughout the continent, the exercise of whose intellectual powers has not been impaired or perverted by an ambitious and overwhelming desire of an irregular political advancement, or obscured or drowned in the Circean Bowl.

But suppose the law were doubtful on the score of constitutionality, there is no conflicting National Legislation. The government is not compelled to exercise its power, to cure a small evil, which leads to the accomplishment of a great National good. Or if it were, the Supreme Court of the United States is entirely competent to decide the question between a State and the Federal government, without the clamor of the dram sellers and their purveyors of supplies from Maine to Mexico. I am no radical—no ultraist—no fanatic, but allow me to say that the annual Revenue of the United States would not pay for the ruin which is entailed upon the Nation by the simple importation of foreign poisons. The fortunes alone wasted as the almost inevitable and direct consequences would annually treble the amount of the imposts or duties; and the physical and moral and social evils attendant upon wide spread, legalized drunkenness, would not be compensated to this great and glorious country by the amount of England's national debt.

We say, therefore, and we ask you all to join in the practical enforcement of the doctrine, that the sale of intoxicating drinks as a beverage should be prohibited by law, because:

1. They deprive men of their reason for the time being.
2. They destroy men of the greatest intellectual strength.
3. They foster and encourage every species of immorality.
4. They bar the progress of civilization and religion.
5. They destroy the peace and happiness of millions of families.
6. They reduce many virtuous wives and children to beggary.
7. They cause many thousands of murders.
8. They prevent all reformation of character.
9. They render abortive the strongest resolutions.
10. The millions of property expended in them is lost.
11. They cause the majority of cases of insanity.
12. They destroy both the body and the soul.
13. They burden sober people with millions of paupers.
14. They cause immense expenditures to prevent crime.
15. They cost sober people immense sums in charity.
16. They burden the country with enormous taxes.
17. Because moderate drinkers want the temptation removed.
18. Drunkards want the opportunity removed.
19. Sober people want the nuisance removed.
20. Tax payers want the burden removed.
21. The prohibition would save thousands now falling.
22. The sale exposes our persons to insult.
23. The sale exposes our families to destruction.
24. The sale upholds the vicious and idle.

THE annual amount of lead produced from the Wisconsin Lead Mines, is about 40,000,000 pounds, which at five cents a pound, (a low enough estimate now,) amounts to $2,000,000.

THE contributions to the Washington National Monument during the month of February, amounted to $1,604,22, and expenditures to $2,109,19.

Light and Love.

From the German of Herder.

BY MRS. ST. SIMON.

In the beginning all was void and desolate, a cold abyss of waters: the elements of things lay mingled in wild confusion.—Then the breath of Life came from the mouth of the Everlasting, and broke the chains of ice, and like the wings of a brooding dove moved gently across the gloomy chaos.

Every thing now stirred in the dark depth, striving upward to birth. Then appeared the first born, the soft, refreshing Light.

Sweet Light, united with Love, the almighty mother, hovered over the face of the waters; they soared up to heaven, and formed the golden azure; they descended into the depths, and filled them with life; they bore aloft the earth, an altar to God, strewing it with ever-reviving flowers; they animated the smallest atom.

And when they had filled the ocean, the depths, the air and earth with being, they stood taking counsel together, and said one to another:—

"Let us make man in our image, a likeness of Him who, by Light and Love created the heavens and the earth. Then Life entered the dust; then Light beamed upon man's god-like countenance, and Love chose his heart for a silent dwelling.

The everlasting Father beheld, and called the creation good; for his ever active Light, and his sweet daughter Love, filled and pervaded all things.

Why murmurest thou, dreamy sage, and gazest in wonder upon the world, as upon a gloomy chaos? The chaos is set in order: set thou thyself in order. Man's happiness is in activity alone; in Light and Love, the happiness of the Creator.

THE USEFUL AND THE BEAUTIFUL.—The tomb of Moses is unknown; but the traveller slakes his thirst at the well of Jacob.—The gorgeous palace of the wisest of monarchs, with the cedar, and gold, and ivory, and even the great temple of Jerusalem, hallowed by the visible glory of the Deity himself—are gone; but Solomon's reservoirs are as perfect as ever. Of the ancient architecture of the Holy City, not one stone is left upon another; but the pool of Bethesda commands the pilgrim's reverence of the present day. The columns of Persepolis are mouldering into dust; but its cisterns and aqueducts remain to challenge our admiration. The golden house of Nero is a mass of ruins; but the Acqu Claudia still pours into Rome its limpid stream.—The temple of the sun at Tadmor in the wilderness, has fallen; but its fountains sparkles as freshly in his rays, as when thousands of worshippers thronged its lofty colonades. It may be that London will share the fate of Babylon, and nothing be left to mark its site, save mounds of crumbling brick-work; but the Thames will continue to flow as it does now. And if any work of art should still rise over the deep ocean of time, we may well believe that it will be neither a palace nor a temple, but some vast reservoir; and if any name should still flash through the mist of antiquity, it will probably be that of the man who in his day sought the happiness of his fellow-men rather than their glory, and linked his memory to some great work of national utility and benevolence. This is the true glory which outlives all others, and shines with undying lustre from generation to generation—imparting to works something of its own immortality, and in some degree rescuing them from the ruin which overtakes the ordinary monuments of historical tradition or mere magnificence.—*Edinburg Review.*

ETHIOPIAN PHILOSOPHY.—"Mr. Crow, can you explain to de subscriber why dat 'licious wegitable called de nutmeg neber comes to maturity?"

"Neber comes to maturity?"

"Yes; why dey am always small potatoes?"

"Why dey always small 'taters?"

"Yes, Mr. Crow. Why dey neber get to be some punkins?"

"Why dey neber"——

"Yes, yes, Mr. Crow. "Why don't de nutmegs, as a class, grow large instead of alway growin' small?"

"No, Julius Cæsar, I don't know noffin about it. You must ax some gardener man about wegitables."

"Well, Mr. Crow, I kin tell you why nutmegs, as a class, don't grow large. It's because every individual nutmeg knows dat de largest nutmeg in de world am liable to come across a *grater!*"

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY INDIANAPOLIS

TEMPERANCE CHART.

PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.
WM. HANNAMAN, C. E. BABB,
JAMES HALL, R. T. BROWN,
JOHN B. ABBETT.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1853.

Temporary Absence of the Editor.

Circumstances require us to be absent for a month or six weeks in the South.—It is, therefore, due to the readers and patrons of the Chart, that we should inform them who will have the oversight of THEIR ORGAN, during our absence. This information we take pleasure in giving them; for we feel quite certain that they will be the gainers by the arrangement.

The Rev. G. W. MAXWELL has kindly consented to superintend the editorial department of the paper, during our absence. We need not say what are his qualifications for the position; for the readers of the Chart have some knowledge of his abilities, from his productions published in its columns already. His works will constitute his best praise.

It will be our pleasure still to keep bright the links that have bound us to the readers of the Chart during the last six months, by an occasional communication. So far as correct observation can enable us to present them with a plain statement of the cause at the South, they shall have it, together with such other observations as may from time to time seem to us worthy of their consideration. Meanwhile, farewell!

Honor to whom Honor is due.

The following notice, though not as strong as it might be, nevertheless smacks pretty strongly of progress; and promises a "good time coming." When business men, and corporations begin to put their foot on the serpent to destroy it, it can't live long. Many thanks to PRESIDENT BROUGH, and the directors of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad for making this step forward in the right direction. Here is the notice.

ATTENTION!—The business and interests of this Company render it necessary that the drinking of ardent spirits or malt liquors, during working or business hours, by those in the employment of the Railroad Company, should be absolutely and positively prohibited.

The Conductors, foremen, and others, will see that this rule is enforced. Prompt dismissal from the service will be visited upon its violation.

JOHN BROUGH, *President.*

The Election.

The votes were not all counted out when our paper went to press, but as far as counted "No License" was 177 ahead, in Centre Township. It is probable there will be from one to two hundred majority for "No License."

Pike Township gave a majority of two to one against License.

We will give full returns next week.

☞ We have just received the February and March Nos. of Peterson's Ladies' Magazine. (The January No. we have not received). It is undoubtedly a tasty book. Each No. contains beautiful engravings, and a large amount of original matter, both prose and poetry, by our best writers. Ladies wishing a Magazine of high literary merit, artistic skill, and moral tone, will find this *the Magazine* It is published at Philadelphia by T. B. Peterson.

☞ We have just received the April No. of the "Illustrated Magazine of Art." It is a splendid number, and we think surpasses any of the preceding ones in the number and beauty of its illustrations. It contains a large amount of valuable and interesting scientific and literary information.

Indianapolis Groggeries

In looking over our description of Groggery number two, and its sign, we observe a slight mistake. Instead of "two bucks" in a recumbent position on the east side of the sign, we should have said one buck; and added, that near him stands an innocent doe upon the same side of the transparency. This renders the sign still more significant. The doe fitly represents those unfortunate females who plead in vain with the *Whisky fiend* to spare their husbands the disgrace of filling a drunkard's grave. The painter blundered upon a device well adapted to express the truth; and warn the public from the worse than *Centipede* that lurks below for the souls of men.

3. Number three will be found on the corner of Washington and Illinois streets, in immediate connexion with the Palmer House. In order to make the descent into this hill easy, the bar-room of the Hotel has been converted into its immediate *purlieu*, a narrow door being opened in the floor, and stairs erected to lead the victim down to the slaughter pen. It may well be questioned whether since the erection of the bridge from the infernal regions to this world by SIN and DEATH—the prototypes of our whisky venders and their aiders and abettors—a bridge more fatal to the passenger has been erected, than these stairs. But that nothing might be wanting to guide the *simple ones* to their own ruin, the bar-room is desecrated with an index pointing downwards to that gulph—the Saloon below. A hand is pictured on the wall, one finger of which, long, lurid and ominous, points to the slaughter-house of souls; and it requires but little imagination to deem that the fires of the infernal pit are reflected by that bloody hand, that points the unwary to those flames. Again, on the outside fronting Illinois street, another hand precisely similar, and for precisely similar purposes, may be seen pointing by a different route to the same place.—But the greatest outrage ever perpetrated is to call this horrid *stew* below by the name of the patriotic Tell. Not more unfit would be the names of the Apostles to designate the different torture rooms in the abode of eternal regrets than is the name of Tell for such a monstrous purpose. But the men of drams and death have neither sense of right or shame.

Further Temperance Agitation.

The Editor of the State Sentinel, true to his native tendencies, can neither speak the truth himself, nor consent that others shall do so if within his power to prevent. In an article in his issue of Thursday last, he comes forward with an amount of insinuation and misrepresantation only equalled by certain efforts heretofore made in the same quarter, in regard to the Maine Law. He has fixed up a batch of expressions, and a code of principles for *ultra temperance men*, as he is pleased to call them; and does all he can to make the "further agitation" of the Temperance question odious, by this *false pretence*. It is too shallow to succeed. He also threatens, that if we do not say that we will rest satisfied, we "will find many laggards who will fold their arms and say," what the Editor wanted to say for himself, but had not the moral courage to speak it out as his own. If these *moderate men* really desire to stop agitation, one would think they would do it, by enforcing the present law, and showing that it is efficient "for the suppression of the evils arising from the traffic." That, and that only, will stop further agitation, and satisfy any honest Temperance man that such men really mean what they say.

Curious Ancient Document.

Among a quantity of old papers found in the Wentworth House—the seat of the Earl of Fittzwilliam, in England—was the following curious bill.

The Rev. T. McGuire to John Jones.
Repairs at the Roman Chapel.
Nov. 1, 1605.

	s.	d.
For solidly repairing St. Joseph,	0	4
Cleaning and ornamenting the Holy Ghost, - - - -	0	6
Repairing the Virgin Mary and making her a new child, - -	5	6
Furnishing a nose to the Devil, putting a horn upon his head, and glueing a piece to his tail, -	4	6
Total.	10	10

The Seminoles of Florida.

In a recent debate in the Senate on the proposition to raise a force to expel the Seminoles from Florida, Senator Houston did himself credit by the following just remarks:

"Why press upon this little handful of Indians? Are the necessities of Florida so great that, extended over a vast area of country, with sparse population, her people cannot find employment within the settled limits of their country for the investment of their capital, without running in upon the hammocks of the Indians, interfering with their fisheries and their hunting grounds? There is no necessity for it. Let us use a little forbearance. Billy Bowlegs is not such a terrible scare-crow, or so anxious for war when he cannot be advantaged by it, that he is going to invade the formidable State of Florida. I will not vote for the amendment. I am satisfied that any encouragement given to the Executive of the State will be succeeded by demands upon the Executive of the United States—they will be so importunate, and newspapers will get up stories of combats, the most melancholy and terrible details will be narrated, but all will turn out to be fustian at last. Yet such tales will be circulated throughout the United States, and there will be a great cry raised of the cruelty of the Indians, and of their massacres of the people on the frontier.

"The country will be alive with the cry, and people will be ready to fly to the standard of Florida, to defend her against a few hundred poor, miserable half-starved Indians, whom humanity requires that you should feed rather than exterminate. The Indians want justice, and I wish there were an abler man than myself to stand up on this floor, and demand, in their behalf, that jutice shall be done them. Sir, they are despoiled of everything. Their territory is taken from them. They are robbed of their annuities, and the purchase money for their lands is taken by felons. Is not this something that should be looked at and considered? They have no one here to appeal in their behalf, or to tell their griefs and wrongs to American ears; but it is nevertheless true that their history is a history of wrong untold. If Senators, independent of their position, cannot stand forth and vindicate the wronged Indian, where is he to look but to the Great Spirit for redress? and that comes slowly, when compared with the activity of the wicked."

Facts for the Voters.

During the last year there was expended something near $30,000,000 for intoxicating drinks in this State; 20,000,000 of this was expended in New Orleans alone.—There were made about 16,000 arrests, directly and indirectly, for drunkenness in the city or State. About 300 deaths by *delirium tremens;* about 75 murders, besides a host of other crimes. Over 1,000 have been reduced to vagrancy and puaperism; the resources of the State have been crippled; thousands have been kept out of employment; society at large has been seriously, deeply damaged in all its relations: the health and energies of some of our best citizens have been destroyed and ruined for life. All this has been done and more, and yet we have men who tell us that the rumseller is as innocent as a child.

In view of this dark picture we ask, what better right have rumsellers to run at large than mad dogs? They do a thousand times more damage and cause their victims to die as horrible a death. We have a vast deal of sympathy expended in their behalf, and men who call themselves good citizens and patriots, and forsooth, philanthropists, are very much alarmed indeed, for fear the people, in their sovereign right, will put a stop to this black and bloody business by a few simple legal enactments, which will prevent these human slaughter houses from the further work of death.

We shrewdly suspect the people intend to do this thing; and, therefore, if you have tears to shed prepare to shed them soon.—*Southern Organ.*

INDIAN LIQUOR LAW.—A trader from Chicago had recently made his appearance among the Indians at Grand Traverse, with ten barrels of whisky, one of which he tapped and commenced business. The Indians immediately assembled in a body and knocked the hoops off the barrel, and he saved the barrels by putting them on board of a vessel in hot haste. The Missionary seconded the Indians by taking out a warrant against the trader, which, however, we believe was not prosecuted. The trader left and went among the fishermen, where he found no difficulty in selling out; but when he got to Mackinac, more than half his money was Wild Cat and counterfeit.—*Northern Islander.*

☞ There are *fifteen hundred* grog shops in Connecticut. If the average receipts of each is but five dollars daily, the yearly expenditure for liquors in that State, would amount to two millions seven hundred and thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

☞ A Western editor, in noticing a new and splendid hearse, thinks it will afford much satisfaction to those who use it.

Remarks by Mr. Steele,

In the Legislature, on the Temperance Law.

The question being upon a motion of Mr. Ryan to indefinitely postpone the motion of Mr. Graham. Mr. Graham's motion was to refer the temperance bill by its friends to a Select Committee of one from each Congressional District.

Mr. STEELE said it was a course in legislation that he would not sanction, here at the close of the session, that this bill after its friends devoting so much time and labor in Committee to its perfection, that it should now be taken away from the hands of its friends and put in the hands of those who are seeking its destruction—as they have honestly avowed that that is their intention. Now, Sir, I do not expect to vote for this bill, for reasons that I think I am fully justified; in which I will probably be able to point out to the House hereafter. But, Sir, for me to stand by and let the petitions of those who have petitioned this Legislature, through me, their representative, to be trampled under foot in this way, is a thing I shall not do. I would be unworthy the name of a representative if I should do it.

You, Mr. Speaker, at the commencement of the session wisely selected from amongst the members of this House the friends of temperance upon that Committee. They after much labor have reported to this House a bill that they think is right upon that subject. Well now, what is proposed by the motion of the gentleman from Pike? Why it is to take out of the hands of the friends of temperance the bill on that subject, and put it in the hands of himself and ten others—one from each Congressional District. He, as a matter of parliamentary rule, will be chairman of that committee. I have never suspicioned him for drinking over a quart a day, and I suppose the balance of the committee, whoever they may be, are not in the habit of taking more than that quantity. As the gentleman seems entirely dissatisfied with the present committee on that subject, who are temperate men as a matter of course, his object must be to get the subject into the hands of a committee that will not return it the present session. Could any one imagine for a moment that this House will see the Bill again this session, if the motion of the gentleman from Pike prevails. Now the gentleman says he wants the bill perfected. If so, why not move to recommend it with instructions to the same committee? and then the House will get a vote upon it, so that our constituents may see our hands. This thing of shrinking from responsibility is a thing I know nothing about—I hope I shall never know anything about it. I have presented the petitions of from six to seven hundred as respectable constituents as you could select from any county in the State, praying some law upon that subject. These people will want to know what went with their petitions; they will want to know whether the present House was in favor of granting their prayers or not. I should dislike to tell them that I had voted to send a bill away upon that subject where it would not be heard of again the present session. I could tell the temperance men that I was for the law if we could have got a vote upon it. I could show those opposed that I had helped to slip it out of sight where it would not be heard of again. Now sir, this is not my way of doing business. I want the friends of temperance to perfect their bill here by common consent, and then let us take a vote upon it so that we may not deceive those who sent us here. My way of doing is, to obey the will of my constituents, if I have any way of judging of that will. If I have no means of knowing I take my own judgment.—Obey that will, and whether you vote with me or against me, I will be satisfied. But my opinion is this: it is too grave a subject to treat in this manner the tens of thousands of petitioners that have petitioned the present Legislature upon the subject of temperance. They would not be satisfied with such indifference upon the part of their representatives; neither would others, as they all want to see how we stand and how we act. I shall content myself with voting for the indefinite postponement of the motion of the gentleman from Pike.

A SAD STORY.—A young man from Van Buren, Arkansas, recently attempted to commit suicide at one of the hotels of Louisville, and the journels of that city relate the sad story: The cause that induced the rash act, was the loss of his money by gambling and dissipation. He was on a visit to his mother and relatives in Ohio, and while on the boat coming up the Mississippi had been persuaded to play "a little game of cards," for amusement, by a set of sharpers, who are always travelling up and down the river to prey upon the unwary. He was plied with liquor, the bar being handy, and then induced to hazard his money at the card table, and was soon fleeced of $500 or $600, all he had. He is a mechanic, and his hard earnings by his trade were swept off in a few hours. This is but one of the many coils brought about by the tolerance and encouragement of the splendid and extensive bars on steamboats.

The Home of the Habitual Drunkard.

The habitual drunkard has no home. I do not mean to say that he is always so destitute as to have no place to lay his head. He may have a habitation which shelters him from the chilling wind and rain. He may know of some place where of right he can go when welcome nowhere else, and where, free from the sneers and harsh reproofs of unfeeling men, he may hide in miserable solitude the sad evidence of his degradation and shame. But do you call this *Home?* Does such a place deserve so sacred a name? Who that has a home, and loves it, does not feel that more than the mere bricks and boards that shelter him, is signified in this little, but expressive word? Would it be Home if a mother's tender love, a father's watchful eye, were not there? Is it not because, and consecrated by these, and by the warm attachment of sisters and brothers, or by the gentle confiding affection of wife and children, that we feel, "be it ever so humble, there is no place like home?" Would we experience the joyous emotions which thrill our bosoms, when after an absence, we return once more to the old paternal mansion where was spent the happy season of our boyhood days, if there were wanting that fond maternal embrace—that cordial grasp, warm from a father's heart—that sister's smile of welcome, and the fraternal greeting of affection which welcome us home? *Home*—because we have there those around whom cluster the warmest affections of the heart. *Home*—because all things there eloquently speak of kindness and of love. This is home; and this is the hallowed place of which the intoxicating bowl robs the inebriate. It extinguishes the purest sensibilities, and the best affections of his heart, and incapacitates him for those virtuous and exalted enjoyments which flow from the tender and endearing relations of kindred and affection. One of the first indications of intemperance is a disrelish for the society of those who live at home. It is an early symptom of the approach of this fearful malady, that the family circle loses its attractiveness; that evening after evening must be spent abroad, or the time passed in listless weariness. The things which once gave delight, no longer possess their power to please; the once-loved society of wife or parents, the innocent prattle of childhood, the fond caresses of artless infancy, the fireside discourse of brothers and sisters—all are tedious and dull; all ready to be relinquished for the society and obscene merriment of the dissolute and the vile, or for the boisterous revelings found in some polluted haunt of impiety and shame. How many, once blessed with a happy home, have sacrificed all that made it home to the delusive pleasure found in these base receptacles of infamy and sin! See that wretched man returning from his midnight orgies. He approaches the place of his abode—his once happy home—with threats and imprecations on his tongue, with deeds of violence in his heart. See his fear-stricken wife, clasping her little one to her bosom, and trembling for its safety and her own. Listen to that agonizing prayer which her woman's heart sends up to He ven for protection, as she hears her husband coming maddened by his intemperate revel. Witness the throbbings of her distracted heart, as his footsteps sound upon the threshold of her chamber. See him enter, and despise his sick child's tears, his poor wife's prayers; heed not her fond, confiding eyes, still fixed upon him; hearing not her piteous tones, as she asks, "Who have I but thee to protect me, and where shall I find help when thine is the assailant's arm?"—see him, trampling on her love, abusing her angel confidence, hurl her from him to grasp the deadly steel with which in blood to wreak his demoniac rage—and tell me where was *his* home?—where, short of the cold narrow tenement, beside the one his murderous hand provided for his wife and child?—*Jas. Tupper, Esq., from the Amer. Temp. Magazine.*

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.—The city of Lexington, a few weeks since, determined by a majority of its voters to suppress the Liquor Traffic within its corporate limits. The licenses to sell intoxicating drinks all expired, and the newly elected council refused to renew them. On the 22d of February, only a few weeks after the new regulation had gone into effect, the jailer and keeper of the workhouse announced that both their houses were tenantless, a fact which, as stated by Rev. Dr. Robt. J. Breckenridge, in his speech at Mozart Hall, on Wednesday evening, never had been a fact before, since Lexington had been Lexington.—*Louisville Herald.*

The editor of this paper would announce his return again to the duties of his station, which he has for four weeks been obliged to place in other hands on acccount of severe cold. It is with pleasure he acknowledges his indebtedness to AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for cure from it, and great relief from suffering by its use, and now would from experience recommend it heartily to others who may be afflicted as he has been, with a belief that they may also be benefitted by its use.—*Christian Advocate.*

Novel Engineering Project----A Marine Railway One and a Quarter Miles in Length.

THE introduction of railways has produced many astonishing changes in the course and channels of our internal trade, and not least among these changes is that which is just being shadowed forth by the completion of the several lines of railroad in the States of Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio, through the various points on the Ohio river. What this change is to be is already indicated by the delivery, on the sea board, of cotton, pork, and other Western produce, by way of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, now completed to Wheeling. The advantages which must accrue by thus delivering produce in the sea board markets in from ten to twenty days, instead of as formerly, by way of New Orleans in about three months, are too evident to be overlooked. Some enterprizing gentlemen engaged in the Western trade have investigated this subject thoroughly, and have become satisfied that the present means for passing steamboats around the fall of the Ohio (by the Portland canal) will soon become entirely inadequate to the increased commerce of the Ohio, which must result from these new outlets. With these views they have projected the following novel plan for increasing the facilities so as to pass steamboats of the largest class around these falls.

It may be premised that the only present mode of passing boats in times of low water, is by the Portland canal, on the Kentucky side of the river; this canal can only pass boats the dimensions of which do not exceed 180 feet in length and 48 feet beam over the guards, consequently the business must then be carried on by boats within these dimensions. Referring again to the project above mentioned:—It is simply to construct upon the Indiana bank of the river a railway, the length of which will be about one and a quarter miles, and the width about 72 feet, with proper locks at each terminus; the whole to be of such magnitude as to be able, without discharging cargo, to pass steamboats of the largest class, or say about 350 feet in length and 80 feet beam over the guards. The difference in level between the head and foot of the falls may be assumed at about 24 feet, and it is proposed to lift the boat a part of this height in the lock, and the balance by the grade of the railway. The power to be used will be one or more stationary steam engines, applied to the moving of the carriage upon which the boats will be transported, by means of a tow rope or chain.

This project, although when first presented to the mind it appears chimerical and difficult of execution, will be found, upon thorough examination, to be perfectly practicable, and to present less engineering difficulties than many other important works already successfully executed.

The plans have been submitted to several eminent engineers, to obtain their views as to the feasibility of the project, and without exception, they have all concurred in the opinion that the work can be executed without difficulty, and at moderate expense.

The estimated cost of the work is $600,000, and it is estimated from reliable data that very soon after it is in successful operation, the receipts from tolls alone will not be less than $150,000 per year.—*Scientific American.*

☞ Mr. McLeod, an English writer, puts the following language in the mouths of those who visit the rumseller's den:

"There's my money—give me drink! There's my clothing and my food—give me drink! There's the clothing, food, and fire, of wife and children—give me drink! There's the education of the family and the peace of the house—give me drink!—There's the rent I have robbed from my landlord, fees I have robbed from the schoolmaster, and innumerable articles I have robbed from the shopkeeper—give me drink! Pour me out drink, for more I will yet pay for it! There's my health of body and peace of mind—there's my character as a man, and my profession as a christian—I give up all—give me drink! More yet, I have to give! There's my heavenly inheritance and the eternal friendship of the redeemed—there—there—is all hope of salvation! I give up my Savior! I give up my God! I resign all! All that is great, good, glorious, in the universe, I resign forever, that I may be DRUNK!"

There's a volume of meaning in this brief extract, but it needs no comment. We have all seen its aptness illustrated. How vividly reflection upon it brings before us all the horrors of the murderous traffic!—"all that is great, good, glorious, resigned forever!"—*Fountain and Journal.*

☞ There is a difference between seeing a good book and reading it—between reading it and remembering it—between remembering it and understanding it—and between understanding it and applying it to practice.

THE sugar crop of Louisiana, it is said, will be larger for 1852 than ever before. It will reach fully 290,000 hogsheads.

Preserve your Health.

The world abounds with books, essays, pamphlets, and paragraphs, all going to point out the *modus operandi* of preserving the health, but they are generally looked upon as dull and unprofitable, arising, probably from the fact, that the well care nothing about the subject, and to the sick they come too late. Millions upon millions are annually spent in efforts, in too many instances fruitless efforts, to regain that health which a moderate exercise of common sense would have preserved free from disease.

"Temperance in all things," is the philosophy of health, and this carries with it the idea of simplicity and regularity in all our habits. Health is the natural condition of the body, with all the functions of the organic structures in full play; use the machinery well and it will work on to the end of its appointed way.

But reason ever so soundly on the subject, and you will find that not one in a thousand will spend a few dollars to prevent sickness; but every one, when sick, will put themselves to a great deal of trouble to regain health—posting in hot haste from "Dan to Beersheba" for this doctor and for that medicine, turning and twisting from old schools to new ones, trying one while steam doctors, then water doctors; changing again, they fall upon the infinitesimal doses of the homœopathist; then eclectic, Indian, and as a last resort, they give themselves up to the regulars under the pill, bolus, and a calomel administration. It is astonishing to see with what a restless anxiety they will cross seas, span continents, and travel from the South, North, and from the North, South—from East to West, up and down, in the search of health. They will undergo the most humiliating pains and even tortures—cutting, lancing, cupping, bleeding, blistering, leeching, freezing, roasting, splashing with cold water, then hot water, taking it first externally, then internally from the regular M. D. down to the meanest charlatan, no matter what the prescription or expense.

Down jingles the dollars, and with a gulp down go the pills and powders, draughts and mixtures, elixirs, panaceas, potions, boluses and potations—hot and cold, sweet and bitter, sour and crude enough to slay the black dragon of ancient times. Wretched victims, all bloated and stiffened, all swelled and dropsied, nervous and palsied; shot through liver, lungs and kidneys with the whole materia medica, they hie away to hot springs and cold springs; they seek the watering places and try fresh water; bathe, scrape, rub, sweat, and undergo all sorts of toils, and all this for health. But talk to such about the prevention of disease, what cares he for these? They seem like idle tales and women's whims, and old wives' fables.

A man might as well beat the air as attempt to beat any thing of this kind into the heads of men or women. Good, earnest, common sense truths, that have reference to the laws of nature and God, are of no avail. *Wise* people know these things, and therefore, they do not care for them.

ALAS! POOR MEXICO!—It was recently stated that Don Juan de los Reyes, Governor of the Mexican State of San Luis Potosi, had been publicly assassinated, and died of his wounds. An extract from a letter in the National Intelligencer states that the affair occurred in the most public part of the Paseo, or public walk. The Governor left his carriage, and while engaged in conversation with a number of his friends, and a number of persons by, the party was suddenly fallen upon by some eight men on horseback, who singled out their unfortunate victim, and ferociously butchered him on the spot, inflicting upon his body *fourteen mortal wounds!*—The Intelligencer says:

"Thus (says a friend who sent us the above extract,) was destroyed one of the best men of all Mexico. Butchered in open day, in the most public place of that city of which he was the chief benefactor. He had improved its buildings, its streets, and all its public works, and at the time of his death was adding new institutions for the public good.

"He had established poor-houses, asylums, and public schools. By the economy and honesty of his administration he had extinguished a large public debt of the State by paying it off; and San Luis Potosi, under the government of Juan de los Reyes, had reached a degree of prosperity unknown since the days of the independence of Mexico.

"This spirit of enterprise, of justice, and philanthropy, had raised him up many enemies, who were constantly plotting to overthrow his government. But his vigor was always able to defeat their plans, and put down every revolution. At last, despairing of success by other means, they have thus publicly butchered him. In all probability, these savage assassins will never be brought to justice. Thus go the good Governors and the good men of unhappy Mexico."

We have all of us sufficient fortitude to bear the misfortunes of others.

Intemperance and Crime.

Great interest is being manifested in Pennsylvania in relation to the subject of taking some legislative action for the suppression of intemperance, the people having began to feel and realize the tax which it imposes upon them. The Criminal Courts of Pittsburgh are not the only ones crowded with culprits, whose crimes are traceable to the maddening bowl; but we think the Cincinnati Courts are ahead of all competition in this respect; the greatest difficulty we have to encounter here, however, is to keep the bottle from jurymen who are called upon to sit in judgment upon criminals, long enough to obtain from them *sane* decisions. Judge McClure, of Pittsburgh, in a late charge to the Grand Jury of Allegheny county, spoke upon the subject of intemperance and crime, in the following emphatic manner:

The Court has been in session since October Term, without intermission, dispatching the criminal business of the county.

I have kept a docket and table of contents, causes, time, &c., in my own way, collateral to and independent of the usual records of the Court, and without wearying your patience with the process I have gone through, I will give you the results, which is that, had it not been for the use and abuse of ardent spirits in Allegheny county, every case on the October calender would have been disposed of in one week (and the District Attorney confirms this statement) with the utmost ease, and the cases would have been of a trifling nature. There would not have been one case in the Oyer and Terminer.

I shall cease to prate any more to Grand Juries about this omnipotent parent of crime, alcohol. If a century of imbecile legislation has not sufficed to convince reasonable men; if crime and poverty before their faces has failed to convince; if a ceaseless drain upon their charity, from destitution, caused by drink; if their increased taxes; if men's eyes and ears will not convince; if the evidence of our understanding, in this behalf, and cause in the community corresponding acts, prompted by duty and common sense, then to talk of this theme longer here, is time thrown away. If society choose to indulge in this costly luxury of woe, and in the causes that produce it, I have no more to say, for society has the power to select its own peculiar enjoyments, and indulge itself therein. Its RIGHT to do so is more questionable.—*Ohio Organ.*

JOHN ERICSSON.—The name of John Ericsson, says the Albany Register, now takes rank with Franklin, Fulton, Watt, Morse, and other great benefactors of mankind. He is a man of 50 years of age, of a muscular, well-developed. and strongly-knit frame; he is of the middle size, has a firm tread, a person who gives assurance of reserved strength, and the head with all the proper intellectual developments, the high forehead and prominent brow, marking the man of thought and the philosopher; he has a dark complexion of hair, somewhat whitened by time, black eyes introspective and reflective rather than observing, a decisive mouth and the mixed temperament combining the nervous and billious, which distinguishes the powerful in action and the steady in endurance.—His head rises in a phrenological summit of benevolence; he was heard to remark the only sign of self-gratulation on his triumph that he was proud to be the means through his invention of saving life.

He was born in Sweden in 1803. He early showed a taste for mechanics, and at the age of eleven attracted the notice of Count Platen, who obtained for him a cadetship in an engineer corps. He afterwards entered the Swedish army, and was employed in the survey of northern Sweden. While occupied with his favorite study of mechanics, he projected his *flame engine.* In 1826 he visited England. While these in 1829, he competed for the prize offered by the Liverpool and Manchester railway for the best locomotive, and produced an engine that made the wonderful speed at that time of 50 miles an hour.

His propeller, hie semi-cylindrical engine, his centrifugal blower, his distant instrument for measuring distances at sea, his hydrostatic guage, his pyrometor, and other ingenious inventions, have already made the name of Ericsson famous in the scientific world. The caloric engine, which has now arrived at the consummation of success, was first brought before the scientific world at London twenty years ago, and was rejected by men of science as an impracticability and as involving the absurdity of perpetual motion. Faraday, Brunel, and Ure, after a short resistance, finally conceded the practicability of the invention, and Faraday endorsed the caloric engine in those famous lectures of his before the London Institution. Fox, whose name is identified with the success of the great London Exhibition, was a pupil of Ericsson.

THE public debt of the United States due 1st of July, 1853, and which the Secretary advertises will be paid on presentation, amounts to within a fraction of six millions of dollars.

Moral Reflections, Sentences, and Maxims.

The constancy of sages is nothing but the art of locking up their agitation in their hearts.

Those who are condemned to be executed affect sometimes a firmness and a contempt of death, which is, in fact, only the fear of looking it in the face; so that it may be said that this firmness, and this contempt, are to their minds what the bandage is to their eyes.

Philosophy triumphs easily over past, and over future evils, but present evils triumph over philosophy.

Few people know what death is. We seldom suffer it from resolution, but from stupidity and from habit; and the generality of men die because they cannot help dying.

When great men suffer themselves to be overcome by the length of their misfortunes, they let us see that they only supported them through the strength of their ambition, not through that of their minds; and that, with the exception of a good deal of vanity, heroes are made just like other men.

It requires greater virtues to support good, than bad fortune.

Neither the sun nor death can be looked at steadily.

We often make a parade of passions, even of the most criminal; but envy is a timid and shameful passion which we never dare to avow.

The evil which we commit does not draw down on us so much hatred and persecution as our good qualities.

We have more power than will; and it is often by way of excuse to ourselves that we fancy things are impossible.

If we had no faults ourselves, we should not take so much pleasure in remarking them in others.

Jealousy lives upon doubts—it becomes madness, or ceases entirely, as soon as we pass from doubt to certainty.

Pride always compensate itself, and loses nothing, even when it renounces vanity.

If we had no pride ourselves, we should not complain of that of others.

Pride is equal in all men; and the only difference is in the means and manner of displaying it.

We promise according to our hopes, and perform according to our fears.

Interest speaks all sorts of languages, and plays all sorts of parts, even that of disinterestedness.

Interest, which blinds some, opens the eyes of others.

Those who bestow too much application on trifling things, become generally incapable of great ones.

We have not strength enough to follow all our reason.

A man often fancies that he guides himself when he is guided by others; and while mind aims at one object, his heart insensibly draws him on to another.

Strength and weakness of mind are badly named—they are, in fact, nothing more than the good or bad arrangement of the organs of the body.

The capriciousness of our humor is often more fantastical than that of fortune.

TO KEEP YOUNG.—Mrs. Cowden Clark says: "No surer destroyer of youth, youth's privileges, and powers, and delights, than yielding the spirit to the empire of ill-temper and selfishness. We should all be cautious, as we advance in life, of allowing occasionally sorrowful experience to overshadow our perception of the preponderance of good. Faith in good is at once its rectitude and reward. To believe good, and to do good, truly and trustfully, it is the healthiest of humanity's conditions. To take events cheerfully, and promote the happiness of others, is the way to insure the enduring spring of existence. Content and kindness are the soft vernal showers and fostering sunny warmth that keep a man's nature and being fresh and green. 'Lord keep my existence fresh and green,' would be no less a wise prayer than the one so beautifully recorded respecting man's memory. If we would leave a gracious memory behind us, there is no way better to secure it, than by living graciously. A cheerful and benign temper, that buds forth pleasant blossoms, and bears sweet fruit, for those who live within its influence, is sure to produce an undying growth of green remembrances that shall flourish immortally after the present stock is decayed and gone."

RECIPE FOR GOOD HUMOR.—Rise betimes in a morning, and go early to rest, that the body may be preserved in health; let your reflection be, how short are your hours before you, if devoted to business, study, social enjoyment, or other rational recreation; and then find time, if you can, to indulge in spleen and ill-humor.

BEGIN RIGHT.—Nothing will be of more consequence towards the success of a young gentleman's endeavors for his own improvement, than his getting early into a right track of reading and study: for by that means he will save infinite trouble, which many go through, by beginning at the wrong end; who after distressing themselves in pursuing what they have not the necessary accomplishments for, find themselves obliged to give up what they had undertaken, and go back to first principles: men thus suffer great loss of time and labor; meet with discouragement in their studies; and the structure of learning which they raise, proves in the end but a piece of patchwork. Others, by being at first put upon a wrong course of reading, find themselves plunged into mystery, fanaticism, or error of one kind or other; out of which it costs them many years to extricate themselves. Others, attaching themselves too early and too closely to one narrow track, as pure mathematics, or poetry, cramp their minds in their youth; or, by giving too great a loose to fancy, unfit them for expatiating boldly, and at the same time surely, in the fields of knowledge. To avoid these radical errors, let a young gentleman carefully study the best books, and through the whole course of his reading, take all opportunities of conversing with, and consulting men of judgment in books; of a large and free way of thinking, and of extensive knowledge.—The consequence of which judicious manner of proceeding has, in many instances, been improvement in most branches of science, to a masterly degree, at thirty or forty years of age. But this supposes a superior natural capacity, and various other advantages.—*Old Author.*

DURING the month of February there arrived at New York 12,280 immigrants. The number of vessels which arrived during the same period was 213—total tonnage 115,098.

ELDER & HARKNESS'

Book and Job Printing Office.

WE are constantly making additions to our assortment of Job Type, and have no hesitation in saying that we have as complete and full an assortment of new and good Book and Job Type as can be found in the State, rendering our establishment a COMPLETE

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Pamphlets,	Labels,	Blank Notes,
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☞ For the character of our work, we confidently refer to any Book or Job bearing our imprint—our work speaks for itself.

☞ Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and accuracy guarantied.

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Indianapolis, March 1, 1853.

What can be had for Five Dollars!

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into an arrangement by which they agree to furnish the Knickerbocker Magazine, (monthly,) the Home Journal, (weekly,) and the Musical World and Times, (weekly,) to new subscribers, at the very moderate price of five dollars a year for the three publications; all orders, enclosing that amount to Dyer & Willis, will be promptly attended to.

SAMUEL HUESTON,
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GRAND LITERARY AND ARTISTIC COMBINATION!

Arrangements have been made to furnish the KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE, the HOME JOURNAL, and the NEW YORK MUSICAL WORLD AND TIMES, to new subscribers, for *Five Dollars* a year! This is cheap literature, with a vengeance. The Knickerbocker is $3 per annum; the Home Journal, $2; and the Musical World and Times, $3; making $8 a year at the usual rates. That three such works can be obtained for five dollars a year, is a fact truly worthy the Caloric age, which is just now being ushered in. Of the Knickerbocker Magazine, edited by Lewis Gaylord Clark, it is unnecessary to speak; for twenty years it has been the most genial, humorous and spicy "monthly" in the world—and the present volume will be better than any which preceded it. The Home Journal, edited by Geo. P. Morris and N. P. Willis, is well known as the best family newspaper in America. And the Musical world and Times, edited by Richard Storrs Willis, with Lowell Mason, Geo. H. Curtis, Thos. Hastings, Wm. P. Bradbury, Geo. F. Root, and other musical writers contributing, and which gives, among other things, over $25 worth of music, and a full course of instruction in harmony, annually, is the very best musical journal ever published. These three publications will post a family up in regard to nearly everything worth knowing:—Art, Science, Literature; Music, Painting, Sculpture; Inventions, Discoveries; Wit, Humor, Fancy, Sentiment; the Newest Fashions and other attractions for Ladies; Choice New Music for the Sabbath, the Church, and the Fireside; Reviews and Criticisms of Musical Works, Performers and Performances; in short, the very pick and cream of Novelty, Incident, History, Biography, Art, Literature and Science—including whatever can be given in periodicals to promote Healthy Amusement and Solid Instruction in the family, and help to make it better, wiser and happier—may be now obtained for FIVE DOLLARS. Address

DYER & WILLIS, 257 Broadway.

☞ Editors publishing the above three times, and sending the papers containing it to Dyer & Willis, will receive the three works named, for one year. mar1

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

WE are still prepared to print Constitution and By-Laws, where the alterations are few from the copy recommended by the Grand Division, at the following rates:

100 copies, (or less)	$5 00
200 "	8 00
300 "	10 00

We will pay the postage on all ordered from us.

☞ All orders accompanied by the cash, will be promptly attended to.

Address, JOHN H. OHR,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Story for Boys.

It is related of a Persian mother, that on giving her son forty pieces of silver as his portion, she made him swear never to tell a lie, and said, "Go, my son, I consign thee to God, and we shall not meet again till the day of judgment."

The youth went away, and the party he travelled with, was assaulted by robbers. One fellow asked the boy what he had got, and he said, "Forty dinars are sewed up in my garments." He laughed, thinking he jested. Another asked him the same question, and received the same answer.

At last the chief called him and asked the same question, and he said, "I have told two of your people already that I have forty dinars sewed up in my clothes."

He ordered the clothes to be ripped open, and found the money.

"And how came you to tell this?" said he.

"Because," replied the child, "I would not be false to my mother whom I promised never to tell a lie."

"Child," said the robber, "art thou so mindful of thy duty to thy mother at thy years, and am I insensible at my age of the duty I owe to my God? Give me thy hand that I may swear repentance on it." He did so, and his followers were all struck with the scene.

"You have been our leader in guilt," said they to the chief, "be the same in the path of virture," and they instantly made restitution of spoils, and vowed repentance on the boy's hand.

There is a moral in this story, which goes beyond the direct influence of the mother on the child. The noble sentiment infused into the breast of the child is again transfused from breast to breast, till those who feel it know not whence it came.

[*Mrs. Whittlesey's Magazine.*

CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00. Books, $2 00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. Woodward, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind., free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20 00.

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

J. H. OHR, G. W. R.
Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys of ——, believing the Order of Cadets of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Section of the State of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called the —— Section, No. ——, Cadets of Temperance, of the State of Indiana, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Section, and also those of the acting Head of the Order.

Enclosed is the fee for Charter, R. B.'s and officers' cards, $5 00.

It must also be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not; if they are, of what Section. The application to be directed to the Grand Secretary, free of postage.

It must also be certified by a W. P. or P. W. P, that the W. Patron elect is a Son of Temperance in good standing.

Address (post paid) HENRY OHR, G. S., C. o T., Indianapolis, Indiana.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the —— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00.

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

Address (post paid,) Mrs. Eliza Richmond, G. S. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST LADIES MAGAZINE.

A NEW Volume of this popular periodical will commence with the January number for 1853, which will be ready by the 1st of December, and will be the most superb ever published.

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This is now the only Magazine that gives original articles exclusively: Mrs. Ann S. Stevens, the editor, and all the best American writers, are regular contributors. More thrilling stories, tales and novels have appeared in this periodical in the last ten years, than in all the others put together. The tone is that of the highest moral purity, so that every family, where there are daughters, should have it. Receipts, patterns for embroidery, and every thing useful to the sex appear monthly

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No 98, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

Editors who shall copy this prospectus shall receive a copy of the Magazine for the year 1853.

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FOR THE CURE OF
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THESE Wafers operate like a charm—producing almost Instantaneous relief. They allay at once, the tickling and irritation in the throat, which give rise to hacking and coughing, and finally result, if not arrested, in a disease of fatal type.

For Bronchitis, so fearfully prevalent in this climate, these Wafers stand perfectly unrivalled. No Public Speaker should attempt to address an audience without a supply of LOCOCK'S WAFERS in his pocket. They lubricate the throat and facilitate delivery to a most astonishing degree. Professional singers, and all members of Church Choirs will experience immense benefit from their magic effects. All who use them cheerfully testify to their wonderful efficacy. There is but one opinion of their matchless virtues, in all complaints for which they are recommended. One box will satisfy you that we cannot speak too highly in their favor.

BEWARE! The rapid sale of Dr. Locock's Wafers, consequent upon their world-wide reputation, has tempted heartless speculators in the life and health of mankind, to palm off upon the unsuspecting a worthless imitation of Dr. LOCOCK'S Wafers. Be sure that you ask for Dr. Locock's Wafers, and see that the name of E. TAYLOR, the Proprietor be written on the top of each box. ☞ None other can be genuine.

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june 30 Adams & Co.'s Express.

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Good 18 K Case Gold Lepines at $24.
" 18 K " " Levers at $28.
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The condition in Total Abstinence rates (believed to be the lowest in the Union,) is *entire forfeiture* upon the departure of the Insured from Total Abstinence in its strictest sense.

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The Public have for some time been familiar with the subject of Life and Health Insurance, but it is obvious that too little thoughts has been given to the latter. Life Insurance benefits our successors, while Health Insurance directly benefits ourselves. It makes provision for a time of sickness, when the products of a man's industry are cut off, and want unites with Disease to aggravate his distress. It is at this gloomy period, when he is prostrated and helpless, and when despondency would otherwise overwhelm him, that the holder of a *Health Insurance Policy* will realize its benefits.

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$2,00	per year,	for	$2,00	per week.
3,00	"	"	3,00	"
4,00	"	"	4,00	"
5,00	"	"	5,00	"
6,00	"	"	6,00	"

Over fifty and under sixty.

$2,50	per year,	for	$2,50	per week.
3,75	"	"	3,00	"
5,00	"	"	4,00	"
6,25	"	"	5,00	"
7,50	"	"	6,00	"

When the Fund shall amount to Three Dollars and upwards for every person insured and sufficient to warrant an additional distribution, the weekly allowances will be increased in accordance with the Rules of the Policy.

All the members of a Temple or Division insured at greatly reduced rates.

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At ADAMS & CO.'S Express Office.
J. L. Mothershead, *Medical Examiner.*
june 30 '52-1y

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aug 11-1y

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For the great merits of this picture we would refer every lover of Washington to the portrait itself, to be seen at the office of this paper, and to the letters of the following Artists, Statesmen, Jurists and Scholars accompanying it.

ARTISTS.—Marchant and Elliott of New York; Neagle, Rothermel, and Lambdin of Philadelphia; Chester Harding of Boston; Charles Fraser, of Charleston, S. C; and to the adopted son of Washington, Hon. Geo. W. P. Custis, himself an artist. STATESMEN.—His Excellency Millard Fillmore, Major Gen. Winfield Scott. Hon. George M. Dallas, Hon. William R. King, Hon. Daniel Webster, Hon. Lynn Boyd, Hon. Lewis Cass, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Hon John P. Kennedy, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, LL. D JURISTS—Hon. Roger B. Taney, Hon. John Duer, Hon John McLean, Hon. Rufus Choate. SCHOLARS.—Charles Folsom, Esq. the well known Librarian of the Boston Atheneum, who says, "I would rather own it than any painted copy I have ever seen;" E. P. Whipple, Richard Hildreth, Hon. Edward Everett, LL. D, Jared Sparks, LL. D., Wm. H. Prescott, LL. D., Washington Irving, Ralph W. Emerson, Esq, Prof. T. C. Upham, J. T. Headley, Fitz Green Halleck, H. W. Longfellow, Wm. Gilmore Simms; and FROM EUROPE, Lord Talfourd, T. B. Macauley, Sir Archibald Alison, Lord Mayor of London, &c., &c. THE PRESS, throughout the entire Union, have with one voice proclaimed the merits of this suberb engraving.

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nov 10-3m

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For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

"*And by the river, upon the bank thereof shall grow all trees for meat, whose leaf shall not fade and the fruit thereof shall be for meat and the leaf thereof for medicine.*"

Here was hope for the sick recorded long ago, and every year adds new proof to the assurance that these promises shall not fail.

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Space will not permit us to publish here any proportion of the cures it has affected, but the Agent below named, will furnish our Circular, free, whereon are full particulars and indisputable proof of these facts.

Sufferers: read and judge for yourselves.

For Influenza and Whooping Cough.

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Sir: I have repeatedly used your Cherry Pectoral for Whooping Cough and Influenza, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it a complete remedy.—Four of my children have been afflicted with these diseases, and the free use of the Pectoral has always afforded almost instant relief.

JAMES GLOVER.

We attest the truth of the above statement.
M. McGINTY, Ed. of Nashville Whig.
J. M. ZIMMERMAN, Druggist.

For a Consumptive Cough.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 25, 1851

Dear Sir:—For three years I have been afflicted with a Cough, so distressing that I frequently dispaired of recovery; much of the time I was obliged to sit up all night in my chair, as my cough would suffocate me when I laid down. Having used many remedies without much relief, I at last tried the Cherry Pectoral which under Providence has cured me altogether.

I am with gratitude yours,
JAMES M'CANDLESS.

This is one of the numerous Cures of Asthma which have been accredited to Cherry Pectoral.

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At first it seemed to make me worse; but in less than a week I began to experience the most gratifying relief from its use; and now, in four weeks, the disease is entirely removed. I can sleep on my bed with comfort, and enjoy a state of health which I had never expected to enjoy.

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EDWARD HITCHCOCK.
Amherst, Sept. 12, 1849.

Among the other distinguished authorities who have lent their names to recommend this preparation as the best known to them for affections of the lungs, are:

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Prof. Silliman, Yale College
Prof. Valentine Mott, New York.
Prof. Cleaveland, Bowdoin Med. College.
Prof. Butterfield, Ohio Med. College
Canadian Journal of Medical Science.
Boston Med. and Surgical Journal.
Charleston, S. C. Medical Review.
New Jersey Medical Reporter
Hon. Geo. P. Marsh, Am. Ambassador to Turky
Gen Emanuel Bulnes, President of Chili
Rt. Rev. Dr Power, Lord Bishop of Toronto.
Rev. Doct. Lansing, Brooklyn, New York.
Archibishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Also, many eminent personages in foreign countries.

Not only in the more dangerous and distressing diseases of the Lungs, but also as a family medicine for occasional use, it is the safest, pleasantest and best in the world.

Prepared and sold by JAMES C AYER, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass

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TRY

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TEMPERANCE CHART.

A Weekly Journal:---Devoted to Temperance, Morality, Education, Literature, Useful Arts, Science, General Intelligence, &c.

J. W. GORDON, M. D., Editor.] ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA. [JOHN H. OHR, Printer.

VOL. II. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1853. NO. 42.

THE TEMPERANCE CHART,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE GRAND DIVISION, S. of T. OF INDIANA.

Edited by J. W. Gordon, M. D.

To whom all Communications and Subscriptions must be addressed, post paid.

Office—*In second story of Temperance Hall Building, Washington St., Indianapolis.*

TERMS:

Single copy, one year, - - - - $0 75

☞ In advance in all cases.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—*Circulation 5000 copies.*

One Square (12 lines,) for one week, - -	$0 50
" " for each subsequent insertion, -	25
" " for 3 months, - - - -	3 00
" " for 6 months, - - - -	5 00
" " for 1 year, without alteration, -	8 00
" " for 1 year, with changes, - -	12 00

A reduction made on larger advertisments.

Cuts double the above rates.

☞ Advertisements must be handed in by Saturday of each week, to insure insertion.

☞ Applications for advertising, or for any kind of Printing for the Office, must be made to J. H. OHR, Indianapolis.

POETRY.

Lines

Affectionately inscribed to the Sons and Daughters of Trenton, in response to the call from the Rev. John Chambers, in his Temperance Address, on the evening of January 29th—"Mothers, Write." A mother asks:

WHAT IS WINE?

Tis a river of woe through the earth darkly flowing,
Whose current leads onward to death and the grave;
And many have stood on its margin unknowing,
To drink of the waters—then sink in the grave!

But, though bright on the surface the foam may be sparkling—
Oh, let it not lure thee to sip from the spring;
For far, far below, where the waters lie darkling,
"Fell adders" are coiled, and sharp is their sting.

And though many their way on its borders are wending,
Believing the current is healthful and pure—
No eye ever saw its promise descending,
Or found that its "waters were troubled" to cure.

And he who would give of that wave to to another,
And tell him the draught is the fountain of bliss,
But filleth a vessel of death for his brother,
Betraying, like Judas of old, "With a kiss."

Then flee from the death-stream, ye Sons and ye Daughters,
If ye list to the tempter, his arts may prevail;
For deadlier far as these venomous waters,
Than taints from the Upas that poison the gale.

And woe is his portion who stands by that river,
And lures the unwary to bow at his shrine;
For he who is tempted shall never—no, never,
Find peace while he drinks of the "bright rosy wine."

Mill Hill, Jan. 30, '53. Lucinda.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the American Phrenological Journal.

WHAT SHALL I DO FOR A LIVING?

This question occurs more frequently to the young mind than any other, and perhaps is less frequently solved to the satifaction of the inquirer, than any one of equal importance. To throw some light on this subject is our purpose, whether we occupy a place in one number of the Journal or in six, to give expression to our view. To do this, we shall invoke Phrenology and Physiology, as the exponent of human nature, and employ what we may be able to command of plain common sense and practical facts. The employment of a man, the peculiar kind of business he follows, is a mighty agency in the formation of his character. A boy of twelve or fifteen years of age has the elements of character; but they are plastic, and, like the tender twig, easily made to assume a harmonious or contorted form, according to the training that is brought to bear upon them. In this process of training, the business and its associations exert a commanding influence.—Some pursuits call into requsition the heroic and manly qualities of our nature to such an extent, that a mean, craven spirit, either cannot follow them, or if they do they will be ultimately elevated in character to something of a respectable standard. Other pursuits serve to make men careless, dilatory, and effeminate. Some pursuits *that men follow*, blunt the conscience, and make a man mean and contemptible; others serve to fortify and enoble the virtuous inclinations.

With this view of the subject of pursuits, how momentous the inquiry, "What shall I do for a living?" The young have their fortune and charactes to make. Their occupation will do much to determine what that fortune and character shall be. In the course of this examination, we shall, of course, have the careful attention of all who have yet to choose a pursuit, and those who desire to select one for a son.

In our country, there are few persons who can obtain a supply for their returning wants without effort. Everybody must do *something;* must either produce, or manage to gain a livelihood by appropriating the productions of others, either legitimately or otherwise.

The producing class, in general terms, for our present purpose, we define to be, all those who produce useful objects and ends, by labor of hand and brain.

The non-producing class embraces idlers, and those who produce that which does the world no good or positive harm. As the true object of life is to do good, and in doing it to get good, those who do not add to the stock of human happiness, labor in vain, and are virtually non-producers.

"What is *"a living,"* in regard to which such universal anxiety and effort are put forth? Is it to eat, and drink, and sleep, and to keep the body comfortable? It is this which constitutes *animal* life; but man is more than a mere animal; and hence, as a moral and intellectual being, capable of culture, and a high order of mental enjoyment, he needs more than mere animal pleasure to constitute "a living for *him.*"

What, though thousands of the human race

"creep
Into the world to eat and sleep;
And know no reason why they were born,
Except to consume the wine and corn,
Devour the cattle, fowl, and fish,
And leave behind an empty dish,"

shall this be regarded as the *summum bonum* of a living by beings "made a little lower than the angels, and crowned with glory and honor?"

The full development and harmonious activity of all the mental faculties is as necessary to a "living" for the mental nature, as food, clothing, and rest, are for the body. Nothing short of this is worthy the name of "a living." For this let the youth of our land hope and work. Let them guard against gross animalism in all its forms—develop the body by healthful food, exercise, and air; repelling with tireless vigilance every habit that vitiates the health and purity of the temple of their souls.—With this principle before them, as it relates to their own minds and bodies, we may remark that, as "no man liveth himself," but his character and business radiate a ceaseless and potent influence upon the character and destiny of those around him, it is an imperious duty to choose a pursuit that shall bless, and not curse the world; that shall purify and elevate, not deprave and depress the soul of him who follows it.

In the contemplation of this subject we propose first to consider negatively what one should *not* "do for a living," and then positively what may be pursued with profit to the purse, pleasure to the mind, honor to the character, and benefit to the world, without harm to either.

First, then, we have to do with the "non-producing class," or those whose efforts and productions do the world no good.

In this class we may justly rank the idler, the genteel loafer, who have inherited the surplus earnings of a former generation, and, from erroneous training, or from a lack of sound sense, imagine any occupation which *earns* anything, disreputable. They can drive fast horses at the iminent peril of their own useless necks, of the wind and limbs of the poor abused beasts they drive, and of the lives and limbs of all women, children, and other quiet citizens who may chance to be on their race-course. These are the men who hunt, and fish, and gamble, and attend races for pastime, or lazily lounge in elegant ease and pleasure at hotels and fashionable watering places, or promenade the prominent thoroughfares of cities to quiz ladies of their own stamp, and cast contemptuous glances and degrading epithets upon the *laboring classes*, the industrious, useful million.

The influence of the example of this class upon society, especially the young, is most unfavorable. It inspires in the mind of the toiler, the artisan, the clerk, an idea that wealth and idleness or vicious pleasure constitute an enviable life, and that these brainless butterflies are the happiest of men. It begets the corrupting idea, that it is the use of industry and frugality to procure riches, that with it luxury and idleness may be enjoyed.

My son, enter not into their counsel!—My daughter, avoid them as you would a poisonous serpent.

To all young men, we say, if you are poor, crave not an estate for such a purpose; if rich, spend not thus your time and money. It is a wicked perversion of all your nobler faculties and of the wealth which gives you power to do good. Therefore, "do not *that* for a living."

The second class of non-producers, and yet a class who *work*, we may name those who mannfacture any sort of gambling apparatus—cards, dice, billiards, dominoes, marbles, &c. That some persons have used these things without detriment to their character, may be true, but their tendency is to evil, and that continually. Tens of thousands are ruined by their use, are made bankrupt in estate, in morals; are driven from the happiest prospects and social relations, to misery, the mad-house, and to suicide. With results such as these, shall we not warn men against pursuing the business of their manufacture, though they do not stand ostensibly sponsors for all the told and untold evil which is sure to accrue from their use. In all our large cities, gambling is the procuring cause of more bankruptcy of character than any vice that does not put on the garb at once of beastly appetite and passion, and yet this vice is the gateway to all else that is evil. The vice of gambling begins with marbles among school-boys, in the streets and play-grounds; and no faro-bank or card table ever evinced more excitement and wild passion than we see among marble players. The whole system of gambling is robbery—obtaining money without an equivalent. The prosperity of the successful is at the direct cost of the party that is fleeced. Every thing that fosters this vice, even in its incipient and apparently innocent stages, should be nipped in the bud. In this category, we may mention mock auctioneering, the most barefaced system of villany that ever disgraced a civilized community. It is as much worse than theft and highway robbery, as robbery and hypocracy combined are more mean and malevolent than a mere war on one's property. They approach their victims often by an address to sympathy and the best feelings of our nature, and at noon-day, in New York, thus treacherously rob the verdant and confiding without remorse. Who, then, can make the tools and the spurious goods and jewelry with which to do this devil's work, and not be indirectly guilty? Such money should burn every honest man's pocket, and sear the fingers that touch it. Therefore, follow not *this* "for a living." Speculative stock-jobbing should also be ranked with the non-producing pursuits of life. It is, in the main, a purely artificial operation of creating or depressing nominal value; it is a needless process, and a system of legalized gambling. As leeches and musquitoes live on the blood which other bodies generate, so this horde of financial leeches live on the vitality of industry without adding anything to the general stock of wealth. Let this, also, be proscribed as a mode "of living."

Tobacco, in all its forms, is destructive of health, and is consequently at war with the happiness of the human race. Every acre of land, and every day's work, devoted to its culture, is worse than lost to the world. No crop exhausts land equal to this; and, whoever has traveled over the wide extent of worn-out tobacco lands in Maryland and Virginia, and considers that so much of the ertile bosom of earth has been made barren by such a prostitution, must regard it with sorrow. Yet this desolating crop, both to the land and to the consumer, is being widely introduced, of late years, throughout the Western, Northern, and Eastern States. The smiling valley of the Connecticut is turned into a tobacco field, and cultivated by presidents of temperance societies, who, declaiming in word and deed against the effects of cider-brandy, have cut down their orchards, and planted the soil with tobacco, and are now, with pious philanthropy, preaching temperance with tobacco in their mouths, cigars in their pockets, and fields of the weed at home drinking in the honey-dew of heaven, and ripening to curse mankind with its deadly narcotic power. The manufacture of tobacco into cigars, snuff, and the various forms in which it is used for chewing; all the shops and stores for its sale, indeed all the expense of raising, transporting, manufacturing, and sale of this noxious and nerve-shattering, health-destroying weed, is not only entirely wasted to the world, but produces untold injury to the human family. We know that men make money by raising, manufacturing, and selling tobacco; but who do they make it from?—From the consumer of course. Does its use do him any moral, intellectual, or physical good? If not, and moreover, produces ill-health, and, in thousands of instances, death, as we defy the world to deny, is not all the capital and labor involved in its production, not only a dead loss to society, but a positive injury? With this view of the case, who would be a "cigar girl?"—What young man of correct notions of manliness and honor would attend a cigar store? Who, that is ambitious to do good and not evil, to fill up life with usefulness, and not detriment to human weal, will engage in any branch of the tobacco business? Therefore follow not *this* for "a living."

We come now to the hydra-headed evil, the demon of iniquity, the scourge of all scourges to abused human nature—Alcohol. On the tobacco question we expect opposition to our views, arising from self interest and a lack of information relative to the evils of its use; but on this question of alcohol so much light has recently been thrown, that few, even of those who are so lost to decency and the good of mankind, as to engage in retailing it to the slaves of a perverted appetite, will dispute our assertion, that it is, in its effects, an unmitigated evil. But in our discussion of the liquor question in its remote and collatteral branches, as an honest business, we take ground higher than some will be disposed to follow us. Our position is this:

Every man that devotes land to the culture of grain and fruit for distillation, is a non-producer, at least of good, and renders to the world no just equivalent for what he receives. The fruit of his labor makes man worse, and no better, and the direct tendency of his business is to destroy the health, happiness, and morals of mankind. The same grain which, when distilled, destroys a family, would give them bread and comfort at less expense than they pay for it in the form of alcohol.

The property and labor devoted to distilling; all the freight and transportation of the liquor to its place of consumption; the million of dollars involved in liquor-selling establishments, with all the labor incident to attending them, we regard as worse than a total waste.

Who that contemplates the blight and wide-spread desolation produced by alcoholic drinks, can regard those who employ their land, and capital, and time, and labor, to minister to this perverted appetite, in any other light than non-producers of good to the world. Better far, for society, would it be to burn the fruit and grain, or sink it in the ocean, than to send it forth, a fire, to consume the bodies and blast the souls of men, and flood the earth with tears. In the first instance, the labor and property would be only *lost;* in the latter it is lost, and with it the time and usefulness, the character and health, the honor and happiness of its million devotees. Tobacco and alcohol we consider destructive to human happiness, and of course all the labor devoted to their production is worse than lost; it is a curse to the world.

So long as public sentiment is governed in the choice of occupations by no higher motive than the immediate pecuniary profit of the vocation, we may expect young men, with the best of motives, will become distillers, liquor-dealers, and bar-tenders; and become, in due time, bankrupt in character by the baleful effects of such associations. But when men shall look upon the immediate and remote results of their business, upon the condition of individuals and of society, and charge themselves with being "present aiding and abetting" in the production of physical and moral desolation, we may hope for a radical reformation respecting the pursuits of life. What though a man do *not drink* himself, if he makes or sells liquor to be drank, he holds the accursed cup to his neighbor's lip, and indirectly sends him headlong to ruin.

What a precious catalogue of faculties do those engaged in this nefarious business employ! Who will enumerate them, and tell us their tendency when thus acting, not only without the guidance, but in direct contravention of every moral and refining mental power. Acquisitiveness seems to be the principal one employed; a good faculty, when exercised under proper restraint, and elevated in its aims by all the nobler elements of the mind; but left without guidance to seek gratification by base means, it sinks a man almost beneath the reach of contempt. Who does not pity or despise a miser? If it be base to hoard and worship money honestly gained, is it not equally, nay ten times more base, to gain money by diffusing a deadly virus throughout the vitals of society, ruining not him only who gains the money, but thousands who contribute to swell his gains are cursed with poverty, degradation, and a living death, and their families made the unwilling victims of all the privations that intemperance in the husband and father can inflict.

Follow not this business "for a living."

Having disposed of the principal features of the negative side of this subject, our object in future articles will be to present such vocations as may be legitimately and with propriety engaged in; with hints relative to the mental qualifications required for each, and suggestions as to the influence upon character and talent of the various pursuits and professions.

From the Ohio Organ.

Lord Chesterfield on Distilleries.

We commend to the people of Ohio the following extract of a speech made by Lord Chesterfield, in the House of Lords, in 1743—*one hundred and ten yeurs ago.*

It was true then, and it is true now, and the distinguished Lord saw and recognised the necessity of the Maine Law—the necessity "of bursting the vials" that contain the palatable poison." Are not his positions right, and his arguments conclusive?

"The noble lord has been pleased kindly to inform us, that the trade of distilling is very extensive, that it employs great numbers, and that they have arrived at exquisite skill, and therefore the trade of distilling is not to be discouraged. Once more, my lords, allow me to wonder at the different conceptions of different understandings. It appears to me that since the spirit which distillers produce are allowed to enfeeble the limbs, vitiate the blood, to pervert the heart, and obscure the intellect, that the number of distillers should be no argument in their favor, for I never heard that a law against theft was repealed or delayed because thieves were numerous. It appears to me, my lords, that really, if so formidable a body are confederated against the virtue or the lives of their fellow-citizens, it is time to put an end to the havoc, and to interpose, while it is yet in our power, to stop the destruction. So little, my lords, am I affected with the merits of the wonderful skill which distillers are said to have attained, that it is, in my opinion, no faculty of great use to mankind, to prepare palatable poison; nor shall I ever contribute my interest for the reprieve of a murderer, because he has by long practice obtained great dexterity in his trade. If their liquors are so delicious that the people are tempted to their own destruction, let us at length, my lords, secure them from their fatal draught, by bursting the vials that contain them. Let us crush at once these artists in human slaughter, who have reconciled their countrymen to sickness and ruin, and spread over the pitfalls of debauchery such bait as cannot be resisted. I am very far, my lords, from thinking that there are this year any peculiar reasons for tolerating murder; nor can I conceive why this manufacture is to be held sacred now, if it is to be destroyed hereafter."

☞ Young man! avoid gaming, for among many other evils which attend it, are these—loss of time—loss of health—loss of reputation—loss of money—loss of temper—ruin of families—defrauding of creditors; and what is often the effect of it, the loss of life both temporal and eternal.

☞ Beauties, whether male or female, are generally the most untractable beings in the world. The handsome fellow is so much a gentleman, and the fine woman has something so becoming, and both expect such great allowances that there is no enduring either of them.

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TEMPERANCE CHART.

PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.
WM. HANNAMAN, C. E. BABB,
JAMES HALL, R. T. BROWN,
JOHN B. ABBETT.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1853.

☞ The Dr. gives promise to the readers of the Chart that some of our endeavors are to be put forth, during his absence, to keep his columns supplied. This is true. We feel in a measure prepared for it. We rumaged over a drawer at home to-day and turned up a pair of scissors rusty and rivetless; these we took down to friend Beck's gun-shop, and there, one skilled in such mysteries, supplied the missing rivet, screwed them up and set an edge on them that is most delicious. Indeed, we consider the scissors now as quite competent to edit an ordinary paper alone. We hardly dare lay them down among the exchanges on our table lest when we come back in the morning, we find a rival of the "Journal" or "Sentinel" all ready to be issued. If some of our booksellers now would only send us a box of Gillott's best 303's, our readers would only have to wait to see—what we shall see.

Election Day.

Our citizens have reason to congratulate themselves on the result of last Monday's work. While many feared for the result, we have yet carried the day by nearly two hundred majority. This shows a cheering advance on the state of things last year when no License was carried by only 14 votes. Fellow citizens, keep the ball rolling and complete success will soon be ours. We have never had, perhaps, a sharper conflict than last Monday's proved to be. As nearly as we can ascertain not a blank vote was cast. Two thousand one hundred and seventy-two votes were polled on the liquor question; a larger number than was cast for candidates to office. For example, for Treasurer, where there were two candidates, two thousand and sixteen were cast. For Clerk, nineteen hundred and ninety were cast. This shows that temperance was the question of the day and that no man dodged it. This is what we want; bring the opposing parties front to front on this question. Let *Rum* come out from its cellars and dark holes and meet us at the ballot-box and we know what the result will be. We have had a little touch of the "fight" we heard about last winter in the Hall of the House of Representatives. We want more of it. What we have yet had is only the Bunker Hill Hill conflict to what is to follow.

"License" Arguments.

We saw at the polls, on Monday, what must have filled every right-feeling mind with sadness. Whisky was brought on by the gallon and distributed among all who would drink; there, half drunk, men went to the ballot-box to discharge the highest duty of the freeman. Much disturbance and rowdyism was the result.

Gentlemen liquor-sellers! Do you abandon all other arguments and now acknowledge that you are compelled to retreat down the throat of a vile whisky jug?—That is good. We have got you cornered at last. Very soon Neal Dow's sledge-hammer will come along and do the business for you. It is war to the jug is it? Very well—we will meet you.

☞ We have just received a number of the Ladies' Christian Annual, formerly published at Cincinnati, but now in Philadelphia, Pa. It is devoted to religion, morality, and literature; more especially to Western literature. It is highly deserving of patronage. Address James Challen, Philadelphia, Pa.

Terms: $1:00 per annum in advance.

Our Vantage Ground.

Whatever defects some may charge upon our present Temperance Law, it must be obvious to all that our cause stands on such vantage ground now, that if all will *work* we can accomplish much. Success is possible under any law only as we exert ourselves. If any think mere law is to do away the evils of intemperance, they will find out their mistake. Let the most stringent enactment be made, and what is it? So much printed paper. We want law *sustained* and *executed*. Only see what enactments there are on the statute book of Heaven! "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth thy bottle to him and makest him drunken also." But what does the liquor seller care for this? Some present penalties there are which he feels now, but these he can brave; the full measure of wrath there is wrapt up in that sentence he knows will burst upon him at some future day, but as it is future he puts off the consideration of it for the present. "Because sentence against an evil work is not executed speedily, therefore the heart of the sons of men is fully set in them to do evil."

In respect to human laws especially, it is true that penalty must follow swift and sure upon the heels of transgression in order to make the law a terror to evil doers; and therefore, as we said, we want law sustained and executed. On this condition our present law will do much for us.

We have now the current of legislative influence in our favor. Hitherto it has been against us. That is, now our Legislature has done something to protect the innocent citizen, and not everything to fatten and protect the heartless rumseller.—It is no small advantage that we have got the scales turned in this manner.

That most deceptive of all pretences for advocating licensed grog-selling—*revenue*—is now taken away. Our most worthy municipal and county officers can now no longer drop a dime into the little end of the horn, while the golden eagles roll out at the big end.

We can ferret out every noisy doggery in our cities, and send our Marshal after them with his sharp stick; for of all the nuisances in creation, these are the greatest—excepting, always, the fashionable "Oyster Saloons" and bar-rooms. And if we are vigilant, we can catch the saloon-keepers in transgression—even if they have a license; for who ever knew a thirsty toper possess his soul in so much patience as to wait till he could get off the premises before he swallowed his potation?

It will be no small embarrassment in the way of many to get the requisite security; and such security will effectuully prevent their evading the fines and penalties that may be imposed on them.

On the whole, we have gained a great advantage in this law, far as some may believe it falls below what we need. Let us go to work in hope, and by administering this law energetically, show that we can also administer a better one when we get it.

Advice to Tobacco Chewers and Smokers.

In giving the following bit of advice to to this class of our fellow-citizens, we are aware that there are some who do not need it at all, being already proficients in the matter alluded to; indeed it is their example that has enlighted us on these points.

Whenever then you get into a room where there is a little fresh air, make sure there is none there when you go out of it; keep your cigar agoing till one can have a feeling realization of what Coleridge says about "the body and soul stinking town of Cologne." And when you wish to spit, look about for the brightest object in the room. There it is—the stove—the house-keeper has blacked it and polished it till you might use it for a mirror; but never mind, hit it right in front and centre. There now, who can say you have not a decided taste for the fine arts?

A friend showed us the other day a stove that seemed a perfect picture gallery—and the wall paper too behind the stove had not been neglected. If there is nothing better, the carpet will do to spit on, especially the white portions of the figure. The wood box is often resorted to. Disgorge your quids there so that the ladies delicate fingers may lay hold of one instead of a stick of wood when she wishes to replenish the fire. It creates lively sensations to run your hand into a puddle of tobacco spittle. It is almost the next thing to a wasp's nest. Some put their quids under chairs, behind sofas, &c.; but that practice is to be discouraged; they are too much out of sight there. We have known gentlemen on sitting down to dinner at a friend's table, take out their half-chewed quid and lay it on the clean damask beside their plates till dinner was over, when it resumed its position in their mouths and was again rolled as a sweet morsel under their tongues.

But seriously, we only wonder there is not much more drinking than there is.—If you were continually stirring up the fires, under a boiler that has no water in it, you would get it pretty dry after awhile. But the tobacco chewer or smoker is pursuing a practice similar to this—for with every wag of his jaws or inhalation of tobacco smoke he is creating a thirst which cries out for ardent spirits; and hence we see drinking and smoking so often going together. The one habit leads on to the other.

Young man, do you know where that cigar points to which is steering your face through the streets? It's a finger board pointing to the dram shop and thence to perdition. What a biped man is. He begins his existence with drawing life and health from the pure fountain of a mother's breast, and then as soon as he is weaned, he goes to sucking a dirty roll of tobacco all the rest of his life.

Election.

The following are the official returns from the several townships of Marion co., on the question of license.

	For License.	Ag. License.
Centre,	987	1183
Franklin,	155	59
Perry,	60	120
Washington,	101	102
Wayne,	124	157
Warren,	116	67
Lawrence,	50	116
Decatur,	7	95
Pike,	37	101
Total vote,	1637	2000
		1637
Majority against License,		363

Last year the majority against license was 14.

Seven townships voted against license and two for license.

MAJORITIES.

Against License.—Centre, 196; Perry, 60; Washington, 1; Wayne, 33; Lawrence, 66; Decatur, 88; Pike, 64.

For License.—Franklin, 96; Warren, 49.

The following is the result in the principal towns in the State so far as heard from:

For License.	*Against License.*
Brookville,	Wilmington,
Aurora,	Lafayette,
Madison,	Lebanon,
Laurel,	Centreville,
Cambridge City,	Danville,
Terre Haute,	Noblesville,
Harrison,	Jeffersonville,
Mount Vernon,	New Maysville,
	Lawrenceburgh,
	Richmond,
	Greencastle,
	Rushville,
	Plymouth,
	South Bend.

Honor to whom Honor is due.

We have been exceedingly gratified at one indication apparent on Monday last. Our foreign born fellow-citizens have hitherto been generally against us on the Temperance question in this city. We have felt that they sadly misjudged as to their own best interests and ours. And now they are beginning to see it. We had valuable help from them in our late contest, and without such help we probably could not have carried the day. We have been credibly informed that at least one-fourth of our German voters cast tickets endorsed "No License." Such a result as this we have been expecting from what we knew of German honesty and sagacity, and we are gratified to see it coming so soon. The sons of Erin were not wanting either on that day. Such recruits to our ranks are doubly welcome—knowing how much their withdrawal weakens the ranks of our opponents.

We are never so happy, or so unhappy, as we imagine.

Correspondence.

For the Temperance Chart.

Weekly Benefits.

The propriety of an unrestricted system of weekly benefits, alike applicable to the rich and the poor, the worthy and unworthy, has long been a subject of doubt by many, and is now justly exciting much interest in the minds of those who are zealously promoting the prosperity and welfare of the Order of the Sons of Temperance.

Too long already have many Divisions allowed this subject to pass unnoticed, though of vital interest to them, and threatening in its consequences their final dissolution and all visible means for promulgating successfully the great objects for which they were united.

Brethren who have felt it their duty to speak out upon this subject have been detered by fear of wounding the feelings of some beneficiary, and in consequence lavish expenditure has progressed unrebuked and without accomplishing the objects originally designed by benefits, and without subserving the interests of pure benevolence. I do not wish to be understood as opposing a judicious restrictive system of benefits adapted to the real wants of afflicted brethren; but I anxiously desire an entire fulfilment of benevolent obligation in the disbursements of the Treasury, and in administering to the wants of the needy. The past has afforded melancholy proof of the unhappy consequences of a general system of weekly benefits; in the downfall of many Divisions, consequent upon an impoverished Treasury, and in the development of many unhappy forebodings of impending danger which have long threatened many others.

Benefits have been presented in a conspicuous manner as an inducement for unworthy persons to identify themselves with the Order, while more important considerations have been presented as only secondary, if at all: and in consequence, numbers have sought an interest in pecuniary rewards, while they have been totally destitute of the spirit of Temperance Reform, and unfit to engage in an exterminating war against the liquor traffic. However ungenerous it may seem to many, it is no less true that more than two-thirds of all the benefits bestowed have been upon those least attached to the great interests of the order; who have been first to advocate the exclusive doctrine of "moral suasion;" a friendly intercourse with the doggery-keeper; a total abandonment of stringent enactments, and an easy compromising spirit upon all points touching the criminal practice of making drunkards; and have at last afforded more positive proof of their destitution of love for temperance reform, by a withdrawal from the order, or which is more common, by a violation of Article 2d, and consequent expulsion, after having realized all the pecuniary benefits which they could possibly expect. These are facts too notorious to need vindication, and are amply proven in the history of every well organized Division of which I have any acquaintance. Then where is a remedy? A Brother's private opinions of the best means of accomplishing desirable ends ought not to be urged as a reason for his not receiving weekly benefits; neither can we conscientiously debar any one from the same so long as they exist. Consequently, let them be abolished and no longer held up as an inducement to increase our brotherhood. Let those who seek our embrace do so from a desire to be benefitted himself, and to benefit others; then they will be prepared to engage immediately in the glorious work of rescuing their fellow-men from drunkenness.

I would say, let all appropriations from the Treasury, as benefits, be confined alone to those who shall be reported by the chairman of the Visiting Committee, in actual need, and then leave it discretionary with the Division to appropriate any amount for the relief of such afflicted brother. Then, every contributor can feel much consolation in the reflection that his effects will be appropriated for charitable purposes, instead of being handed over to some one less needy than himself. In this way, the objects of benevolence will be fulfilled; the streams of lavish expenditure will be dried up; and with a fruitful treasury, halls may be fitted up in a suitable style; the "Chart" may be given a wide circulation, and effectual means adopted to give currency and power to truth; which will tell at the fireside of the inebriate, and cause his wife and children to hope for better days to come.

W. R. SHERMAN.

Mt. Pleasant, Ind., March 30, '53.

BOUNDARIES OF CHRISTENDOM.—Take the map of the world and encircle with your pencil every country where woman is not a slave, or a prisoner; where life and property are secured by just laws; where civilized manners are found; and where the enlightened sciences have burst the fetters of the mind, and you will encircle precisely the regions on which the rays of revelation shine.

Items of News.

The number of persons actually engaged in digging gold in California does not exceed 100,000. During the month of January last the export of gold from California amounted to $4,576,013, which gives a monthly yield of $45.76 to each man engaged in mining.

☞ A new Methodist Church has been erected at Salem, Oregon Territory, at a cost of $9.000, and was opened free of debt. The congregation at the dedication numbered 500 persons.

☞ The iargest mercantile ship in the world will be launched at Blackwell, England, the present year. Its tonnage will be 3,300 tons, and it is to be propelled by screw machinery of seven hundred horse power.

☞ At Philadelphia, on the evening of March 24th, the jury brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree against Arthur Spring, for the murder of Mrs. Lynch and Mrs. Shaw. The prisoner, on the announcement, manifested the greatest indifference, and even took off his hat and cheered, as the officers were taking him from the court-house. An immense crowd had assembled, who manifested their satisfaction at the verdict by terrific groans, as the murderer was hurried back to prison.—*Christian Advocate.*

☞ Australia contains 3,120,000 square miles; the United States, 2,963,460.—The Murray river, in Australia, is one thousand miles in length; her two principal cities are Sidney, containing, in 1850, sixty thousand inhabitants, and Melbourne, containing, in 1845, sixteen thousand inhabitants. The total population of Australia, in 1845, was astimatad at 460,000, of which 356,000 were British colonists.

DEATH OF MRS. CASS—*Detroit, April* 1. Mrs. Cass died at the residence of her husband last night.

DEATH OF MRS. FILLMORE—*Washington, March* 30.—Mrs. Fillmore died at Willard's Hotel at nine o'clock this morning. She had been suffering with pneumonia for some time past, but no serious apprehensions had been ascertained until within the past few days. The immediate cause of her death was suffocation, caused by an accumulation of water on her lungs. The family and friends accompanied her remains to Buffalo.

☞ An American lady had been arrested at Hiedelburg, charged with having revolutionary pamphlets in her possession. She was direct from America.

☞ The town of Cremona has been placed in a state of siege in consequence of a sentinel having been killed.

☞ It is denied that Mazzini escaped on board of an English frigate. He is supposed to be in Piedmont.

☞ Marshal Haynau died at Vienna on the 4th of March.

☞ The January yield at Australia is reported larger than ever. One hundred thousand men were engaged at the Karons diggings; the average is ten ounces per week. Trade was brisk and prices sustained—excepting flour.

☞ Later news from Mexico represent that Santa Anna has accepted the presidency, and would arrive at Vera Cruz by the 1st of April. The wooden-legged hero may have to leave his government in as much of a hurry as he once left his cork-leg.—*Exchange.*

CALIFORNIA YIELD OF GOLD.—Private letters from California, speak of the yield of gold as very large, and predict that the shipments in March will be six and a half to seven millions of dollars. One very remarkable and important feature we hear of from several sources by this arrival.—The beds of streams which were worked out and entirely abandoned during the first year or two after the discovery of gold in that country, are now being worked over again with equal, and in many cases, greater success than originally. The tremendous floods of the last season have apparently brought down from the hills large supplies of the precious metals, and deposited them in the beds of the streams. If this recuperative operation is to continue, the greatest croaker must abandon his fears of a failure of the gold crop for many years.

☞ As we were turning a corner on Washington street, a few days ago, one of two passers by dropped this remark to his companion: "If ye are thirsty ye'l git a dhrap under the Capital House the best of any place I know of."

Now we would like to know what right had he to charge the functionary who burrows there with selling liquor contrary to express statute made and provided?

☞ The sweetest hour of life is not always love's young dream. A mortal stick of taffy, the last rose of summer, and the first buck-wheat cake, all have their attractions.

Bridal Wine-Glass.

BY MARY A. DENISON.

"Pledge with wine—pledge with wine" cried the young and thoughtless Harvey Wood; "pledge with wine;" ran through the brilliant crowd.

The beautiful bride grew pale—the decisive hour had come. She pressed her white hands together, and the leaves of the bridal wreath trembled on her pure brow; her breath came quicker, her heart beat wilder.

"Yes Marion, lay aside your scruples for this once," said the Judge in a low tone, going towards his daughter, "the company expect it; do not so seriously infringe upon the rules of etiquette; in your own home act as you please; but in mine, for this once, please ME."

Every eye was turned towards the bridal pair. Marion's principles were well known. Henry had been a convivialist, but of late his friends noted the change in his manners, the difference in his habits—and to-night they watched him to see, as they sneeringly said, if he was tied down to a woman's opinion so soon.

Pouring a brimming breaker, they held it with tempting smiles toward Marion.—She was still very pale, though more composed; and her hand shook not, as smiling back, she gracefully accepted the crystal tempter, and raised it to her lips. But scarcely had she done so, when every hand was arrested by her piercing exclamation of "oh! how terrible!"

"What is it?" cried one and all thronging together; for she had slowly carried the glass at arms length, and was fixedly regarding it as though it were some hideous object.

"Wait," she answered, while an inspired light shone from her dark eyes, "wait, and I will tell you." "I see," she added, slowly, pointing one jewelled finger at the sparkling ruby liquid—"a sight that beggars all description; and yet listen—I will paint it for you if I can. It is a lonely spot; tall mountains crowned with verdure rise in awful sublimity around; a river runs through, and bright flowers grow to the water's edge. There is a thick, warm mist, that the sun seeks vainly to pierce. Trees, lofty and beautiful, wave to the airy motion of birds; but there—a group of Indians gather; they fit to and fro with something like sorrow upon their dark brows. And in their midst lies a manly form—but his cheek how deathly, his eye wild with the fitful fire of fever. One friend stands beside him—nay, I should say kneels; for see, he is pillowing that poor head upon his breast.

Genius in ruins—oh! the high, holy-looking brow! why should death mark it and he so young? Look how he throws back the damp curls! see him clasp his hands! hear his thrilling shrieks for life! mark how he clutches at the form of his companion, imploring to be saved. Oh! hear him call piteously his father's name—see him twine his fingers together as he shrieks for his sister—his only sister—the twin of his soul—weeping for him in his distant native land.

"See!" she exclaimed, while the bridal party shrank back, the untasted wine trembling in their faltering grasp, and the Judge fell, overpowered, upon his seat—"see! his arms are lifted to heaven—he prays, how wildly, for mercy! hot fever rushes through his veins. The friend beside him is weeping; awe-stricken, the dark men move silently away, and leave the living and the dying together."

There was a hush in that princely parlor, broken only by what seemed a smothered sob from some manly bosom. The bride stood yet upright, with quivering lip and tears stealing to the outward edge of her lashes. Her beautiful arm had lost itts tension, and the glass, with its little troubled red waves came slowly towards the range of her vision. She spoke again; every lip was mute. Her voice was low, faint, yet awfully distinct; she still fixed her sorrowful glance upon the wine-cup.

"It is evening now; the great white moon is coming up, and its beams lay gently on his forehead. He moves not; his eyes are set in their sockets; dim are their piercing glances; in vain his friend whispers the name of his father and sister, death is there. Death—and no soft hand, no gentle voice to bless and soothe him.—His head sinks back! one convulsive shudder! he is dead!"

A groan ran through the assembly, so vivid was her description, so unearthly her look, so inspired her manner—that—what she described, seemed actually to have taken then and there. They noticed also that the bridegroom hid his face in his hands and was weeping.

"Dead!" she repeated again, her lips quivering faster, and her voice more and more broken; "and there they scoop him a grave; and there, without a shroud, they lay him down in that damp, reeking earth. The only son of a proud father, the only, the idolised brother of a fond sister. And he sleeps to-day in that distant country, with no stone to mark the spot. There he lies—my *father's* son—my own *twin brother!* a victim to *this* deadly poison. "Father," she exclaimed, turning suddenly, while the tears rained down her beautiful cheeks, "father, shall I drink it now?"

The form of the old Judge was convulsed with agony. He raised not his head, but in a smothered voice he faltered—"no, no, my child, in God's name—no."

She lifted the glittering goblet, and letting it suddenly fall to the floor, it was dashed in a thousand pieces. Many a tearful eye watched her movement and instantaneously every wine glass was transferred to the marble table on which it had been prepared. Then as she looked at the fragments of crystal, she turned to the company, saying, "let no friend hereafter, who loves me, tempt me to peril my soul for wine. Not firmer are the everlasting hills than my resolve, God helping me, never to touch or taste that terrible poison. And he to whom I have given my hand—who watched over my brother's dying form in that last solemn hour, and buried the dear wanderer, there by the river in that land of gold, will, I trust, sustain me in that resolve—will you not, my husband?"

His glistening eyes, his sad, sweet smile, was her answer. The Judge left the room, and when an hour after he returned, and with a more subdued manner took part in the entertainment of the bridal guests, no one could fail to read that he, too, had determined to banish the enemy at once, and forever from his princely home.

Those who were present at that wedding, can never forget the impressions so solemnly made, many from that hour foreswore the social glass.—*Olive Branch.*

From the Temperance Advocate.

The Good Creature of God.

BY LAURIE SHEIRE.

"Mother, is there not a crust of bread, that I can have?" said a little boy to his mother as he looked with the eager eyes of hunger into her face.

"No, my son, there is not," is the answer of the mother. But why is that look of anguish upon her countenance? and why are those tears that are now stealing down her cheeks, as she answered him thus.

The little boy perceives her grief, and forgetful of his own sorrow, clambers upon her knee, and says, "Mother, what makes you cry? Have I done anything to give you pain?"

"No, dearest, you have not, you have always been good to me. I was only thinking where I should get you something to eat," the mother answered.

"Don't cry for that," said the little boy. "Have you not often told me that God will feed the hungry? And will he now forget your little Charley? But where is father now? he don't come home as he used to, when we lived in the big white house. Then he came home every night, and I would run out to meet him, and he would take me up in his arms and kiss me; but it is not so now, for he hardly ever comes home, and when he does, he is so cross and beats you so hard, that I wish he never would come again."

"Why, Charley," says the desponding mother, "what makes you talk so about your father? God does not like to hear you say this, and we must not complain, for your father has done nothing but use the good things he has provided for us, and it is that which makes him so cross.—God made the whisky, the brandy, and the rum, and placed it where your father could drink of it. The ways of God are wise, and we must thank him for his good creatures, however hard they may seem to us, or he will think us ungrateful."

"What!" answered Charley with surarise, "did you say that God made whisky, rum and brandy? Did God make the poison that takes away my father's reason, pnd places him below the brute? Did God tell the rumseller to take the last cent my father has to buy bread for us, and give him poison in return? Did God make my father drunk and lay him low in the ditch? Did God make my father swear so dreadfully, and beat you so cruelly? and did God take away our food and clothes and make me so hungry and ragged, as I am now? Tell me! mother, did God do it all?

"Yes, my son, I suppose he did; but we must put up with it," says the hopeless mother.

"Then," exclaimed the little boy, almost with indignation, "who made the food to grow for us to eat? Who made the pure water for us to drink? Who made the Bible that says, 'No drunkard shall enter the kingdom of heaven?' who told the preacher to speak of heaven, and say nothing about whisky, rum or brandy being there? who made our neighbor that lives on yonder hill, so free and happy, with reason far above the brute, and so good and kind to his family? who made his whole family happy? and who gave them plenty of food and clothes?—I ask you, who did it, did Satan? for surely if God made whisky, rum and brandy, it must be Satan that made pure water; if God made us unhappy, it must be Satan made our neighbors happy, and if God took away our food, it must be Satan that gave them plenty to eat."

"My son, the mother again replies, I cannot tell you, the ways of God are above my comprehension; but hark! your father is coming, go to bed now, forget what you have said, and it may be, that we, in the morning may find something to eat."

Charley retired, but not to sleep.—He heard his father enter the house, and demand in guttural tones something to eat; then he heard his mother say that she could not get it, as there was not a mouthful of bread in the house.

"You wont get it, eh? then I'll make you," answered his father in a rage. He heard the sound of a blow, and something fall heavily on the floor, then all was silent for a few moments, when he heard his father exclaim, in a voice of utmost despair, "My God! My God! I have done it at last!" and immediately rush out of the house.

Charley could lay still no longer. He arose and returned to the room where he left his mother; but sad was the sight that he beheld. There lay his mother on the floor, her head covered with blood. He rushed to her, clasped her in his arms, and called aloud the endearing name of mother; but no mother answered, her spirit had taken its flight beyond this vale of tears. The good creature of God had slain Charley's mother.

Some two or three days after the above occurrence, a body was discovered in the river near by, which proved to be Charley's father.

He was brought to the house, where Charley stopped, who, when he saw the ghastly countenance of his father, burst into tears, placed his arms around his neck, and sobbed aloud, "My father, you have been unkind to me, yet still you loved me once, and for that, I'll love you now; but why did you kill my mother? O tell me! why did you do it?

No father answered to the emphatic appeal of the son: he too had become a victim of the good creature of God; and Charley was left alone, an orphan, in this friendless world.

Since that time many years have passed away, and Charley has grown up to manhood; but he believes not in the good creature of God, for his continual cry is, Down! down! with the rumseller! Root him out of this earth, root and branch, for he by selling the poison, that Satan invented to destroy the happiness of man, hath spread more suffering, ruin, and devastation throughout this world than war, pestilence and disease.

Singular Phenomenon.

A severe snow storm, accompanied by lightning, occurred in a part of Maine on the 13th ultimo. A correspondent of the Gardiner (Me.) Fountain, writing from Bass Harbor, Mt. Deseret, describes the storm, as it appeared there, as awful and sublime. A thunder cloud passed over the place, which, for terrific appearance, exceeded anything ever witnessed there. The correspondent adds:

The lightning was of a purple color, and sometimes appeared like balls of fire, coming in through windows and doors, and down the chimneys, while the houses trembled and shook to their very foundations.

Mrs. E. Holden was near a window, winding up a clock; a ball of fire came in through the window, and struck her hand, which benumbed her hand and arm.—She then, with all in the house, retreated into the entry. Another flash succeeded, and in the room from which they had retired, resembling a volume of fire, whirling round and producing a crackling noise. A similar appearance of fire was seen, and crackling noises were heard in a large number of the houses. Some who heard the noise, say that it sounded like breaking glass.

Captain Maurice Rich had his light extinguished, and his wife was injured. He got his wife on to a bed, and found a match; at that instant another flash came and ignited the match, and threw him several feet backwards. John L. Martin received so severe a shock that he could not speak for a long time.

A great many persons were slightly injured. Some were struck in the feet, some in the eye; while others were electrized, some powerfully and some slightly. But what was very singular, not a person was killed or seriously injured, or a building damaged; but a cluster of trees, within a few rods of two dwelling houses, was not thus fortunate. The electric fluid came down among them—taking them out by the roots, with stones and earth, and throwing all in every direction. Some were left hanging by their roots from the tops of the adjacent standing trees, roots up, tops down.

The lightning, after entering the earth to the depth of several feet, and for a space some eight or ten feet in diameter, divided into four different directions. One course which it took led through the open land, making a chasm to the depth of several feet, and continued its march unobstructed by the solid frozen ground, or any other substance, to the distance of three hundred and seventy feet; lifting, overturning, and throwing out junks of frozen earth, some of which were ten or eleven feet long by four feet wide; and hurling at a distance rocks, stones, and roots. The power here displayed was truly awful, and had it fallen on a building, it would have thrown it, with its inmates, into ten thousand fragments.

I understand that in Southwest Harbor and Northeast Harbor (in this island) several vessels had their mast rent in pieces; one had some plank torn from her, and one man was knocked down, but not killed.

Moral Reflections, Sentences, and Maxims.

Our humor sets its price on every thing we get from fortune.

Happiness lies in the taste, and not in the things; and it is from having what we desire that we are happy—not from having what others think desirable.

Men who fancy they have merit, take a pride in being unfortunate, to persuade others and themselves that they are worthy to be the butt of fortune.

Whatever may be the apparent difference between fortunes, there is a certain coupensation of good and evil which renders them equal.

In order to establish themselves in the world, men do all they can to appear established there.

Although men pride themselves on their great actions, these are often the result, not of any great design, but of chance.

Fortune turns every thing to the advantage of her favorites.

The happiness or unhappiness of men depends as much on their humors as on fortune.

Aversion to lying is often an imperceptible desire to render our testimony important, and to give a religious aspect to our words.

Truth does not do so much good in the world as its appearances do evil.

Grace is to the body what good sense is to the mind.

There is no disguise which can long conceal love where it does, or feign it where it does not, exist.

As it never depends on ourselves to love, or to cease to love, a lover cannot complain with justice of the inconstancy of his mistress, nor she of her lover's fickleness.

If we judge of love by the generality of its effects, it resembles hatred rather than friendship.

It is possible to meet with women who have never had an affair of gallantry; but it is rare to find any one who have had only one.

There is only one sort of love, but a thousand different copies of it.

Love, like fire, cannot subsist without continual movement; as soon as it ceases to hope and fear, it ceases to exist.

The pleasure of love is in loving. We are happier in the passion we feel than in that we excite.

There are people who would never have been in love if they had never heard of love.

It is with true love as with apparitions. Every one talks of it, but few have ever seen it.

☞ According to the returns of the assessors of New Orleans, there has been a decline in the value of property in the city of three million three hundred and ninety-two thousand three hundred and forty-two dollars, within the past year.—*Exchange.*

Thus it will be where they sell intoxicating drink. If they had voted 'No license' at the prior election, the price of property would have arisen 10 per cent, but if the owner of the real estate will conduct in such a manner (by their regardlessness of the effects of their acts) as to decrease their own income—let them do it. There are many Temperance men in New Orleans who are trying to increase the income of those who have property, but they will not consent. Banish Rum, and no property will decrease in value, for the increased population and money saved from the still will enable men to give higher prices, and still be richer.—*Crusader.*

FEMALE SOCIETY.—What makes those men who associate habitually with women superior to others? What makes that woman who is accustomed and at ease in the society of men, superior to her sex in general? Solely because they are in the habit of free, graceful, continual conversation with the other sex. Woman in this way lose their frivolity; their faculties awaken; their delicacies and peculiarities unfold all their beauty and captivation in the spirit of intellectual rivalry. And the men lose their pedantic, rude, declamatory, or sullen manner. The coin of the understanding and the heart is changed continually. The asperities are rubbed off, their better materials polished and brightened, and their richness, like fine gold, is wrought into finer workmanship by the fingers of woman, than it ever could be by those of men.—*Neal.*

A NEW GUN.—The New York Tribune says that Col. P. W. Porter, of Tennessee, has invented a repeating rifle, whereof the cylinder revolves vertically, (instead of horizontally, like Colt's), and carries nine charges. The gun primes and cocks itself, and may be fired once a second, or as often as the trigger can be pulled. With the magazine of sixty charges which is furnished with it, it may be fired nearly sixty times in a minute. It seems to be quite simple in construction, is little heavier than the ordinary rifle, shoots with great force, and is said to be easily kept in order. To a marksman of our sort, who might chance to tree a squirrel or other game, we should think such a gun would not come amiss. In a fight with a Grizzly Bear, a Californian would find it useful, provided the bear would keep proper distance, which some badly educated cubs seem not to understand. Its cost (without magazine) is sixty dollars.

☞ An old lady once said, that her idea of a great man was, "a man who was keerful of his clothes, didn't drink spirits, kin read the Bible without spelling the words, and kin eat a cold dinner on wash day, to save the wimmen folks the trouble of cooking."

☞ In America there are three hundred and fifty daily newspapers, while in England there are only ten.

Grand Division.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Indiana, will commence its semi-annual session, on the 26th day of April, next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at Cambridge City, in Wayne county.

ELDER & HARKNESS'

Book and Job Printing Office.

WE are constantly making additions to our assortment of Job Type, and have no hesitation in saying that we have as complete and full an assortment of new and good Book and Job Type as can be found in the State, rendering our establishment a COMPLETE

Book and Job Office.

We are prepared to execute in the neatest and best manner, in a style that will compare favorably with any printing done East or West, and on the most reasonable terms,

All Kinds of Job Work:

Books,	Cards,	Receipts,
Pamphlets,	Labels,	Blank Notes,
Catalogues,	Hat Tips,	Bills Lading,
Circulars,	Bill Heads,	Dray Receipts,
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Programmes,	Hand Bills,	Posters,

And Blanks of Every Description.

☞ We have on hand a superior article of Eastern Pamphlet and Cover Paper, and the best of Ink, and as we are practical workmen, with the advantage of 17 years experience, part of the time in the best offices in New York and Philadelphia, and do a large portion of the work ourselves, we guaranty all work entrusted to us to be accurately and neatly executed, and within reasonable time.

☞ For the character of our work, we confidently refer to any Book or Job bearing our imprint—our work speaks for itself.

☞ Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and accuracy guarantied.

☞ Office on Meridian street, immediately over the Post Office.

ELDER & HARKNESS.

Indianapolis, March 1, 1853.

What can be had for Five Dollars!

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into an arrangement by which they agree to furnish the Knickerbocker Magazine, (monthly,) the Home Journal, (weekly,) and the Musical World and Times, (weekly,) to new subscribers, at the very moderate price of five dollars a year for the three publications; all orders, enclosing that amount to Dyer & Willis, will be promptly attended to.

SAMUEL HUESTON,
Publisher of the Knickerbocker.
MORRIS & WILLIS,
Publishers of the Home Journal.
DYER & WILLIS,
Publishers of the Musical World & Times,
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GRAND LITERARY AND ARTISTIC COMBINATION!

Arrangements have been made to furnish the KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE, the HOME JOURNAL, and the NEW YORK MUSICAL WORLD AND TIMES, to new subscribers, for *Five Dollars* a year! This is cheap literature, with a vengeance. The Knickerbocker is $3 per annum; the Home Journal, $2; and the Musical World and Times, $3; making $8 a year at the usual rates. That three such works can be obtained for five dollars a year, is a fact truly worthy the Caloric age, which is just now being ushered in. Of the Knickerbocker Magazine, edited by Lewis Gaylord Clark, it is unnecessary to speak; for twenty years it has been the most genial, humorous and spicy "monthly" in the world—and the present volume will be better than any which preceded it. The Home Journal, edited by Geo. P. Morris and N. P. Willis, is well known as the best family newspaper in America. And the Musical world and Times, edited by Richard Storrs Willis, with Lowell Mason, Geo. H. Curtis, Thos. Hastings, Wm. P. Bradbury, Geo. F. Root, and other musical writers contributing, and which gives, among other things, over $25 worth of music, and a full course of instruction in harmony, annually, is the very best musical journal ever published. These three publications will post a family up in regard to nearly everything worth knowing:—Art, Science, Literature; Music, Painting, Sculpture; Inventions, Discoveries; Wit, Humor, Fancy, Sentiment; the Newest Fashions and other attractions for Ladies; Choice New Music for the Sabbath, the Church, and the Fireside; Reviews and Criticisms of Musical Works, Performers and Performances; in short, the very pick and cream of Novelty, Incident, History, Biography, Art, Literature and Science—including whatever can be given in periodicals to promote Healthy Amusement and Solid Instruction in the family, and help to make it better, wiser and happier—may be now obtained for FIVE DOLLARS. Address

DYER & WILLIS, 257 Broadway.

☞ Editors publishing the above three times, and sending the papers containing it to Dyer & Willis, will receive the three works named, for one year. mar1

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

WE are still prepared to print Constitution and By-Laws, where the alterations are few from the copy recommended by the Grand Division, at the following rates:

100 copies, (or less)	$5 00
200 "	8 00
300 "	10 00

We will pay the postage on all ordered from us.

☞ All orders accompanied by the cash, will be promptly attended to.

Address, JOHN H. OHR.
Indianapolis, Indiana

CHILDHOOD.—How artless is childhood, even in its arts! How transparent, how easily seen through. When wisely dealt with, children shed the purest tears of penitence that are ever shed on earth.—And how full of trust is early childhood! The child lives and moves, and has its being in eternity. It knows nothing of the beginning of life, or of its ending.

"A simple child
That lightly draws its breath,
And feels its life in every limb,
What can it know of death?"

Over it immortality brooks like the day. But above all, how absolute, and uncompromising and godlike is a child's sense of right! He recognizes no limitation to the law of duty. He knows not policy until he learns it from the evil practices of the world. Repeat to a child the immortal lessons of peace and love which Christ uttered, and he instantly recognizes the very commandments of God, and asks, "Why do men ill treat one another?"—With a terrible fidelity of application he turns your instructions directly upon you, and demands, since such is God's law, why you do thus and so. Children cannot understand, until the world teaches them, how any necessity should interfere to render entire obedience impossible.

☞ It is far from being true, in the progress of knowledge, that after every failure we must recommence from the beginning. Every failure is a step to sucess; every detection of what is false directs us to what is true; every trial exhausts some tempting form of error. Not only so; but scarcely any attempt is entirely a failure: scarcely any theory, the result of steady thought, is altogether false: no tempting form of error is without some latent charm derived from truth.

CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00. Books, $2 00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. WOODWARD, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind., free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20 00.

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

J. H. OHR, G. W. R.
Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys of ——, believing the Order of Cadets of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Section of the State of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called the —— Section, No. ——, Cadets of Temperance, of the State of Indiana, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Section, and also those of the acting Head of the Order.

Enclosed is the fee for Charter, R. B.'s and officers' cards, $5 00.

It must also be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not; if they are, of what Section. The application to be directed to the Grand Secretary, free of postage.

It must also be certified by a W. P. or P. W. P, that the W. Patron elect is a Son of Temperance in good standing.

Address (post paid) HENRY OHR, G. S., C. o T., Indianapolis, Indiana.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the —— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00.

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

Address (post paid,) Mrs. ELIZA RICHMOND, G. S. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

A Magazine of Pure Morals: PETERSON'S MAGAZINE,

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST LADIES MAGAZINE.

A NEW Volume of this popular periodical will commence with the January number for 1853, which will be ready by the 1st of December, and will be the most superb ever published.

THE ONLY ORIGINAL MAGAZINE.

This is now the only Magazine that gives original articles exclusively: Mrs. Ann S. Stevens, the editor, and all the best American writers, are regular contributors. More thrilling stories, tales and novels have appeared in this periodical in the last ten years, than in all the others put together. The tone is that of the highest moral purity, so that every family, where there are daughters, should have it. Receipts, patterns for embroidery, and every thing useful to the sex appear monthly.

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No other Magazine now gives colored steel fashion plates, as this does. Full letter-press descriptions accompany each monthly plate. This is in fact the text book of fashion, and indispensable to all who would know how to dress elegantly yet economically. It enables every lady to be her own dress maker.

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No 98, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Editors who shall copy this prospectus shall receive a copy of the Magazine for the year 1853.

N. B. Specimens sent when desired. Every postmaster is authorized to act as agent.

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THE GREAT
MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.
FOR THE CURE OF
Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, and all affections of the Chest and Lungs.

THESE Wafers operate like a charm—producing almost INSTANTANEOUS relief. They allay at once, the tickling and irritation in the throat, which give rise to hacking and coughing, and finally result, if not arrested, in a disease of fatal type.

For Bronchitis, so fearfully prevalent in this climate, these Wafers stand perfectly unrivalled. No Public Speaker should attempt to address an audience without a supply of LOCOCK'S WAFERS in his pocket. They lubricate the throat and facilitate delivery to a most astonishing degree. Professional singers, and all members of Church Choirs will experience immense benefit from their magic effects. All who use them cheerfuly testify to their wonderful efficacy. There is but one opinion of their matchless virtues, in all complaints for which they are recommended. One box will satisfy you that we cannot speak too highly in their favor.

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C. WOODWARD, Agent,
june 30 Adams & Co.'s Express.

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Good 18 K Case Gold Lepines at $24.
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feb9 tf E. W. NEFF.

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5,00	"	"	5,00	"
6,00	"	"	6,00	"

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june 30 '52-1y

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aug 11-1y

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For the great merits of this picture we would refer every lover of Washington to the portrait itself, to be seen at the office of this paper, and to the letters of the following Artists, Statesmen, Jurists and Scholars accompanying it.

ARTISTS.—Marchant and Elliott of New York; Neagle, Rothermel, and Lambdin of Philadelphia; Chester Harding of Boston; Charles Fraser, of Charleston, S. C.; and to the adopted son of Washington, Hon. Geo. W. P. Custis, himself an artist. STATESMEN.—His Excellency Millard Fillmore, Major Gen. Winfield Scott, Hon. George M. Dallas, Hon. William R. King, Hon. Daniel Webster, Hon. Lynn Boyd, Hon. Lewis Cass, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Hon. John P. Kennedy, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, LL. D. JURISTS—Hon. Roger B. Taney, Hon. John Duer, Hon. John McLean, Hon. Rufus Choate. SCHOLARS.—Charles Folsom, Esq. the well known Librarian of the Boston Atheneum, who says, "I would rather own it than any painted copy I have ever seen;" E. P. Whipple, Richard Hildreth, Hon. Edward Everett, LL. D., Jared Sparks, LL. D., Wm. H. Prescott, LL. D., Washington Irving, Ralph W. Emerson, Esq., Prof. T. C. Upham, J. T. Headley, Fitz Green Halleck, H. W. Longfellow, Wm. Gilmore Simms; and FROM EUROPE, Lord Talfourd, T. B. Macauley, Sir Archibald Alison, Lord Mayor of London, &c., &c. THE PRESS, throughout the entire Union, have with one voice proclaimed the merits of this suberb engraving.

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Engraved by T. B. WELCH, Esq., after the original portrait painted by T. SULLY, Esq.

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nov 10-3m

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Orders for goods to be returned by Express, sent free. Our rates of charges have been greatly reduced, and the public will find this a safe and expeditious method of transportation.

Indianapolis, June 30, 1852. ADAMS & CO.

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Office open during business hours.
june30 1y C. WOODWARD, Agent.

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For the Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

"And by the river, upon the bank thereof shall grow all trees for meat, whose leaf shall not fade and the fruit thereof shall be for meat and the leaf thereof for medicine."

Here was hope for the sick recorded long ago, and every year adds new proof to the assurance that these promises shall not fail.

As Medical Science discovers and designates the remedies nature has given, one by one, the diseases that afflict our race yield to the control of art. Of all the maladies we suffer from, none has carried more victims to an untimely grave than Consumption of the Lungs. Subjoined we give some evidence that this too may be cured, and that Pulmonary complaints, in all their forms, may be removed by Cherry Pectoral.

Space will not permit us to publish here any proportion of the cures it has affected, but the Agent below named, will furnish our Circular, free, whereon are full particulars and indisputable proof of these facts.

Sufferers: read and judge for yourselves.

For Influenza and Whooping Cough.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 26, 1851.

Sir: I have repeatedly used your Cherry Pectoral for Whooping Cough and Influenza, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it a complete remedy.—Four of my children have been afflicted with these diseases, and the free use of the Pectoral has always afforded almost instant relief.

JAMES GLOVER.

We attest the truth of the above statement.
M. McGINTY, Ed. of Nashville Whig.
J. M. ZIMMERMAN, Druggist.

For a Consumptive Cough.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 25, 1851

Dear Sir:—For three years I have been afflicted with a Cough, so distressing that I frequently dispaired of recovery; much of the time I was obliged to sit up all night in my chair, as my cough would suffocate me when I laid down. Having used many remedies without much relief, I at last tried the CHERRY PECTORAL which under Providence has cured me altogether.

I am with gratitude yours,
JAMES M'CANDLESS.

This is one of the numerous Cures of Asthma which have been accredited to Cherry Pectoral.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 17, 1848.

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At first it seemed to make me worse; but in less than a week I began to experience the most gratifying relief from its use; and now, in four weeks, the disease is entirely removed. I can sleep on my bed with comfort, and enjoy a state of health which I had never expected to enjoy.

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Amherst, Sept. 12, 1849.

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PROF. SILLIMAN, Yale College
PROF. VALENTINE MOTT, New York.
PROF. CLEAVELAND, Bowdoin Med. College.
PROF. BUTTERFIELD, Ohio Med College
Canadian Journal of Medical Science.
Boston Med. and Surgical Journal.
Charleston, S. C. Medical Review.
New Jersey Medical Reporter
Hon. GEO. P. MARSH, Am. Ambassador to Turky
Gen. EMANUEL BULNES, President of Chili
Rt. Rev. ED POWER, Lord Bishop of Toronto.
Rev. DOCT. LANSING, Brooklyn, New York.
ARCHBISHOP PURSELL, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Not only in the more dangerous and distressing diseases of the Lungs, but also as a family medicine for occasional use, it is the safest, pleasantest and best in the world.

Prepared and sold by JAMES C. AYER, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass

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Drugs, Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Paints, Oils, Chemicals, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Glassware Window Glass, Brushes, Cosmetics, Spices, Cigars, Tobacco, Perfumery, &c.,
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ALL are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices, as we feel confident we can render satisfaction both as to prices and quality of articles. Great care is taken in the selection of articles, in reference to their purity, as we endeavor at all times to keep such articles as are strictly pure and genuine. Every article will be warranted as represented. Orders from Physicians and others promptly attended to. Particular attention given to filling Prescriptions and compounding Medicines, which, in all cases, shall receive the personal attention of one of the firm. june 30

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BROWN'S
COUGH CANDY!

NEVER fails to cure the most obstinate COLD or COUGH of recent origin, and for the alleviation of PTHISIC, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, and all other diseases of the organs of respiration, thousands bear testimony to its efficacy. Sold at the proprietor's prices, by

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A Weekly Journal:---Devoted to Temperance, Morality, Education, Literature, Useful Arts, Science, General Intelligence, &c.

J. W. GORDON, M. D., EDITOR.] ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA. [JOHN H. OHR, PRINTER.

VOL. II. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1853. NO. 43.

THE TEMPERANCE CHART,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE GRAND DIVISION, S. of T. OF INDIANA.

Edited by J. W. Gordon, M. D.
To whom all Communications and Subscriptions must be addressed, post paid.
OFFICE—*In second story of Temperance Hall Building, Washington St., Indianapolis.*

TERMS:

Single copy, one year, - - - $0 75
☞ In advance in all cases.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—*Circulation 5000 copies.*

One Square (12 lines,) for one week, - -	$0 50
" " for each subsequent insertion, -	25
" " for 3 months, - - -	3 00
" " for 6 months, - - -	5 00
" " for 1 year, without alteration, -	8 00
" " for 1 year, with changes, - -	12 00

A reduction made on larger advertisments.
Cuts double the above rates.
☞ Advertisments must be handed in by Saturday of each week, to insure insertion.
☞ Applications for advertising, or for any kind of Printing for the Order, must be made to J. H. OHR, Indianapolis.

POETRY.

From the "Agitator."

The Doomed.

BY C. JILLSON.

One pleasant morn in early June,
My footsteps chanced to stray,
Where I had seldom roamed before
Since winter passed away;
The tendrils of the vine were there,
With fragrance fresh and new,
And roses blushed like maiden pride,
All gemmed with drops of dew.
Soft zephyrs sighed along the vale,
Yet scarce a leaf was stirred,
But 'neath the arch of every bow'r
Was sweetest music heard.
The robin and the blue-bird sang
Their gentle notes of glee,
And others gave the echo back
From every shrub and tree.

A child was there—a merry child—
Alone among the flowers,
And o'er her brow but few short years
Had passed like fleeting hours.
Dark ringlets clustered on her cheek,
And in her guileless eye
Was seen those tints that never fade,
Reflected from the sky.
The cares of life had traced no lines
Upon her fair young brow,
Nor at the shrine of want or wo
Was she obliged to bow.
* * * * * * * *
Her name was Mary—sacred name—
Dear to my youthful days—
A name that none can fail to love,
But one that *all* can praise.

Years passed away—seasons changed—
And Mary stood beside
The chosen one of her young days,
A fair and blushing bride.
He promised, and his words were meant;
He swore by all above,
That nothing but the hand of death
Could controvert his love.
Time passed away, and once again,
They called me there to gaze
Upon a scene—a fearful scene
That told of better days.
I stood once more by Mary's side,
But oh! the tears I shed,
While gazing on that lovely form,
Por Mary there lay dead!

That youth who promised to protect,
To cherish and adore,
The object of his youthful love,
But ten short years before,
Had been ensnared by evil men,
And step by step led on,
Till drink had ruined all his powers,
Till all his hope was gone.
His wife was left to pine and die,
'Mid poverty and wo;
Her anguish and her suffering
No human heart can know,
She died at midnight, all alone,
When winter winds were high,
And no one closed her eyes in death,
No one but God was nigh.
Oh! ye who read this simple tale,
Boast not of moral strength,
You've not measured passion's chain,
One link is not its length.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Philadelphia Sun.

Eleven o'clock Lunch.

CHAPTER I.

"Eleven o'clock, Ned, don't you hear the State House clock striking?"

Thus spoke a young man, one of the junior partners of the house of Carton & Co., one of the wholesale houses that line Market street. The person addressed as Ned was the head salesman of the establishment.

"Wait a moment, Thomas, I will be with you directly. I think the morning has passed very rapidly."

"Rapidly!" replied Thomas, "I have been thinking that eleven o'clock would never come. It appears to me the hours grow longer day by day."

Ned having got through with what he had been busy with, took the arm of Thomas, and together they proceeded to a neighboring tavern, kept by one Harry Blight. Harry was said to provide the best lunch of any landlord in the vicinity of Market Street. In fact, as Thomas remarked, it was more like a regular dinner than a lunch. Stepping in at the door, they soon surrounded the well-filled board.

Thomas, ravenous with hunger, soon had the carving knife in his hand, cutting off a slice for Ned. He helped himself; laying it upon a piece of bread, he mustarded and peppered it to his satisfaction; and then was heard the accompaniment of mastication, to the music of the brandy bottles, as they rattled upon the counter.

"Now Neddy, my boy, what will you have?"

"I'll take a gin sling to-day, Thomas."

The sling and toddy were soon deposited beneath their waistcoats, and calling for segars, they lighted them and took a seat, to regale themselves with their flavor.

"I say, Ned, this saloon of Harry's is a snug place to while away half an hour in, before dinner. A more gentlemanly or clever fellow I never knew. He keeps the best liquors, segars, and lunch, of any landlord in town; and I am glad he is so well patronized."

"Well, Thomas, what will you have?—my treat, you know."

"I'll take brandy and sugar, Ned."

"Here waiter, bring us a gin-sling and a brandy and sugar."

Thomas having prepared his brandy and sugar to his liking, sat sipping it and smacking his lips—a stranger to the glass would have smacked his lips too, if he had tasted it, not for its flavor, but for its fiery taste, no water having been mixed in them; Thomas having lately always asserted that water spoiled brandy and sugar. Having finished their glasses, they returned to the store to attend to their regular business.

Thomas Marloe was a young man whose energy had enabled him to reach the post of junior partner in the house of Carton & Co. He had a young wife and one child, a sweet little girl three years old. They lived in the upper part of the city, in a snug two story house, and the comfort within was due to Mary, his wife. She was a lovely woman; one whose exemplary life, and sweet disposition, endeared her to all her acquaintances. Thomas fully appreciated her, and nought was left undone by him to contribute to her happiness.

Thomas, introduced by his companions to Harry Blight's eleven o'clock free lunch, soon became a regular attendant at it.—He never dreamed of danger, but under the guise of seeking the lunch, he would seek the gratification of an appetite, that bade fair to prove his ruin. Eleven o'clock soon became too long to wait, and nine o'clock would find him at the bar, with a cracker in one hand and a glass of brandy in the other. He made many excuses to himself, and often tried to silence the accusing conscience within, when it spoke in thunder tones to his mind. Often the face of his sweet uncomplaining wife would rise up before his mind, as he stepped upon the threshold of Harry's saloon. And often his frenzied eye would fire with tears, as he felt the power of the tempter, like an anaconda, drawing its coils around him.

But what of Ned? Ah, Ned saw the fatal dart fixed in the shaft, ready to be sped into his heart, and like a prudent man, he forsook the eleven o'clock lunch, and tried all his powers of persuasion to induce Thomas to follow his example. It was, however, of no avail. Thomas had become spell-bound—the charmer knew his power, and well he used it. He visited regularly his old haunts; but, as he became seedy, or what is called a shabby genteel loafer, his former companions forsook him and declined his acquaintance.

CHAPTER II.

Five years have passed away upon the wings of time. Thomas has waded through these years, days and hours of sorrow; and his skirts have been defiled with the gutter and the kennel. He who had been so careful of his person and dress, has become a dirty sloven. Mary had often supped on blighted hopes and departed joys—her uncomplaining was the wonder of her friends and neighbors. Oh! they knew not the depth of affection in that young heart! When expostulated with by her friends, for living with her husband; when told that nought had been left undone; that persuasion, kind admonition, friendly advice and entreaties had all failed; and there was no use in attempting his reformation, she would, with clasped hands, and lifted eyes, bend to her knees, and taking her little daughter Clara's tiny fingers between her own, raise her voice in supplication to her God.

Long and patiently would she sit over her work to secure for her husband and little one a morsel to keep them from starving. Her labors at night affected her eyes—and her constant application to her needle, and want of exercise had faded the rose from her cheeks, which had given place to the lily. At this present time, she was laboring under a cold, contracted in going out to a neighboring tavern, to seek for his insensible, bloated form. The cold grew worse, and soon the hectic flush upon her cheeks told the friends who visited her, that the worm which eateth into the vitals was at work upon her system.

Her disease had assumed a fatal character; and one evening as returning from the store where she procured work for her needle, she misstepped, and fell at full length upon the sharp cobble stones in the street. A stream of blood gushed from her mouth, and all she was able to inform the bystanders was of the place of her residence. They raised her gently, and placed her in a carriage, and drove to her apology for a dwelling.

Bearing Mary gently, they laid her down upon a bed, and propped her head with some pillows her poor neighbors had brought in. Mary was beloved by all in the court; wherever the sick and the dying were, there was she found to comfort the mourner, and wipe the tears of sorrow from the eye.

The doctor soon came, and after attentively observing her, shook his head, with an involuntary motion, thus showing the thoughts within.

Dr. Graham spoke to her kindly, and asked if she had any friends she would like to see. She raised her glassy eyes to his face, and fixed them upon him with an earnest gaze—

"Doctor, I understand you—speak out plain, it will not affect me. Say, is my time of probation on earth drawing to a close?"

The Doctor, with tears flowing down his cheeks, assured her in the affirmative.

"Then, Doctor, all I ask is, that you will try and stimulate my body until my poor Thomas can be found."

"I will put forth all my skill, madam, to gratify your wishes."

CHAPTER III.

Thomas that morning had gone out sober, and with a determination to procure work, (if he could,) to enable him to provide some food for his wife and child. He wandered up and down the street, endeavoring to obtain a job of work, but he walked in vain. Half-famished, he sauntered down Market street, hoping to meet some familiar face, and procure work sufficient to accomplish his object. There was one friend who had often assisted him; this was Ned, the companion of better days. Slipping into the store of Carton & Co., he inquired if Edward Torbet was in? The porter replied that Edward had gone with a customer over to Harry Blight's to lunch.

To lunch! Eleven o'clock! And a series of years, all shrouded in mourning, flashed across his brain! He staggered, and would have fallen, had not the porter sustained him. The porter placed Tom upon a chair, and procured a tumbler of water for him to drink. The cool beverage revived him, and visions of rounds of beef rose up before his view.

Thanking the porter for his kindness, he arose and took his way to Harry Blight's tavern. It was past eleven o'clock when he entered the bar-room.—His appearance was shabby genteel.

Ned was sipping some Sherry wine, while conversing with his customer.

Harry Blight happened to cast his eyes towards the lunch table, and caught the form of Tom, as with vigorous jaws he packed away the lunch into his stomach. With one bound Harry crossed the counter, and confronted Tom.

"Hey! you sponging, loafing rascal! what are you doing here? Begone, or I will kick you into the street."

For one moment Tom glared upon Harry, and then in a torrent of words thus addressed him:

"You kick me into the street? You call me a loafing sucker? Who made me what I am? Who spread the tempting bait? and silly was I to take it? Who brought upon my soul a curse, and who has barred my way to heaven with the poison of the still? What has been the cause of making—what you now call a sucker and loafer? Who? why you, Harry Blight. Your accursed eleven o'clock lunch first led me astray. Gentlemen," continued he, turning and addressing the frequenters of the bar-room, "some years ago, I was one of the firm of Carton & Co., respected by all who knew me, beloved by my companions, and in the full confidence of my co-partners. In an evil day, Harry Blight opened this tavern, and spread what he calls a free lunch, at eleven o'clock in the day. I was induced to visit it, and the first silver I ever rung on the counter of a bar, I rung on that marble before you. I began with mineral water, then took wine, and at last, induced by the flaming encomiums heaped upon his fancy drinks, I took to drinking them. The temptation of the lunch was the first inducement to visit, and soon the thirst created by salted beef, salted pretzel, and sheeps' tongues was quenched in the liquid fire of the bar. I have spent money, health, and peace of mind, in this accursed place. It has been the cause of sorrow to my noble-hearted wife. And to-day, sick, disheartened, and half famished for food, I entered this house, with the ostensible object of seeking that gentleman; but also with the hope that I might cull some of the waste bits of the lunch, to which I am entitled. The landlord sets it out as a free lunch. Free—to be partaken of, and therefore, gentlemen, I appeal to your decision, whether I have committed a trespass, or sponged upon the landlord? I know it is called a free lunch—but I am also aware that Harry Blight laughs in his sleeve, when he retires at night to calculate what each man has paid for the slice of meat and bread he has partaken of. Gentlemen, I appeal to you.

"He is right," said they all.

"He is right," said Ned, "and Harry Blight, you are wrong in threatening to kick him into the street, and I for one, will not see it done."

Here Tom's eyes, which had been flashing with anger—dropped their lids and the tears fell pattering like rain drops at his feet. The fountains of his soul had been broken up by the friendly voice of Ned—it melted his heart, and he sobbed like a child.

"Come, none of your whining here"—said the landlord; "you may thank your friend Edward that your bloated carcase does not at this moment lie in the street."

As if stung by an adder—Tom sprang towards Harry, his eyes glaring with fury, and screaming at the top of his voice, exclaimed—

"Curse you! May God curse your body! May worms destroy it, ere the spirit leaves it! And may the fiends of hell wrap you in flames that shall burn but never kill! And may the drunkard's curse lie on your soul!"

The effort cost him what little strength he had; and ere the bystanders were aware of Harry's purpose, he had caught Tom by the throat, and hurled him headlong into the street. They rushed out in a body, picked him up, and carried him to Carton & Co.'s store. The blood flowed in a stream from a deep wound in his head. Edward, perceiving his lips move, placed his ear near his mouth, and heard these words—

"Oh God, have mercy on me a sinner! Mary, Clara, wife, child!" and he ceased to breathe.

They procured a settee, and carried him to his late home.

Mary had sent in every direction for her husband, but the messengers had returned without any tidings of him. Presently a number of footsteps were heard pattering over the pavement. In a moment, as if divining the cause, she raised herself up on her arm, and murmured, "Bring him up here; I know all; let me see his body before I die."

They brought his body up stairs. As a statue, with glazed eyes, she looked upon the corpse; then clasping her emaciated hands in supplication, she murmured—"Father, turn the drankard maker from the error of his ways. Lord, help me to forgive."

Edward approached her and said, "Forgiveness lies only with God, it is God only who can forgive such iniquity. Mary, Clara shall be my child if you will give her to me, and she shall be the object of my heart's best affections."

Mary turned her eyes upon him, in which the tears now shone with a lustre that betokened death.

"The Lord reward you, Edward; take her and teach her always to love and forgive."

Springing up, she clasped her husband's cold form to her bosom, and her mind appeared to wander for a moment. Then gently pushing back the dark hair from his cheek, she imprinted kiss after kiss on it, and then suddenly, as if recalled to her recollection, she gave a mournful wail and sunk upon his breast a corpse.

Let us draw a veil over the scene, and forever remember that many a drunkard has dated the commencement of his career to the "eleven o'clock free lunch."

J. K. G.

Philadelphia, March 5, 1853.

Hints to promote Harmony in a Family.

1. We may be quite sure that our will is likely to be crossed in the day—so prepare for it.
2. Every body in the house has an evil nature as well as ourselves, and therefore we are not to expect much.
3. To learn the different temper of each individual.
4. To look upon each member of the family as one for whom Christ died.
5. When any good happens to any one, to rejoice at it.
6. When inclined to give an angry answer, lift up the heart in prayer.
7. If from any cause we feel irritable, to keep a strict watch upon ourselves.
8. To observe when others are suffering, and drop a word of kindness and sympathy suited to their state.
9. To watch for little opportunities of pleasing, and to put little annoyances out of the way.
10. To take a cheerful view of every thing, and to encourage hope.
11. To speak kindly to servants, and praise them for little things when you can.
12. In all little pleasures which may occur, to put self last.
13. To try for "the soft answer that turneth away wrath."
14. When we have been pained by an unkind word or deed, to ask ourselves,—"Have I not often done the same thing and been forgiven?"
15. In conversation not to exalt ourselves, but to bring others forward.
16. To be gentle with the younger ones, and treat them with respect, remembering that we were once young too.
17. Never judge one another, but attribute a good motive when we can.
18. To compare our manifold blessings with the trifling annoyance of the day.

A Touch of Nature.

A car full of passengers recently passed over the Western Railroad, in which occurred a simple but touching scene, worthy of record. One of the passengers was a woman, carrying in her arms a child, who annoyed every one by its petulance and cries. Mile after mile the passengers bore the infliction of its noise, which rather increased than diminished, until at last, it became furious, and the passengers nearly so. There were open complaints, and one man shouted—"take the child out." The train stopped at a station, when an old gentleman arose, and made the simple statement that the father of the child had died recently, away from home; that the mother had been on a visit to her friends and had died while on the visit; that her dead body was on board the train, and the child was in the arms of a woman who was a stranger to it. It was enough.—There was a tear in nearly every eye, and all were melted into pity and patience.—All selfishness was lost in thinking of the desolation of the poor little wanderer, who would have found a warm welcome in hands that a moment before, would almost have visited it with a blow.—*Springfield Republican.*

We often persuade ourselves that we love people more powerful than we are; and yet it is interest alone which produces our friendship. We do not associate with them for any good that we wish to do them, but for that which we would receive from them.

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TEMPERANCE CHART.

PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.
WM. HANNAMAN, C. E. BABB,
JAMES HALL, R. T. BROWN,
JOHN B. ABBETT.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1853.

Grand Division.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Indiana, will commence its semi-annual session, on the 26th day of April, next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at Cambridge City, in Wayne county.

☞ We are under great obligations to our friends at Trenton, Randolph county, for their efforts in behalf of the Chart.—The Division at that place is reported in a flourishing condition, and they are all working nobly in the good cause, and not without their reward, as the result of the recent election testifies. Their township only cast 7 votes in favor of license.

☞ We have received some poetry from a correspondent at Leesburg, which contain some fine sentiments and in some places poetically expressed; but the difficulty with it is, the *measure* is not right. First, the measure of the articles is a little too long for our columns; and secondly, the measure of the verses is irregular and incorrect. With condensation, and correction, (which we have not time to give it) it might do well for publication.

A Word for the Chart.

In the Doctor's absence, it will be difficult, no doubt, to sustain the interest his influence and personal presence throws about this paper. But, in his absence, we may say some things his modesty might forbid him to say. We believe that the cause of Temperance requires the support of such a paper as this in Indiana. It is an auxiliary we cannot dispense with. As a bond of union and intelligence, no other paper can take its place. But, to make it most useful, it must be well sustained—better sustained than now. It is worthy of better support than it now receives; and a little effort, that would do every man good that makes it, would double its subscription list and quadruple its influence for good. A few hundred additional subscribers would be a very cheering welcome to the Doctor when he returns, and the fittest testimony the friends of Temperance can give to the worth of the paper. As Spring is opening now, and you are preparing to put your seed into the earth, put this paper into every family in your neighborhood, and see what fruit it will produce before autumn.

Who will send us the Returns?

It is very important that we should have complete returns from the whole State, in regard to the late temperance vote. Is there not some one in every county who will forward them to us? Gather up the result, friends, and send us the figures and we can then see what the true state of the case is. Such information will be very important to us in view of future operations.

☞ We this week chronicle another death to be added to the list of millions that have been ruined soul and body by the liquid demon. The subject was a German, who resided near Milan, Ripley Co. He had become intoxicated, (a thing not uncommon for him,) and while in that condition committed suicide by hanging himself in his barn. He had, it appears, attempted the same crime several times before, while under the influence of liquor, but had been prevented by his wife.

☞ Dr. J. S. Bobbs has removed his residence and office to the south side of Market street, between New Jersey and East, one square north of Little's Hotel.

Temperance Ammunition.

Next to a full stomach and a clear conscience, is a pocket full of tracts to a temperance lecturer. And as we are just entering into the last battle with rum in this State, it becomes us to be well furnished with all of the above ammunition. At the Tract Depository in Mr. Merrill's Book Store, can be found as good Temperance Tracts as our language contains. They can be had in quantities, or put in packages just fitted to the pocket. And we can assure our readers that one of these packages look much better in the pocket than a pint flask of whisky would. We had the pleasure too, not long since, of sending to New York for a quantity of Maine Law tracts, for the Daughters of Temperance in this city. At the Depository of the American Temperance Union, 149 Nassau street, New York, the genuine article can be obtained. At Mr. Merrill's, as above, a good assortment of Tracts, in German, can be had. Wake up to this work—circulate the documents—scatter tracts—enlighten the people, for success in this cause, to be worth anything to us, and to be permanent, must rest on the intelligence of the masses.

Make way for "No License."

Returns come in rather slowly from our late election; but, on the whole, what we have received are as encouraging as we could expect. A goodly array of our leading towns outlaw the business of rum-selling. Considering all the influences we have had to contend against, we will put the Railroad City at the head. Old Alcohol made a desperate rally. It seemed as if the very dram-shops themselves were coming to the polls. Some of the jugs did come;—and perhaps the jugs might as well have voted, as some of those that brought them—for the jug was often the soberest of the two, and had least whisky in it. But temperance triumphed, as it always will on a fair field and in open battle. And now it only remains that Indianapolis give to all her sister cities a pattern of mild but firm and efficient enforcing of the law. We put Indianapolis at the head of the column; but perhaps our neighbor, Lafayette, will be disposed to dispute the palm. Our brethren did do well in Lafayette. We had had many misgivings concerning the result there. Our observations there last winter had led us to suppose that the liquor interest was very strong in that city. At that time, one could see some of the finest brick buildings, new and old, devoted to the traffic—wholesale and retail;—low doggeries sat crouching down upon the banks of the canal, ready to seize upon the watermen the moment they set their foot upon land. Alcohol had all his forces in active operation—heavy artillery, infantry, and rangers. But in the face of all this discouragement, there was one hope. It is a good old promise, "When the enemy shall come in like a flood, the spirit of the Lord shall lift up a standard against him." We did hope that the revival of religion enjoyed in Lafayette last winter would lead to all such good works as purifying the place of intemperance, &c. Such fruits are fruits meet for repentance. We rejoice to see them now; and we need only say to our friends in Lafayette, *enforce the law.*

Other places fall gallantly into the line—Jeffersonville, Lawrenceburgh, Richmond, Greencastle, South Bend, &c., not to mention the half of those who have decreed the downfall of Alcohol, so far as their own precincts are concerned.

But on the other side appear some few names we had hoped to see with us. Aurora, with its gigantic distilleries, is perhaps consistent in voting "license;" but what excuse can Madison render? Friends of temperance in Madison! is it from supineness that you have suffered the day to go against you? Then, during the coming year, with your repentance for past neglect, blend such efforts that when we chronicle the result of next year's vote, you may stand with us on the side of "no license." And it grieves us, too, to write Terre Haute among the delinquent. We had certainly counted on a different result there. The city certainly occupies ground now very different from what its name indicates. We had regarded Terre Haute as one of the garden spots of our State, both for beauty and for morality. Perhaps we were correct, for we remember now that the tempter did his first work in a garden, as see Gen. 3d chap. And we have a promise, too, that Eden bloom shall yet spread over our earth and efface the trail of the serpent. And may we not look, too, for the speedy redemption of Terre Haute from her present thraldom? Tell us, did your clergymen speak out from the sacred desk? Did your wives and daughters and sisters plead as they should around the fireside? Can your Division-rooms bear witness to your wakefulness before the election? and then did all who love order, and sobriety, and peace, go up to the polls and vote "no license," and after all were you defeated? Nay, verily. No one took the locks of Sampson and his strength with them, till he went to sleep in the lap of a Delilah; and truth is rarely overcome, even for a time, except when its friends are remiss.

It is important now that even the defeated should not be discouraged. Remember the day of battle comes again next year; and if you have failed this time, then gird yourselves up for the next contest—in the meantime doing your utmost to counteract the evils that will flow from the disastrous decision "license," wherever such a decision has been made.

Drinking in Indianapolis.

It seems to us sure that our city has seen more drunken men on its streets within the past week than during any previous week. Why is this? Is it that now, as the old license laws are removed, every one disposed thereto, regards himself as at liberty to retail? It would almost seem so. We see men coming up out of cellars, and out of "saloons" that have red curtains before the windows, and out of certain groceries, smacking their lips and rubbing their stomachs even as aforetime. And the monster even shows his hydra head where previously it has not been visible. Here is matter to be looked to. It is enough for most of our citizens to know that a law has been passed forbidding any practice; they at once and spontaneously discontinue that practice. So will all good citizens do. But there is one class that does not belong to this honorable number. Laws may be solemnly enacted by our Legislature, and forcibly endorsed by the people at the ballot-box, and yet these men will pay no attention to them. Like some boys at school, they get no ideas but what are driven into them with the rod. It would seem now, that there is a class of our fellow-citizens who are not at all aware that we have a statute forbidding the retailing of intoxicating liquors, and that sec. 3 of that statute reads thus:

"Any person offending against the provisions of the preceding sections shall, for each offence, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars."

Now, where are the appointed guardians of this city? Where are those whose duty it is to see that our laws are executed? Do they reply that they wait for information to be brought against retailers, and that then they will act? But the true state of the facts is already as palpably before their eyes now, as before those of any other citizen. We do hear that some miserably low Irish doggery is occasionally broken up—and that is well so far. But, gentlemen, that is not laying the axe at the root of the tree. These low doggeries are only the fragrant flowers and ripe fruit that grow on the topmost branches of the system.—The roots of this deadly Upas are the fashionable drinking places. The keepers of these flatter themselves they belong to the upper crust. But they are mistaken. They are the foundation stones that bear up the whole immense structure. They are merely the front porches to the lowest doggeries. They are the purveyors, the whippers-in, the pimps; they scare up the game, while only the bald-whisky dealer, who inhabits some cast-off shanty, is in at the death. If, then, we would dry up the stream, begin at the fountain. The whole business, from the doggery down to the saloon,—and that is as low as you can get,—is now outlawed. And it will be a burning disgrace to our city, if we go to thrashing round valiantly among a few of the "finishing shops," and dare not touch the places that are the head and front of the whole offending. Nothing would please the saloon keepers better than to have all the low doggeries exterminated. Then, fellow-citizens, if our city officers lack information, let us see to it that they are supplied. As every man is personally interested in sustaining the law, let us see to it that all transgressors, small and great, are brought to justice. A man who has knowledge of a transgression of law, and does not communicate information of that transgression to the proper person to take notice of it, becomes accessory to the crime—so all law and common sense declare.

☞ "Wissing & Balke, two Germans, who have been selling liquor in the south-end of town, were taken by the Marshal before Mayor Scudder yesterday, for violation of the new law prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors. Seven cases were proved on them, which cost them sixty-five dollars fine and costs. They promised to quit the business."—*Journal.*

The above extract shows how our new law is destined to work, if we can have it efficiently executed. And why should our city officers be obliged to *enforce* the law upon any one? Since our Legislature in its wisdom has enacted a law making it penal to sell liquor, without a license, except in certain specified cases, and since the legal voters in this township have sanctioned that law and forbidden the granting of license, and that too by an impressive majority, why will not all our citizens conform to the law? Why will not those who have hitherto been engaged in the traffic now prove themselves to be good law-abiding citizens, and quit the prohibited business? We call upon them to do so. No man certainly can say that his conscience binds him to sell liquor. God requres no man to sell liquor, but forbids it. Then we appeal to all to come out manfully and give up the traffic—let ALL abandon it. One hotel cannot plead now that a liquor saloon is necessary in order to compete with other hotels. It is forbidden everywhere, and when all obey the law then all will be on an equality. Now, gentlemen of Capital House, of the Wright House, of the Palmer House, and of every other house, show your respect for law by bowing to its requirements, and your sleep henceforth will be sweeter, and all good men will honor you.

The Sunday Liquor Traffic.

Our new law prohibits the selling of liquors on the Sabbath even where license is granted to retail on other days—this is a wise provision; for our earth witnesses no more monstrous perverson than that of turning the sacred day of rest into a day of drunken reveling and debauchery. And in all our principal towns great need is felt of the enforcement of this provision. How often are our peaceful sabbath evenings disturbed by the shoutings and whoopings of home-going bacchanalians! This seems like setting up a dram shop fast by the gate of Heaven; for is not our Sabbath designed to be a type and foretaste of Heavenly rest. Last Sabbath, at noon, we encountered on the side walk a genteelly dressed young man so intoxicated that he could stand with difficulty. His appearance did not indicate that drinking was a fixed habit with him. Perhaps, instead of going to the house of God, he had strayed into some saloon to pass off the time, and there drank with some companion for sociability's sake. All his actions indicated that he was not accustomed to being intoxicated. Perhaps it was the first time. Whose heart would not bleed at such a spectacle? *a young man of respectable appearance reeling through the streets at noonday, on the sabbath!*

A Suggestion.

What we most need now is firm but kind *actions.* The wind-work has been done, a law has been passed, and an election too has gone by. All are looking now to the friends of Temperance to see what they will do next. Some retailers are probably confident, judging from past experience, that nothing will be done to enforce the law, and they are expecting to have a good time of it, scraping up the hard earnings of those whom they can persuade to exchange their money for poison. Others are not quite so sure the law will not be enforced, and they are keeping a sharp look-out too see which way the wind blows, intending to trim their sails accordingly.—Many eyes are fixed upon us to see what is to be done. Of these obervers, some watch us in hope, some in fear, and some in scorn and hatred. In these circumstances we must ACT or we shall richly merit the contempt of those who oppose us.

Now why cannot the ladies, either the Daughters of Temperance, or all who are interested in the subject, take a share in this work? A vigilance committee of ladies of half a dozen, would do more than half a regiment of men. Their moral influence is greater. They can do the thing up in the right way, too, for we do not want bluster and noise and threatening; but a firmness that will let no transgressor go unwhipt of justice, blended at the same time with a mildness that would disarm opposition. We throw out the suggestion now, intending to say more about the ways and means at another time.

A correspondent hands in the following: What the punishment for editorial plaguarism is we have never learned, and though this seems a pretty plain case, yet we presume if the Dr. were here, would extend pardon to the culprit on very easy terms.

Stolen Thun er.

Doctor Gordon, in an article to his correspondents upon writing for his paper, makes the following remarks:

"It is always a real gratification to us to receive well written communications from the friends of Temperance in different parts of the State; but it seems to us that those who can write seldom try. On the other hand we are in the constant receipt of letters, which have no merit either in their subject matter, or the manner in which they are written. We cannot publish any article that has not some claim to originality or artistic finish; and, however it may disappoint the writer, we will not.

The readers of the "Chart" will remember that these remarks were made by the Dr. on the 30th of March last.

It appears that Daniel G. Mark, editor of the "Greenup (Ill.,) Tribune" had been badly bored by numerous persons who were not competent to write a decent article for publication. "Harken oh ye heavens, and give attention oh earth" to what he says to them. He bursts forth in the following language.

"To CORRESPONDENTS.—It is always gratifying to us to receive communications from our subscribers and friends, that are calculated to be of general interest, and further the cause of justice. But it seems that those who are capahle of writing an able article seldom try, and that those who cannot are constantly trying. We are in constant receipt of communications which have no merit, either in their subject matter, or the manner in which they are written. We cannot publish any article that has not some claim to originality or artistic finish, and although we may disappoint the writer we will not.

Truly, "great is *Diana* of the *Ephesians.*"

All the readers of the "Chart" know that Dr. Gordon is not at home, and for one, I am not willing for other persons to steal his thunder while absent. The editor of the Tribune knew full well the Dr. was at the South, and eagerly embraced the opportunity to show his correspondents that he was some "punkins." He desired to show them some of the original productions of his (?) prolific brain.

What have you to say Mr. Mark about the above charges. Is it true or not.—Please answer in your next. J. C. B.

Indianapolis, April 12.

SUPREME COURT OF VERMONT ON THE LIQUOR LAW.—This Court has passed a decision on the constitutionality of the Maine Law in Vermont. The Christian Repository says:

"The decision embraces and sustains several of the most important principles of the Vermont Liquor Law—such as the right of search and seizure without a warrant, in certain cases—the right to anticipate and prevent evil in society—the right to destroy property in cases where the public good requires it."

☞ It is our painful duty to record the death of Bro. G. W. HULETT, who died of apoplexy on the 24th of March, at the residence of his father in Montpelier. The deceased was a faithful member of Montpelier Division, No. 237, and an ardent friend of the Temperance cause.

Appropriate resolutions were adopted by the Division.

A CALORIC ENGINE ON THE OHIO.—We are informed that a responsible business house in this city has contracted for the building of a first class packet boat, to run hence to St. Louis or New Orleans, which is to be propelled by a caloric engine. All honor to the men who first introduce Ericsson Engines on the Ohio.—*Cin Gaz.*

Items of News.

☞ Petitions have been presented in the Nova Scotia Legislature with 25,682 signatures, praying for a prohibitory law.

☞ During the past year 114 persons died of *delirium tremens* in New York city. This is a very large number, considering that no one dies of that disease, who has either money or friends.

☞ One of the most interesting relics in Philadelphia may be seen in North Second street, viz: the first lightning-rod erected by Dr. Franklin, which still points its attenuated fingers towards the heavens.

☞ Florida has a white population of less than fifty thousand—smaller than any other of the thirty-one States—yet St. Augustine is the oldest town in the United States, having been founded in 1564.

☞ The household furniture of the late Hon. Daniel Webster, was disposed of at Washington by auction, and brought very high prices. There was great anxiety among those present to purchase, and everything was readily sold. Many of the relics were bought at prices double their value. Among other things an ordinary looking cane seat chair was sold for $15, an old common clock $39, and other things in proportion.

Railway Accident.—The train of cars on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway ran off the track, seventy miles west of Cumberland, on the afternoon of the 27th. The locomotive, when running round a curve, was thrown off the track, and it and two cars, containing fifty passengers, were precipitated down an embankment one hundred feet in depth, and in descending, the cars turned over four times. It is stated the accident was unavoidable. Fourteen persons are said to have been killed and most of the other passengers severely injured.

☞ "Come in, Joe, and let's take a drink." "Thank ye, Thomas, can't afford it." "Well, but I'll pay for it." "Oh, I'm not speaking of the money." "What then!" "Loss of health and energy; for I tell you what it is, Thomas, I find it up-hill business to work steady on, under liquor—it does well enough for half an hour, and then I get lazy and moody, want more, and become reckless, and that's why I can't afford it; so here's home to dinner."

☞ The influence of the rumseller is always exerted to make their infatuated customers believe that the temperance people are all enemies of the drinking man. How false—and yet large masses of the latter are made to believe the lie. Thus are we kept from reaching the hearts of the drinking man.

☞ There is some talk in England of introducing the Maine Liquor Law. There are in England 130,000 houses open for the sale of intoxicating drinks, at a cost of £65,000,000 annually.

A Liquor law, more stringent than the old one, passed the Maine Legislature, on the 25th inst., by a vote of nine-four to forty-three.

The Maine Liquor Law was killed in the Assembly of Wisconsin, by one vote.

It is stated that the whole number of books published in the United States during the year 1852 was 1,288. Of these 322 were reprints of English books and translations, leaving the 966 as the number of American works.

The King of Sweden, in consideration of the great scientific practical value of Lieut. Maury's labors, has ordered that the Swedish navy co-operate with this officer, by making observations according to the form prescribed for his "Wind and Current chart.

Wisconsin, with a sparse and emigrant population, has a school and University fund of $850,000, and outlay for the instructing of her children of $120,000; 90,000 of her 120,000 children have attended school during the past year.

Natural Phenomenon.—On last Friday night our streets were covered with a yellow powder not unlike Sulphur; it was tasteless, and fell in the shower of rain.—The same occurred at other and remote places at the same time. The whole air seems to have been impregnated with it. It is said to be the principle of fecundity in flowers, contained in the stamen, which Botanists term Pollen. The hope is expressed that there will be no lack of flowers this season, because of the waste of this principle.—*Exchange.*

In the late California news, it is stated that a remarkable stone has been found near Columbia, in Tuolumne county. It is said that the stone has been scientifically tested, by Dr. Banks, a graduate of the Medical University of Louisiana, who pronounces it a diamond of very rare purity. It is about the size of a pigeon's egg; but it is still, of course, in the rough. If it is a diamond, and the report about it is true, its value is enormous. The Crown Diamond of England, which is valued at ten millions of dollars, can bear no comparison with it. It is to be brought to New York.

World's Temperance Convention.

The gathering at New York for a mutual Industrial Exhibition by the different civilized nations, is likely to prove of more benefit than was first suggested. As progress depends upon the extermination of error, and the establishment of truth, in every branch of society, moral, political and religious, we trust that the Temperance movement now on foot, may be carried out successfully; and that while our people, and those of other nations, are engaged in exhibiting their works of art, etc., they will not forget to give their attention to this important element in the progress of nations and wellbeing of mankind. The following article upon this subject is from the New York Tribune:

"It is judiciously suggested that a World's Temperance Convention be held in our city at some time during the approaching World's Fair—say in August next.

"We hope the suggestion will be appropriately seconded and generally responded to. We would have no one neglect his business and devote time and means that he can ill spare to this object; but in every State, and almost in every county and considerable township or village, *some one* can be found who will naturally be coming to our city at some time during the Fair, and who will readily consent to time his visit so as to attend the Convention if due notice thereof be seasonably given.

"We have no excessive estimate of the value of Conventions. We readily concede that time and effort might possibly be otherwise employed so as to aid the Temperance cause more than by attending remote conventions; but we believe a movement like that contemplated will not diminish but rather increase local exertion. And beside, it will tend to convince the doubting or indifferent that the friends of Total Abstinance are *in earnest*—that they are determined not to remit their efforts until Alcohol is universally recognized as a poison, and so spurned by all save those intent on suicide."

☞ Another argument for the discontinuance of the rum traffic, was exhibited in this city on Friday last. A woman—a *mother*, with her child in her arms—was taken to the jail by the officer—*drunk!* She passed up Genesee street, reeling and chattering, her features clothed in the sickly smile of drunken idiocy.

It is seldom that our blood is more fiercely stirred. The disgrace which such a scene stamps upon a community, will redden the cheek with shame; but the rascality, worse than cruelty, of thus degrading womanhood, heats the blood in every vein. Innocence slumbering on her breast of drunkenness! A tear comes unbidden at the thought.

It would be but a slight expression of our feelings were we to wish that those who sold the woman rum, might go to jail with their victim. We would like to see their backs cut with a cool hundred well laid on. Were the woman one of our kindred, by the higher law of the right arm we would seek that protection which laws do not afford, from fiendish, cent-plundering scoundrelism, and avenge the outrage upon decency and womanhood, by leaving a brand which should fade out only at the grave.

—"*Property*" is at stake, and all that's womanly must be blotted out, and the infant at the breast be educated in a school of drunkenness and prostitution! Devils may stand down and human brutalizers go up.—Cayuga Chief.

A Match for a Distiller.—A distiller went to hear a reformed drunkard, thinking to brow-beat him by his presence.—The reformed man, with much eloquence compared Alcohol to Juggernaut, and said he had a temple in that place, pointing to the distillery, whose floor was strewed with human bones, and if he had a chance, he should like to preach a sermon there. On coming out, the distiller said, "So, my old fellow, you would like to preach a sermon in my temple, would you? When will you come?" "Soon as you get a congregation together," said the reformed man. "And what will be your text?" was asked. "Out of the belly of hell, cried I, and thou heardest my voice!" The distiller was posed.

☞ We have often heard of trees in Oregon that were so tall that it took two men and a boy to look to the top of them; but the following account of a tree in Jackson county, Ind., as given by the Jackson County Democrat, is pretty hard to beat in its dimensions:

The largest tree, perhaps, that can be found this side of Oregon, is a sycamore standing on the land of Stephen Crabb, near this place. It measures 89 feet in circumference and has a cavity measuring in diameter every way 23 feet. This tree is large enough to make a commodious depot for the Ohio and Mississippi railroad. We suggest that it be appropriated to that use.

English Maine Law.

It appears from the St. John's (New Brunswick) Temperance Telegraph, that the English Government has, in two instances, recently put in force laws of prohibition against the sale of intoxicating drinks. At the Australian gold mines the sale of liquor is positively forbidden, and the Government officials have authority to burn to the ground all shops or shanties used for the purpose of vending the interdicted article. And, by an act "relating to the carriage of passengers by Sea," which received Her Majesty's sanction, June 20th, 1852, it is provided that

"If in any passenger ship any person shall, during the voyage, directly or indirectly, sell, or cause to be sold, any Spirits or Strong Waters, to any passenger, he shall be liable for every such offense to a penalty not exceeding Twenty pounds, nor less than Five pounds Sterling."

How direct and pointed is the testimony which such regulations as these bear to the pernicious and evil effects of the use of intoxicants? Why are they prohibited? Because, in the cases under consideration, peace, quietude and good order are essential, and strong drink promotes rioting and disorder, stimulates every evil and malignant passion into activity, sets laws and rules at naught, and renders good government impossible.

☞ Our British brethren of New Brunswick are as wide awake upon the subject of Temperance as we, as the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted at a recent Temperance Convention will show:

Resolved, That the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, is the cause of a very large proportion of the ills which afflict communities, in producing crime, poverty, disease and demoralization.—Carried unanimously.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all Governments to legislate for the happiness, comfort and prosperity of the people; to prevent, not to protect evil; to remove, not to patronize or regulate it.—Carried unanimously.

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that it is the duty of Temperance men to exercise their influence in securing the return of such Representatives to the Legislature as will pledge themselves to advocate such Laws as will secure the annihilation of the traffic in all intoxicating beverages.—Carried unanimously.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every holder of office under Government to aid in sustaining and carrying out the laws of such Government, and that the course pursued by the Magistrates of this county at the last general Sessions, in granting licences for the sale of intoxicating liquors for twelve months, was at variance with the spirit of the law passed at the last session of the Legislature, to prevent the traffic in intoxicating liquors, prejudicial to the best interests of the inhabitants of this county, and subversive of the kind and benevolent intentions of Her Majesty towards her *loyal* subjects in this Province—Carried unanimously.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, no person should be appointed to any responsible office who is not practically a Temperance man.—Carried unanimously.

Singular Coincidence.—A letter from England, dated December 31, 1852, published in the Church Register, has the following curious passage:

"Such of your readers as may have studied the subject of prophecy, will perhaps recollect a curious work of Faber's, published between thirty and forty years since, and entitled the 'Sacred Calendar of Prophecy.' In this book the author described the dynasty of Napoleon as the seventh head of the 'secular beast' representented in the Apocalypse as sustaining Rome. He predicted the revival of that dynasty under a new Napoleon, who would finally, in alliance with the Papacy, meet with utter destruction. Recent events have brought to remembrance this interpretation, and a few have been struck with the fact, that the numeral letters in the word LVDOVICVS, (the Christian name of the Emperor) amount to the mystical 'six hundred three score and six.'"

Death of the Oldest Man in New England.—Mr. Charles Wiley, of Nottingham, N. H., died on the 23d of January, 1853. He was born in that town on the 25th of March, 1746, and would consequently have been *one hundred and seven* years of age last month. He was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and has been a pensioner. He has been a healthy, robust man, and until recently has been an active laborer. According to his own account he learned to mow when he was ten years of age, and used his scythe until he was a hundred; he then left it, as he thought ninety years was long enough for any man to follow that business. He has left a son, Mr. Jonathan Wiley, between 70 and 80 years of age, who is also a pensioner for services in the war of 1812.—*Portsmouth Journal.*

Character for the Young.

Character is every thing to the young, as it is the surest means of success in life. It is better than the most ample fortune; it is better than honorable parentage; it is better than the parentage of rich and powerful friends. A young person of established character, of virtuous principles, of good conduct though he be poor, and left to his own unaided efforts, will rarely fail to make a way for himself in the world. He may be assailed by misfortune, he may lose his health or fall into adverse circumstances, and so be embarrassed and oppressed in his course; but as a general rule, it cannot be questioned, that a fair character, a character for intelligence, virtue, and worth, is the surest pledge of success in life. For many years I have been accustomed to watch, with great interest, the fortunes of the young in their progress in life; and long since have I come to the settled conclusion, that in so far as success is concerned, whether in the learned professions, or in the ordinary business of men, character, virtue, intelligence, a well regulated mind and heart, is of higher value than heirship to the richest estate; than all outward advantages whatever. Such an estate, such advantages are apt to inflate with pride, to lead to imprudence, to idleness and vice; and where this is the case, it takes but a short time to squander a fortune and bar every door to respectability and happiness. But character, I repeat, never fails. It makes friends and subdues enemies, creates friends, opens the gates of opportunity, draws around its possessor patronage and support, makes him a sure and easy way to wealth, to honor and happiness.

Woman.—A California State Senator, speaking upon some bill affecting the property or business of women, pays them a handsome tribute thus:

"I love woman: I have loved her all my life—through boyhood, youth, manhood, and mature years. I expect to love her all my life, and dying, to be found still faithful to the same high and inspiring sentiment, for amid all the varied scenes, temptations, struggles and hopes of existence, one star, brighter than all others, haslighted and guided me onward. If I had any high and noble ambition, the exciting energy had been in the approving smile coming from the eye of woman. And I judge that her influence is upon others. Gentle in her affections, yet mighty through her influence, her medium of rule is as powerful as the ballot-box. She has ruled me from my boyhood with the soft and winning influence of her virtues and her beauty. I remember my first love; my baby affections at four years of age. I have been in love nearly every month of my life since, save the dark and rayless days and years which succeeded the desolate hearth and made the heart too desolate.

And never, sir, while I remember my mother, long since in her grave—I remember the night she died—never, while I hold in my memory one other—and her memory is all that is left me—shall I refuse to give my voice, my influence and my vote, for any measure necessary to protect and cherish the weaker and better part of creation, against the oppression, neglect and abuse of my sex."

Increase of Intemperence.—There has been a fearful increase of drunkeness in our State sincet he decision of Judge Curtis against the constitutionality of the liquor law. In Scituate, Foster, and several other towns in the neighborhood, the change in the habits of a large class of people has been such that the enemies of the law openly remark upon it, and admit that some restraints are necessary to save them from complete ruin. Drunken revels are kept up through the day and through the night, and men are found by their friends horribly bruised, and mutliated, and frozen. We have heard of instances of this charactar, which sicken and almost freez the life-blood. All admit that we must find a remedy for this state of things, and nearly all admit that prohibition is the only thing practicable. Temperance men will sit down by nothing short of this. Let them labor for it earnestly and persevereingly, and in the meantime do all they can to save from utter destruction those victims of the traffic for whom the law did so much.

The pathway of the inebriate is lined with rum shops, and dangers beset him at every corner. Said a weeping drunkard in one of our friend Joy's meetings not long since, "I cannot now go to meeting or to mill, for my appetite controls me, and I cannot resist temptation. But pass the Maine Law and I could die a sober man, and I think, go to Heaven. Without it, I must die a drunkard. There is a tear in every word. And yet men who know not the strength of the devil which binds the drunkard, will deliberately place temptations in his path, endangering ruin in two worlds.—*Cayuga Chief.*

☞ Have patience, oh quiet, hoping heart! What is denied to thee in life, because thou couldst not bear it, the happy moment of death bestows.

Moral Reflections, Sentences, and Maxims.

Silence is the best course for any man to adopt who distrust himself.

The reason we are so changeable in our friendships is, that it is difficult to know the qualities of the heart, while it is easy to know those of the head.

What men have given the name of friendship to is nothing but an alliance, a reciprocal accommodation of interests, an exchange of good offices; in fact, it is nothing but a system of traffic, in which self-love always proposes to itself some advantage.

Love of justice in the generality of men is only the fear of suffering from injustice.

Reconciliation with our enemies is only a desire of bettering our condition, a weariness of contest, and the fear of some disaster.

When we are tired of loving we are very glad of some act of infidelity towards ourselves to disengage us from our own fidelity.

It is more disgraceful to distrust one's friends than to be deceived by them.

Our mistrust justifies the deceit of others.

How can we expect another to keep our secret if we cannot keep it ourselves?

Self-love increases or diminishes in our eyes the good qualities of our friends in proportion to the satisfaction we derive from them, and we judge of their merits by the kind of intercourse which they keep up with us.

Every one complains of his memory, and no one complains of his judgment.

There are no people who are so troublesome to others as the indolent: when they have satisfied their indolence they wish to appear diligent.

The greatest ambition has not the least appearance of it when it finds the absolute impossibility of reaching the height it aspires after.

The mark of an extraordinary merit, is to see those most envious of it constrained to praise.

To undeceive a man persuaded of his own merit, is to do him as ill a service as that rendered to the Athenian madman, who fancied that all the vessels entering the harbor belonged to him.

Old men are fond of giving good advice, to console themselves for being no longer in a position to give bad examples.

Died, on Saturday evening, the 9th inst., at 9 o'clock, Mrs. Julia Ann, consort of John R. Elder, after a sickness of nine days, of Puerperal Fever.

Indianapolis, April 11, 1853.

At a called meeting of Sigourney Union, No. 3, D. of T.; on motion of Sister Bassett a committee of two was appointed to draft resolutions pertaining to the death of Sister Elder.

The following preamble and resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Death has once more entered our little band, and removed from our presence Sister Julia A. Elder, one of our most efficient members, thereby admonishing us of our mortality, and reminding us that "even in the midst of life we are in death," therefore,

Resolved, That we remember with mournful satisfaction the many virtues of our departed sister, and that we imitate her example in her untiring zeal in the cause of Temperance, her unwavering integrity and unbounded philanthropy.

Resolved, That this dispensation of Providence not only reminds us that we are gradually passing from earth, but it also behooves us to be diligent in every good word and work.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved husband and friends our sincere condolence for the loss they have sustained, feeling confident that our loss is her eternal gain.

Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded upon the minute-book of our Union, and that they be sent to the Locomotive and Temperance Chart for publication.

Julia A. Anderson, } *committee.*
Anna C. Baggs. }

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

We are still prepared to print Constitution and By-Laws, where the alterations are few from the copy recommended by the Grand Division, at the following rates:

100 copies, (or less)	$5 00
200 "	8 00
300 "	10 00

We will pay the postage on all ordered from us.

☞ All orders accompanied by the cash, will be promptly attended to.

Address, JOHN H. OHR,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00. Books, $2 00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. Woodward, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind., free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20 00.

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

J. H. OHR, G. W. R.
Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys of ——, believing the Order of Cadets of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Section of the State of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called the —— Section, No. ——, Cadets of Temperance, of the State of Indiana, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Section, and also those of the acting Head of the Order.

Enclosed is the fee for Charter, R. B.'s and officers' cards, $5 00.

It must also be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not; if they are, of what Section. The application to be directed to the Grand Secretary, free of postage.

It must also be certified by a W. P. or P. W. P, that the W. Patron elect is a Son of Temperance in good standing.

Address (post paid) HENRY OHR, G. S., C. o T., Indianapolis, Indiana.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the —— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00.

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

Address (post paid,) Mrs. Eliza Richmond, G. S. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

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Feb 16 3w G. S. SCOFIELD, Agent.

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FOR THE CURE OF
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THESE Wafers operate like a charm—producing almost Instantaneous relief. They allay at once, the tickling and irritation in the throat, which give rise to hcking and coughing, and finally result, if not arrested, in a disease of fatal type.

For Bronchitis, so fearfully prevalent in this climate, these Wafers stand perfectly unrivalled. No Public Speaker should attempt to address an audience without a supply of LOCOCK'S WAFERS in his pocket. They lubricate the throat and facilitate delivery to a most astonishing degree. Professional singers, and all members of Church Choirs will experience immense benefit from their magic effects. All who use them cheerfully testify to their wonderful efficacy. There is but one opinion of their matchless virtues, in all complaints for which they are recommended. One box will satisfy you that we cannot speak too highly in their favor.

BEWARE! The rapid sale of Dr. Locock's Wafers, conseqvent upon their world-wide reputation, has tempted heartless speculators in the life and health of mankind, to palm off upon the unsuspecting a worthless imitation of Dr. LOCOCK'S Wafers. Be sure that you ask for Dr. Locock's Wafers, and see that the name of E. TAYLOR, the Proprietor be written on the top of each box. ☞ None other can be genuine.

For sale by CRAIGHEAD & BROWNING, W. W. ROBERTS, and HANNAMAN & DUZAN, Indianapolis; and by Druggists generally, throughout the State. jan12 3m.

LITTLE, DRUM & ANDERSONS
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Stationery, Notions, Trimmings, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and Glassware,
North side of Washington Street,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

WE are receiving Country Produce of all descriptions, and paying the highest market price. Dealers visiting Indianapolis are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices, both for Produce and Merchandise generally. june30 tf

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SMALL CHANGE.

THE undersigned is prepared to furnish Merchants and others with *three cent pieces* from the United States Mint at Philadelphia, *free of transportation*, in sums of 30, 60, and 90 dollars, upon deposit of Gold or Eastern Exchange. Also cents and half cents, upon payment of frieght on gold to Philadelphia, or on Eastern Exchange free of freight.

C. WOODWARD, Agent,
june 30 Adams & Co.'s Express.

PLEASE TO READ THIS.
A good chance to clear from $500 to $1,000 a year.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN and COUNTY throughout the Union, to sell "SEARS' NEW AND POPULAR WORKS," universally acknowledged to be the best and cheapest ever published, as they certainly are the most saleable. Any active Agent may clear $500 or $1,000 a year. A cash capital of at least $35 or $50 will be necessary. Full particulars of the principles and profits of the Agency will be given on application, either personally or by letter. The postage must in all cases be paid. Please to address,

ROBERT SEARS, Publisher,
jan 12 2m 181 *William Street, New York.*

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Good Gold Watches at $24!

WE are now in our new Room No. 1, Palmer House, with a lot of beautiful Watches and Jewelry which we are selling lower than ever heretofore sold in Indianapolis, for instance we sell

Good 18 K Case Gold Lepines at $24.
" 18 K " " Levers at $28.
" Silver Anchor Levers $12 to $18.
" " Cylenders, $9 to $12.
" " Quarter's $6 to $10.

In addition to the above we have a fine assortment of other description of Watches all of which we will sell lower than any other firm dare sell in the place. I have in my employ a very superior Watch Repairer who will always be on on hand to do watch repairing of every description. Mr. Michot has worked in Geneva, Paris, New York and other large cities and has had great experience in his Branch of the business. All Watches warranted for one year, and the money in all cases refunded, provided they do not give entire satisfaction.

feb9 tf E. W. NEFF.

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Office—No. 7, South Third St., Philadelphia.

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CHARLES WOODWARD, Indianapolis, Ind., General Agent for the State of Indiana.

THIS Company issues policies at Total Abstinence Rates, Joint stock Rates, and at Mutual Rates, which for $1000 on the life of a person 30 years of age, are as follows:

Age.	*Total Abstinence.*	*Joint Stock.*	*Mutual*
30	$15.40	$19.60	$23.60

A further table of Rates will be furnished at the Office.

The condition in Total Abstinence rates (believed to be the lowest in the Union,) is *entire forfeiture* upon the departure of the Insured from Total Abstinence in its strictest sense.

Policies at Joint Stock and Mutual rates, contain no condition except as usual in Life Insurance.

HEALTH INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

All Moneys received from the Insured, for Annual Premiums, after deducting expenses, will be divided among the Sick

The Public have for some time been familiar with the subject of Life and Health Insurance, but it is obvious that too little thoughts has been given to the latter. Life Insurance benefits our successors, while Health Insurance directly benefits ourselves. It makes provision for a time of sickness, when the products of a man's industry are cut off, and want unites with Disease to aggravate his distress. It is at this gloomy period, when he is prostrated and helpless, and when despondency would otherwise overwhelm him, that the holder of a *Health Insurance Policy* will realize its benefits.

RATES, under 50 years of age,

$2,00	per year,	for	$2,00	per week.
3,00	"	"	3,00	"
4,00	"	"	4,00	"
5,00	"	"	5,00	"
6,00	"	"	6,00	"

Over fifty and under sixty.

$2,50	per year,	for	$2,50	per week.
3,75	"	"	3,00	"
5,00	"	"	4,00	"
6,25	"	"	5,00	"
7,50	"	"	6,00	"

When the Fund shall amount to Three Dollars and upwards for every person insured and sufficient to warrant an additional distribution, the weekly allowances will be increased in accordance with the Rules of the Policy.

All the members of a Temple or Division insured at greatly reduced rates.

Applications for Agencies in any of the cities or towns in the State, should be made to the undersigned, *post paid*, or in person

As Agent for the above Company, I am prepared to receive applications for Policies at any of the above rates.

CHARLES WOODWARD, Agent,
At ADAMS & CO.'S Express Office.
J. L. Mothershead, *Medical Examiner.*
june 30 '52-1y

Ohio Life Insurance Company,
Capital $100,000.
JOINT STOCK AND MUTUAL,
CINCINNATI.

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Wm. Burnet, President.
S. W. Reeder, Sec'y J. W. Donohue, Vice Pres't
Office in Reeder's Building, Third street, between Almy's and City Bank.

This Company insures Lives at the lowest rates consistent with safety, either upon the Joint Stock or Mutual plan.

In the Joint Stock Department, premium payable quarterly, semi-annually or annually. On the Mutual plan, one-half the premium paid in Cash, the balance by a note bearing six per cent. interest—the interest only payable annually. Persons insuring on the mutual plan, participate in the profits of the Company in that department.

The undersigned having been appointed agent for the above Company, is prepared to fill applications for Life Insurance, on favorable terms.

Any information on the subject and pamphlets explaining the nature and utility of Life Insurance, furnished without charge, at the office of the Agent.

C. WOODWARD, Agent.

Office at Adam's & Co.'s Express Office, Journal Building, Pennsylvania street, Indianapolis, Ind.
june 30, '52-1y.

COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
Of Indianapolis.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.—A *Full Course* of studies in this Institution are those necessary for a complete and thorough Mercantile Education, and comprehends four distinct classes of subjects, to wit: Book Keeping by Double Entry; the Laws, Usages, and Customs of Trade and Commerce; Mercantile Arithmetic, and Commercial Law.

Partial Course, embracing the Scientific part of the full course, as illustrated in five different sets of books, together with lectures on Mercantile Arithmetic and Commercial Law, can be taken at any time, leaving it optional with the pupil, after the completion of the partial course, to continue through the entire course of studies.

Price of "Card of Admission," to Commercial Department, Full Course $25; Partial Course, $12 50; which must in *every* instance be pre-paid or secured.

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Price of "Course in Writing Department.—Business Penmanship $5; Ornamental Penmanship, $20; which must in *every* instance be pre-paid or secured.

For further information apply for catalogue or personally to W. M'K. SCOTT, A. M., Principal.
aug 11-1y

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, Trimmings, Trunks, Sachels, Canes, Umbrellas, Hats, Caps, a every description of Gentlemen's Furnishing.
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COX & MATHEs,
South side of Washington, between Illinois and Meridian streets,
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

AT wholesale and retail, Standard and Miscellaneous Works, Law, and Medical Books, School Books, Plain and Fancy Stalionery, Blank Books, Wall Papers, &c., &c. mar 2

THE ONLY TRUE PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

JUST PUBLISHED.

T. B. Welch's Magnificent
PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

Engraved (by permission) from Stuart's only original portrait, in the Atheneum, Boston.

THIS suberb picture, Engraved under the superintendence of THOMAS SULLY, Esq, the eminent and highly gifted artist, is the only correct likeness of Washington ever published. It has been characterised as the greatest work of art ever produced in this country. As to its fidelity, we refer to the letters of the adopted son of Washington, GEORGE WASHINGTON PARK CUSTIS, who says, "it is a faithful representation of the celebrated original," and to CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY of the Supreme Court of the United States, who says, "As a work of art its excellence and beauty must strike every one who sees it: and it is no less happy in its likeness to the Father of his country. It was my good fortune to have seen him in the days of my boyhood, and his whole apearance is yet strongly impressed on my memory. The portrait you have issued appears to me to be an *exact likeness*, representing perfectly the expression as well as the form and features of the face." And says SENATOR CASS, *it is a life-like representation of the great original.* PRESIDENT FILLMORE says, "the work appears to me to have been admirably executed and *eminently* worthy of the patronage of the public." Says MARCHANT the eminent portrait painter, and the pupil of Stuart, "your print to my mind is more remarkable than any other I have seen, for presenting the *whole* individuality of the original portrait, together with the noble and dignified repose of air and manner, which all who ever saw him considered a marked characteristic of the illustrious man it commemmorates."

For the great merits of this picture we would refer every lover of Washington to the portrait itself, to be seen at the office of this paper, and to the letters of the following Artists, Statesmen, Jurists and Scholars accompanying it.

ARTISTS.—Marchant and Elliott of New York; Neagle, Rothermel, and Lambdin, of Philadelphia; Chester Harding of Boston; Charles Fraser, of Charleston, S. C; and to the adopted son of Washington, Hon. Geo. W. P. Custis, himself an artist. STATESMEN.—His Excellency Millard Fillmore, Major Gen. Winfield Scott, Hon. George M. Dallas, Hon. William R. King, Hon. Daniel Webster, Hon. Lynn Boyd, Hon. Lewis Cass, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Hon. John P. Kennedy, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, LL. D JURISTS.—Hon. Roger B. Taney, Hon. John Duer, Hon John McLean, Hon. Rufus Choate. SCHOLARS.—Charles Folsom, Esq. the well known Librarian of the Boston Atheneum, who says, "I would rather own it than any painted copy I have ever seen;" E. P. Whipple, Richard Hildreth, Hon. Edward Everett, LL. D, Jared Sparks, LL. D., Wm. H. Prescott, LL. D., Washington Irving, Ralph W. Emerson, Esq, Prof. T. C. Upham, J. T. Headley, Fitz Green Halleck, H. W. Longfellow, Wm. Gilmore Simms; and FROM EUROPE, Lord Talfourd, T. B. Macauley, Sir Archibald Alison, Lord Mayor of London, &c., &c. THE PRESS, throughout the entire Union, have with one voice proclaimed the merits of this suberb engraving.

To enable all to possess this valuable treasure, it is sold at the low price of $5 per copy.

Published by GEORGE W. CHILDS,
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This Portrait can only be obtained from MR. STEEL, or from his duly authorized agents.

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☞ Magnificent Gilt Frames, got up expressly for these Portraits, furnished at the low price of $5 each.

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A MAGNIFICENT PORTRAIT OF
General Jackson,
Engraved by T. B. WELCH, Esq., after the original portrait painted by T. SULLY, Esq.

This Portrait will be a match for the Washington, and is in every respect as well got up.

Price $5.00 per copy. Address as above.
nov 10-3m

REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE,
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.
UNDER THE CONTROL OF W. M'K. SCOTT,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law, and Notary Public.

The attention of the Agency will be devoted,

First— To the collection of debts and the payment of Taxes for non-residents in any county in the State. Also, the redemption of Lands sold for Taxes, sale, purchase or lease of Lands, purchase of adverse claims, examination and perfection of Title, &c., &c

Second—To the prosecution of claims against the General Government, procuring Land Warrants, Patent Rights, and Pensions under the various Pension Laws, &c.

Third—All other Miscellaneous agencies as may be intrusted to the care of this office.

Fourth—The taking of Depositions and Attestation of all instruments requiring a seal

In all cases requiring an outlay of money for the benefit of individuals, the requisite funds must be transmitted in advance.

Prompt attention to all letters on business that are *pre-paid.* Address W. M'K. SCOTT,
Real Estate and General Agent,
jan 5-1y Indianapolis, Ind.

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WE are now running a daily line East and West, accompanied by special messengers, and with the speed of the mails, running our own cars with the passenger trains.

Packages will be received at the cars up to the time of starting, and at our office until 1 o'clock each day.

We are prepared to transport packages, bank notes and specie, to and from any of the eastern cities, also, Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington, Ky., St. Louis, Mo., or any points on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; and to and from Terre Haute, and all intermediate points, and to forward freight from Terre Haute up and down the Wabash.

In addition to these, we have the most complete arrangements for transporting packages to and from California and Europe.

Exchange on England, Ireland, and Scotland, for sale, payable at any bank in the kingdom.

Foreign passage tickets; by Grinnell, Minturn & Co.'s line to Liverpool and London, constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.

Notes, drafts, and bills collected in any of the Eastern or Western cities.

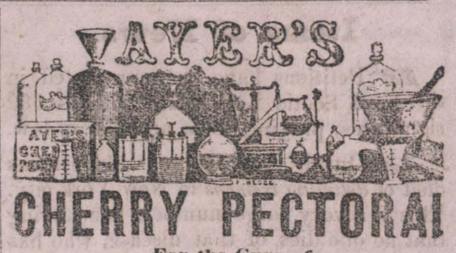
Orders for goods to be returned by Express, sent free. Our rates of charges have been greatly reduced, and the public will find this a safe and expeditious method of transportation.

Indianapolis, June 30, 1852. ADAMS & CO.

Office in Indianapolis in Journal Building, west side Pennsylvania Street.

Office open during business hours.
june30 1y C. WOODWARD, Agent.

HANNAMAN & DUZAN,
DEALERS IN
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
Surgical Instruments, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Woods, Medical and Window Glass, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.
Washington, 3 doors west of Pennsylvania St.,
june 30 1y INDIANAPOLIS, IND.



For the Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

"*And by the river, upon the bank thereof shall grow all treee for meat, whose leaf shall not fade and the fruit thereof shall be for meat and the leaf thereof for medicine.*"

Here was hope for the sick recorded long ago, and every year adds new proof to the assurance that these promises shall not fail.

As Medical Science discovers and designates the remedies nature has given, one by one, the diseases that afflict our race yield to the control of art. Of all the maladies we suffer from, none has carried more victims to an untimely grave than Consumption of the Lungs. Subjoined we give some evidence that this too may be cured, and that Pulmonary complaints, in all their forms, may be removed by Cherry Pectoral.

Space will not permit us to publish here any proportion of the cures it has affected, but the Agent below named, will furnish our Circular, free, whereon are full particulars and indisputable proof of these facts.

Sufferers: read and judge for yourselves.

For Influenza and Whooping Cough.

Nashville, Tenn., June 26, 1851.

Sir: I have repeatedly used your Cherry Pectoral for Whooping Cough and Influenza, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it a complete remedy.—Four of my children have been afflicted with these diseases, and the free use of the Pectoral has always afforded almost instant relief.

JAMES GLOVER.

We attest the truth of the above statement.
M. McGINTY, Ed. of Nashville Whig.
J. M. ZIMMERMAN, Druggist.

For a Consumptive Cough.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 25, 1851

Dear Sir:—For three years I have been afflicted with a Cough, so distressing that I frequently dispaired of recovery; much of the time I was obliged to sit up all night in my chair, as my cough would suffocate me when I laid down. Having used many remedies without much relief, I at last tried the Cherry Pectoral which under Providence has cured me altogether.

I am with gratitude yours,
JAMES M'CANDLESS.

This is one of the numerous Cures of Asthma which have been accredited to Cherry Pectoral.

Albany, N. Y., April 17, 1848.

Dr. Ayer, Lowell. Dear Sir: I have for years been afflicted with Asthma in the worst form, so that I have been obliged to sleep in my chair for a larger part of the time, being unable to breathe on my bed. I had tried a great many medicines, to no purpose, until my physician prescribed, as an experiment, your Cherry Pectoral.

At first it seemed to make me worse; but in less than a week I began to experience the most gratifying relief from its use; and now, in four weeks, the disease is entirely removed. I can sleep on my bed with comfort, and enjoy a state of health which I had never expected to enjoy.

GEORGE S. FARANT,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant.

From the President of Amherst College,
Edward Hitchcock, M. D. LL. D.,

J. C Ayer. Sir: I have used your Cherry Pectoral in my own case of deep-seated bronchitis, and am satisfied, from its chemical constitution, that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngial and bronchial difficulties. If my opinion, as to its superior character, can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK.
Amherst, Sept. 12, 1849.

Among the other distinguished authorities who have lent their names to recommend this preparation as the best known to them for affections of the lungs, are:

President Perkins, Vermont Med. College.
Prof. Silliman, Yale College
Prof. Valentine Mott, New York.
Prof. Cleaveland, Bowdoin Med. College.
Prof. Butterfield, Ohio Med College
Canadian Journal of Medical Science.
Boston Med. and Surgical Journal.
Charleston, S C Medical Review.
New Jersey Medical Reporter
Hon. Geo. P. Marsh, Am. Ambassador to Turky
Gen. Emanuel Bulnes, President of Chili
Rt. Rev. Ed Power, Lord Bishop of Toronto.
Rev. Doct. Lansing, Brooklyn, New York.
Archibishop Pursell, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Also, many eminent personages in foreign countries.

Not only in the more dangerous and distressing diseases of the Lungs, but also as a family medicine for occasional use, it is the safest, pleasantest and best in the world.

Prepared and sold by JAMES C. AYER, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass

Sold in Indianapolis, Ind by CRAIGHEAD & BROWNING; in Madison by F. E. SUIRE, and sold by the druggists every where throughout the State and country. jan. 6 3m

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CRAIGHEAD & BROWNING,
Dealers in all kinds of
Drugs, Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Paints, Oils, Chemicals, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Glassware Window Glass, Brushes, Cosmetics, Spices, Cigars, Tobacco, Perfumery, &c.,
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INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

ALL are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices, as we feel confident we can render satisfaction both as to prices and quality of articles. Great care is taken in the selection of articles, in reference to their purity, as we endeavor at all times to keep such articles as are strictly pure and genuine. Every article will be waranted as represented. Orders from Physicians and others promptly attended to. Particular attention given to filling Prescriptions and compounding Medicines, which, in all cases, shall receive the personal attention of one of the firm. june 30

TRY
BROWN'S
COUGH CANDY!

NEVER fails to cure the most obstinate COLD or COUGH of recent origin, and for the alleviation of PTHISIC, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, and all other diseases of the organs of respiration, thousands bear testimony to its efficacy Sold at the proprietor's prices, by

jan 19 2m ¶ CRAIGHEAD & BROWNING.

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY

TEMPERANCE CHART.

A Weekly Journal:---Devoted to Temperance, Morality, Education, Literature, Useful Arts, Science, General Intelligence, &c.

J. W. GORDON, M. D., EDITOR.] ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA. [JOHN H. OHR, PRINTER.

VOL. II. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1853. NO. 44.

THE TEMPERANCE CHART,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE GRAND DIVISION, S. of T. OF INDIANA.

Edited by J. W. Gordon, M. D.

To whom all Communications and Subscriptions must be addressed, post paid.

OFFICE—*In second story of Temperance Hall Building, Washington St., Indianapolis.*

TERMS:

Single copy, one year, - - - $0 75

☞ In advance in all cases.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—*Circulation 5000 copies.*

One Square (12 lines,) for one week, - -	$0 50
" " for each subsequent insertion, -	25
" " for 3 months, - - - -	3 00
" " for 6 months, - - - -	5 00
" " for 1 year, without alteration, -	8 00
" " for 1 year, with changes, - -	12 00

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Cuts double the above rates.

☞ Advertisements must be handed in by Saturday of each week, to insure insertion.

☞ Applications for advertising, or for any kind of Printing for the Order, must be made to

J. H. OHR, Indianapolis.

POETRY.

Keep Steadfast on your way.

Ho! ye who start a noble scheme,
For general good designed—
Ye workers in the cause that tend,
To benefit your kind—
Mark out the path ye fain would tread,
The game ye fain would play,
And if it be an honest one,
Keep steadfast on your way.

Although you may not gain at once
The points you most desire,
Be patient—time can wonders work—
Plod on, and do not tire;
Obstructions, too, may crowd your path.
In threatening stern array,
Yet flinch not! fear not!—they may prove
Mere shadows in our way.

Then, while there's work for you to do,
Stand not despairing by—
Let "Forward" be your cry,
Let "Onward be your cry,
And when success has crowned your plans
'Will all your pains repay,
To see the good your toil has done;
Then droop not on your way.

The Child's Garden.

BENEATH the budding lilacs
A little maiden sighed—
The first flower in her garden
That very morn had died.

A primrose turf, transplanted,
And watered every day,
One yellow bud had opened,
And then it pined away.

I thought, as that child's sorrow
Rose wailing on the air,
My heart gave forth an echo,
Long bound in silence there.

For though time brings us roses,
And golden fruits beside,
We've all some desert garden,
Where Life's first primrose died.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Friends of Prohibition

In counting on the friends and foes of the Maine Law, it would be natural to put all those whose appetites have taken them captive, on one side, and that the side of opposition to the law. Those who reason thus, however, make a most decided mistake. Among the friends of that law are many who are conscious of the little power for good in them. As a sample of the way in which such men reason, the following from the Congregationalist, may be taken.

"Some months since, when the adoption of the 'Maine Law' was about to be submitted to the suffrages of the people in a neighboring State, I had occasion to be driven a short distance in a covered carriage from a railroad depot in that State to a village a few miles off the track. Upon taking my seat in the carriage I found I had for a driver a man whom I had known when I was a boy, as one of the young men then prominent in the circle of young people as the 'prince of good fellows.'—His appearance was very changed from what I remembered it in those times to which my thoughts instantly carried me back.—The change was not one for the better. There were manifest signs in his face, and person and speech, that excesses at the bowl had wrought sad havoc upon him.

Said he, "I s'pose you don't remember me; though I know you."

"Oh yes I do," I replied, "though you have *altered* a good deal since I have seen you."

He seemed to feel it, and was silent for a moment, then without any very remote transition began again.

"I am working hard for the election."

"Well, how is it going?"

"Oh," said he, "I am a whig; I always was a whig, and I always mean to be—I go that ticket."

"What," I inquired, "Liquor Bill and all?"

"Yes sir, if I never was a whig before, I would be now, to put that bill through."

Had I mistaken the character and cause of the change I had noticed in him! I looked at him again to correct or confirm my judgment. He seemed to understand the significance of the glance and went on.

"Yes, I go for that. They laugh at me at the tavern there for that. They all know I like a glass of rum and take it too. But I tell them I am the very man to vote for that law. If ever a poor fellow knew what such a law would be worth to him, *I am that man.* I do love rum, and I do drink it, and I will have it as long as I can get it; I can't help drinking it when I see it, and I can't keep away from it where it is."

The tears started out of his eyes.

"Well," he resumed, "it will be a happy day for my wife if ever that bill becomes a law."

"I remember her I think."

"Well, she's been a good wife to me, and she'll be glad when there's no more rum to be had."—*Ex.*

Who will be Injured.

It is generally acknowledged that the evils of the Liquor Traffic are lamentably great, and that instead of diminishing they are rapidly on the increase. That some system of prevention is called for, is no less widely conceded.

acted for hundreds of years. Acts, almost innumerable, and as diversified as the conditions of society under which they have originated, loudly and plainly proclaim the long admitted need of something to meet and subdue them. And yet, after all that has been done, the curse still riots unchecked in our midst, and thousands pay to it a compliant tribute ten times more cruel and degrading, than was ever wrung from man under the worst and most tyrannical system of human servitude the world ever saw. This has not been for a day, or a week, or a year, but from time immemorial, in greater or less degree, as the traffic has been limited or extended.—Nor have these evils been confined to any particular class or condition of men. None so high as to escape them, and none so low that they have passed them by. A cry of lamentation and woe for the loss of a 'first born,' has gone up from almost every house in the land.

Who will be injured by the destruction of the traffic? There are many imaginary injuries to be inflicted in the result of our success, we are well aware. But have they a foundation in sound reason? As a *beverage*, all experience, physological investigation, and even the most casual observation abundantly demonstrate that alcoholic drinks of every name, are, without exception, perniciously hurtful. As true is it, that they are an unparelleled bane and curse of social and domestic life—a breeder of contentions, inspirator of crime, destroyer of labor, and multiplier of taxes. This position we need no argument prove.

Who, then, with any show of reason, can put in a claim of being injured in the event of the success of the friends of temperance. Classify them, and we have the distiller, the trafficer, keepers of houses of ill-fame, proprietors of gambling hells, all others who pander to the depravities and vices of men, undertakers and grave diggers. These would be the important sufferers, by the passage of a prohibitory law, although we might throw in a part of the secular press and a score of petifogging politicians, to make up the compliment.

For the accommodation and support of *these*, (if we leave out undertakers and grave diggers, whom, we trust, will pardon us for the association,) the continuation of the traffic is demanded, which demand, if it is worth anything, is worth a thousand times more for prohibition than against it. The cholera, small-pox, and all other forms of pestilential disease that afflict and depopulate the world, could they reason and 'utter speech,' would, no doubt, as earnestly plead to be let alone, and with just as much propriety. There is nothing that prospers from the sale of, or has an existence in alcoholic drinks, that deserves heed or consideration from any man or body of men. Hence we conclnde that no real interest or condition of things established in truth, would be injured or hurtfully touched, was the whole beverage traffic annihilated to-day.

From this hot-bed of vice and corruption springs the opposition which is taken up by the deluded and misinformed, and all others who can, by rewards or the fear of punishment, be brought in to the rescue. Of such, there is always a surplus in every community—those, who for gain, political emolument, and party elevation, would sell their birth-right—would not scruple to take the place of Judas—only let them hear the ring of the thirty pieces of silver.

Shall we heed the opposition, or the more worthy and intelligent claims of the cause? On its side are arrayed the virtuous and the philanthropic of every sphere in life; connected with these are other thousands; the mothers, wives, fathers, husbands and children that are now suffering or have suffered the unspeakable evils of the traffic. On which side is it right and most honorable to be found arrayed? Pressing upon you are the claims of all that is holy and just; and to that God who sitteth in judgment, and whom, perhaps, you profess to serve, must you answer for your decision. The hand of death is even now near unto many who may be saved from it, or consigned to its cold grasp, by the part you take in this matter. The fate of many now ready to perish, hangs suspended on the action of our next Legislature. Perchance, you may save and restore them to health, happiness, and the world, or doom them to suffer on, and perhaps to die, bruised and crushed by the tyrant wrong.—*Advocate and Home Circle.*

happened in one of the towns of Arkansas. A man had been drinking untill a late hour at night, before he started for home. honest folks had been long in bed, and the houses were all shut and dark. The liquor he had taken was too much for him; he did not know where to go. He at last staggered into an empty wagon shed, and fell upon the ground. For a long time he lay in the unconsciousness of a drunken sleep, and would have undoubtedly frozen, for the snow on the ground showed the night to be very cold, had not others less insensible than himself been around him. This shed was a favorite rendesvou for the hogs, who rushed out when the new comer arrived, but soon returned to their bed. In the utmost kindness, and with the truest hospitality, they gave their biped companion the middle of the bed; some laying on either side of him, and others acting the part of the quilt. Their warmth prevented him from being injured by his exposure. Towards morning he awoke; finding himself comfortable, and in blissful ignorance of his whereabouts, he supposed himself enjoying the accommodations of a tavern, in company with other gentlemen. He reached out his hand, and catching hold of the stiff bristles of a hog: exlaimed, "Why mister, *when did you shave last.*"

☞ A SOUTHERN paper says: A dentist at Washington has taken out a patent for generating gass from simple wood. This is no idle fiction. We exanined the works and saw the light burning in juxtaposition with that created from the Scotch coal, and it was equal to it both in purity and brilliancy. The inventor has entered into a contract with a company in Wilmington, North Carolina, to light up that town with this meterial. Pine wood, with which that country abounds, is preferred to any other, and the gas generated from it costs comparatively nothing. It is estimated that every house in Norfolk and all the public lamps can be lighted for a sum not exceeding a dollar per night. This is almost as cheap as moonshine. the apparatus for generating the gas is extremely cheap and simple, and we expect in a few years to find it in universal use—accessible alike to the poor as well as the rich.

☞ HIT 'EM AGAIN.—"Go it old fellow," said two idle scapegraces to an honest laborer at work—"Work away while we play—sow and we'll reap."

"Very likely my lads," replied the old man, coolly, "I'm sowing hemp."

It is a proof of very little friendship not to notice a cooling in that of our friends.

Gentlemanly Accomplishments.

Swear! Out upon such common attainment. So do the lowest and meanest that swim in the sinks of vice and drunkenness. There is not a ruffian who cannot boast the same accomplishment. Every reeking den of deviltry has its proficients. The most degraded of humanity can swear as roundly as you. Hark! You hear it on the Highway. In every spot where tipplers congregate the oath is part of every breath. At night it comes with fearful distinctness from the dram shop. And yet you are as proud of your foul-mouthed weakness, as though the vilest of earth could not boast of the same.

Chew Tobacco! A loathsome spitting machine, eh! Beautiful and interesting apparatus truly! A self-spitting squirt-gun to eject the filthiest compound in creation! A lama on two legs bespattering all within your reach, without provocation even! And because you eat tobacco and spit out the juice with mock dignity, you are a gentleman! Ho! Ho! the race of fools are not yet extinct. Why you slavering beast, it is no rare accomplishment to eat tobacco! You can't make your mouth fouler than the old vagabond who spends a shilling he has begged for the rum and a pound of plug. He can act as filthy as you can. Can't you believe it? See him spit once! Mark the dark lines from each corner of his mouth, and the noisome stains of his shirt bosom. Rare accomplishment indeed for a gentleman!

Drink Champagne? Ha! Ha! Dear sir, the whole land is full of just such suckers. The raggedest, wiry haired, red nose, blear eyed old bloat in christendom, can get as rich and foolish and as drunk as you can. And what's the difference?—From the actions, a looker on could not determine what liquor the two had got drunk on. The one spews in the gutter and the other in his room. There is a [illegible] of drunkenness. The common sot can get as "owly" on common whisky, as you can on pure champagne. You drink with respectable tipplers and drunkards, he with those who are graduated in the common whisky cellar.

You are a gentleman, are you? Why are you? Go well dressed, do you? And so that makes a gentleman. Your whole aim of life is to adorn your person in a fashionable suit of clothes, practice a most unnatural gait and whirl before the glass. A fine suit of clothes, sir, cannot give a man a heart. You wear a moustache or imperial! and so does a goat. A face may be covered with hair and no brains in the head. Bear's grease and a fashionable twirl are all your dependence.

[FANNY FERN.

Persian Proverbs.

The man who returns good for evil, is as a tree which renders its shade and its fruits even to those who cast stones at it.

A man passes for a sage when he seeks for wisdom; but if he thinks he has found it, he is a fool.

The diamond fallen into the dung-hill, is not the less precious; and the dust raised by high winds to heaven, is not the less vile.

An ass which bears his burden, is of more worth than a lion which devours men.

Patience is a tree whose roots are bitter, but the fruit is very sweet.

Ten men can sleep tranquilly upon a mat; but two kings are not able to live at peace in a quarter of the world.

A PROMISE.—A promise should be given with caution, and kept with care. A promise should be made by the heart and remembered by the head. A promise is the offspring of the intention, and should be nurtured by recollection. A promise and its performance, should, like the scales of a true balance, always present a mutual adjustment. A promise delayed is justice deferred. A promise neglected is an untruth told. A promise attended to, is a debt settled.

☞ SET not your judgment above that of all the earth; neither condemn that as falsehood which agrees not with your own apprehension. Who gave you the power of determining for others? Or who has taken from the world the right of choice?

HON. Jonathan Phillips has made the liberal donation of five hundred dollars to the U. S. Agricultural Society.

Moral Reflections, Sentences, and Maxims.

We are mistaken in supposing that intellect and judgment are two different things. Judgment is merely the greatness of the light of the mind; this light penetrates into the recesses of things; it observes there every thing remarkable, and perceives what appears to be imperceptible. Thus it must be allowed that it is the greatness of the light of the mind which produces all the effects attributed to judgment.

Every one speaks well of his heart, but no one dares to do so of his head.

Politeness of mind consists in the conception of honorable and delicate thoughts.

Gallantry of mind consists in saying flattering things in an agreeable manner.

It often happens that things present themselves to our minds in a more complete state than we could by much art make them arrive at.

The head is always the dupe of the heart.

It is not all who know their heads who know their hearts.

Men and things have both their proper points of view. Some require to be seen near to be judged well of; others are never so well judged of as at a distance.

He is not reasonable man who by chance stumbles upon reason; but he who derives it from knowledge from discernment, and from taste.

To know things perfectly, we should know them in detail; but as this is almost infinite, our knowledge, is always superficial and imperfect.

It is a species of coquetry to make a parade of never practising it.

In youth the tastes are changed from heat of blood; in old age they are preserved from habit.

The defects of the mind, like those of the countenance, augment with age.

There are some good marriages, but none that afford many delights.

We are inconsolable at being deceived by our enemies, and betrayed by our friends; and yet we are often content to be so by ourselves.

The more we love a mistress, the nearer we are to hating her.

Nothing is less sincere than the method of asking and giving advice. The man who asks it appears to have a respectful deference for the opinion of his friend, while he intends to make him approve of his own; and he who gives the advice repays the confidence shown in him by an ardent and disinterested zeal, though, in the advice he gives, he has generally nothing in view but his own interest or fame.

Young Men.

There is no moral object so beautiful to me as a conscientious young man. I watch him as I do a star in heaven; clouds may be before him, but we know that his light is behind them, and will beam forth again; the blaze of others' popularity may outshine him, but we know that, though unseen, he illuminates his own true sphere. He resists temptation, not without a struggle, for that is not a virtue—but he resists and conquers; he hears the sarcasm of the profligate, and it stings him—for that is a trait of virtue—but heals with its own pure touch. He who says in his heart, but not with his lips, "there is no God!" controlls him not; he sees the hand of a creating God, and rejoices in it.

Woman is sheltered by fond arms and loving counsel; old age is protected by experience, and manhood is protected by strength; but the young man stands amid the temptations of the world like a self-balanced tower. Happy he who seeks and gains the drop of morality.

Onward, then, conscientious youth, raise thy standard and nerve thyself for goodness. If God has given thee intellecutal power, awake in that cause. Never let it be said of thee, "He helped to swell the river of sin by pouring his influence into its channels." If thou art feeble in mental strength, throw not that drop into a polluted current. Awake, arise, young man! assume that beautiful garb of virtue! It is dificult to be pure and holy. Put on thy strength then. Let truth be the lady of thy love—defend her.—*Mrs. Caroline Gilman.*

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TEMPERANCE CHART.

PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.
WM. HANNAMAN, C. E. BABB,
JAMES HALL, R. T. BROWN,
JOHN B. ABBETT.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1853.

☞ We received a communication from the Cambridge City Division, S. of T., requesting us to say to the members of the Grand Division, which meets there on the 26th, that the public house in that city knows as the "Mansion House," kept by J. Cunningham, is strictly a Temperance house, and is every way worthy of patronage. We did not recive this communication until our last No. was printed, or we should have then inserted it.

☞ Every township in Scott County voted "No License," notwithstanding every effort was put forth by the groggery keepers and their servants to prevent such a result. A correspondent tells us that one the members of the Legislature, and an infamous doggery keeper of New Lexington, labored side by side in defense of their whisky drinking and whisky selling *rights*.

ONCE MORE TO YOUR POSTS!

The election of municipal officers for this city, which is to take place on next Tuesday, is scarcely less important in its bearing on the cause of Temperance, than the election which has just passed. An effort will be made at the ensuing election to mollify, practically, the late decision "No License." Men are in nomination mon cause with the defeated liquor sellers, and whose votes stand recorded against our Temperance law—men who, if elected, will act an important part in the administration of that law. We ask no man's politics in this election; we only ask, what is his position with respect to "No License." Friends of TEMPERANCE! once more answer with authority, through the ballot-box, "Who shall administer our laws?"

Somewhat for our Farmers.

At Bradshaw's, a few days since—where almost everything is found that is good for temperance folks to eat and drink—we saw a barrel of butter just brought from Cincinnati, and made in the northern part of Ohio. The sight of it led to a good many reflections. It is in this way our railroads will bring about an equalization of the comforts and luxuries of life over all parts our country. It shows an activity in business too that is commendable. But then, it strikes us, our farmers ought to be a little ashamed of the fact that our citizens are compelled to go to Cincinnati for butter. During all this Spring, we have found it exceedingly difficult to procure butter, at even higher prices than they are paying in Cincinnati for it. Why is this? Our State is certainly not deficient in natural resources—our broad prairies and fertile fields are not surpassed in productiveness by any part of our country; everywhere the farmer is invited to exertion, and everywhere his exertions are richly repaid. But notwithstanding this our markets are but scantily supplied with many articles considered necessary. To account for this, we must suppose there is some deficiency in enterprise on the part of our farmers. They need to wake up more fully to their interests. When an article becomes scarce, and bears a good price, they should be ready to furnish it. Every farmer should have some cows giving milk in the spring of the year, when other cows are dry. In this way they would greatly accommodate their customers, and bring good profits to themselves—when fruits and vegetables are scarce, they should be ready to take advantage of the demand. In summer and autumn, when butter, eggs, fruits, &c., are a drug in the market, all come flocking in then with a supply, get poor prices, and become disgusted with the attempt to make any profit by such means. Now who would run into the garden with his watering-pot while it is raining in torrents?

But there is another difficulty. Too many of our fertile acres are cultivated to feed the immense distilleries which are pouring a tide of death and woe through our land. Too many of our farmers feel that if they can raise a hundred acres of corn, they are doing a great business, and when they take their corn to a distillery and get the money for it, they count up the pile, and think themselves getting rich rapidly; while the fact is, the nett profits of a small farm, with a dozen cows, poultry, vegetable gardens, &c., are far greater than on any corn field in the State. The sooner the fires of our distilleries go out, the better; and the sooner the efforts of our husbandmen are directed to supplying the real necessities of man, and not ministering to his basest passions, the better.—Let habits of drinking be extended among our population—let the production of whisky be increased, and soon we shall not only have to go to Ohio for our butter, but to New York for our hogs, to Pennsylvania for all our coal and iron, and anywhere out of our own limits for mechanics to build our poorhouses and jails. But give us a temperate, industrious, and moral people, (and the last qualities will be found where the first is,) and in a few years the sun will not look upon a happier and richer commonwealth than that of Indiana.

Is the Dealer in Intoxicating Drinks, as a beverage, a criminal?

This question is a plain one, admitting we believe of a plain answer and therefore we wish to discuss it in a few successive paragraphs in this paper in plain language. We wish to use plain language, not only because the question is a plain one, but because we wish to be *understood*. We are not tilting for amusement or with rye straws, but we are called to do battle for some of the dearest hopes and sweetest desire that the naked spear point of truth may ring upon the rumseller's armor with a sound that will show him we are in earnest. The best reason we should not discuss this question, as it appears to some, is, it does not need discussion; because the public mind is already sufficiently enlightened on the matter. There is some force in this reason we confess. And then too, it seems almost like an outrage upon our moral sense to question the matter at all, as to whether the liquor seller's business is an immoral business or not; for does not the moral sense of every right thinking man respond at once—"of course it is all wrong—no question about it?"—Such certainly is the response. The most troublesome business the dealer has to do is to keep down—silence the voice of this inward monitor. The chink of his victims money in his drawers is the music that comes nearest to it, though even this does not always avail.

To come directly to the question then, Is the dealer in intoxicating drinks a criminal?

A *criminal is a violator of law divine or human.*

In the case of the liquor seller we can easily show that he violates laws both divine and human, and his violations have all those qualities, too, which go to enhance the guilt of the perpetrator.

At the bar of common sense and an enlightened judgment, let him confront his business with the plain precepts of God's law, and how does it abide the test? Let him confront his business with the plainest obligations which bind us as members of society, and how does it abide the test?—Let him confront it with the plain requirements of human laws, and how does it abide the test?

To begin with the highest authority—

The traffic in ardent spirits violates the plainest precepts of the Bible.

Here we are met by the assertion that the Bible no where expressly forbids this traffic. Even if we were to admit that the Bible does not mention the traffic by name, and say in so many words that it is wicked, what then? Ardent spirits were not known for hundreds of years after the Bible was written, and this would be a very good reason it should not mention them by name. But does it follow that nothing is criminal but what the Bible mentions by name? The Bible says nothing about gambling, about counterfeiting, about forgery, and about duelling; that is it does not specify these crimes by name. Are they any the less wrong because they are not so specified? If the Bible were to name all the immoralities of which man is guilty, it would have a catalogue so long that the world could hardly contain it. No! the Bible has a better way of pronouncing upon immoralities. It lays down general principles which cut up all immoralities by the roots. It strikes at once at the foundation of things. Human legislators, in their imperfection, must enter into the minutest specifications, and then rogues will elude all their enactments. But the divine Legislator has given us an enactment so concise it may be written on a sixpence, and so comprehensive that a flaw has never yet been detected in it. Instead, then, of aiming a single passage here and there against the traffic, the whole spirit of the Bible is against it—its whole influence is to overthrow it—the whole broadside of its denunciations is poured in upon it. If any ones till insists upon express passages, does the Bible give any doubtful hint when it says—"WOE *unto him that giveth his neighbor drink*"? If the man who is putting his bottle to his neighbor's lips does not see the woe pointing its artillery, and if he does not know *who* is meant by that woe, then what can open the eyes of one so blind?

☞ The editor of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican exhorts as follows. Hear him, ladies. He speaks feelingly, as if he knew. Do leave all spouting before promiscuous audiences to the men. Most of them are ugly enough to get up anywhere without being at all abashed by glances of admiration. And many of their mouths, and throats, too, have gone through such a process of tanning, with tobacco juice, that speaking doesn't hurt them any more than it would an old boot leg. According to our way of thinking, there is much draws—

"We respect, admire, and love a female woman. We amire her in the beauty of her person, her moral presence, and her position; we respect her simple truthfulness and innocence, and we love her as the embodiment of the highest charms and sweetest attributes of humanity, But a male woman, who can bear? We cannot read of monster meetings, in which women perform the most conspicuous parts; of lectures on the subject of marriage, to promiscuous audiences, by female tongues; and of the perambulating female spouters, without an involuntary emotion of disgust. Many of these women are mothers, who have families of tender age at home, and husbands who should have tender heads. Home duties are forsaken, and the misguided mistresses go about teaching other people *their* duties! What comfortable wives they must be! What kind and assiduous mothers! How they must hallow a home that is too small to hold them!—Gods of war! We would as soon live with a hyena or a steam engine! Don't come this way, we beg of you!"

☞ Here is one of the many beautiful thoughts to which Fanny Forester has given expression—

"Oh, let me die in the country, where I shall not fall, like the single leaf of the forest, unheeded; where those that love me need not mask their hearts to meet the careless multitude, and strive as a duty to forget me! Bury me in the country, amid the prayers of the good and the tears of the loving, not in the damp, dark vault, away from the sweet scented air and the cheerful sunshine, but in the open fields, among the flowers I loved and cherished while living."

Who would not be buried in the country, and have HEART-MONUMENTS to stand above his grave?

GLASS PENS.—Wonders will never cease. Glass is now made into all sorts of things. There is cloth manufactured in England of glass, and it has even been used as the mainspring of a chronometer and answered well for such a purpose; but for a pen to be made of glass, who would have believed it? Yet it is so, and most excellent pens they are. It is well known that with a flux of lead in combination with the silicon in right proportions, glass can be made very ductile. The pens are now becoming not uncommon, and they are perfectly anti-corosive by the most impure ink.—*Scientific American.*

A Laughable Notice---Yet a Proper one.

We are indebted to the Warrington, (N. C.) News for the following advertisement, which was posted up in a tavern, while the Legislature was in session. Mine host it seems was an honest, well-meaning fellow, who had conceived the idea, that the members of the Legislature were the salt of the earth, and had listened to the complaints of certain of them, relative to the doings of a few wilder characters, who did not belong to the fraternity. Here is the notice which he posted up in the most conspicuous place in the house.—*Ohio Organ.*

LOOK HERE!—The following rules of order will be observed in this Hotel—"Members of the Legislature will go to the table first—and the gentlemen afterwards."

After reading it over he did not exactly like it—it did not say anything about drunkards, rowdies and blackguards. So to caution them particularly, he added:

N. B.—Drunkards, rowdies, and blackguards will please not mix with the members of the Legislature, as it is hard to tell one from the other."

If it were not that our Legislature does not meet again for two years, (let all coming generations call our constitution-makers blessed for this,) we would lay away the above in our drawer, till what time it could be of practical benefit to certain of our own law makers we know of; but we fear it would get lost, and it is too good for such a fate as that.

Rhode Island.

The vote on the anti-Liquor law is to be had in Rhode Island on the 6th of April, The *Advocate* says:—"We can assure our distant readers that the Temperence men of little Rhoda are now walking up. Everywhere in the State the cry is *to the work!* We have a host of lecturers on the field—more than appear by the appointments in our paper—and a guard in reserve which will come to the work when necessity calls for them. In almost every town, the people are moving not wildly and blindly, without order or purpose, but yet earnestly and strongly forward. There is no unnatural and unhealthy excitement; but an interest is felt which was never felt before, and a determination is fixed which cannot fail of its object."

EARTHQUAKE IN CANADA.—We find the Journal:

Evident signs of an earthquake were felt on Sunday morning last, for several miles around this neighborhood. Just about 5 o'clock, A. M., a heavy shock was felt, accompanied by a rumbling sound, as if hundreds of heavily laden wagons were passing the street; then followed three other shocks, which caused every thing to tremble to its very centre. It was felt in the neighborhood of Grimsby, Jordon, Thorold, the Falls, Queenston, and Niagara. At Fort Mississaugua everything reverberated again with the crash. The cause of this unaccountable freak of nature has not as yet been ascertained, but we have no doubt it has had its origin in the Niagara river, or some part of Lake Ontario adjacent to this neighborhood.

Pneumatic Telegraph.

In a few weeks we expect to be able to present engravings of a pneumatic telegraph, invented by J. S. Richardson, of Boston, which prssents features of a new and important character. This kind of telegraph is composed of a tube, which, by exhausting the air from it by a steam engine working a huge air pump, is intended to send packages from one place to another through it with great velocity. The idea of sending packages in this manner from one place to another is not new, many attempts have been made to carry it out, some of which we have witnessed.—Mechanical difficulties, however, have prevented the success of such a desirable mode of expressing parcels, and these it is believed have been overcome by Mr. Richardson. His atmospheric tube telegraph and railway is very ingenious, and in a tube one mile long, it has operated successfully for some time. We will present a more full description of the invention when we illustrate it. A joint stock company is about to be formed for a line of this telegraph, between this city and Boston.—*Scientific American.*

The San Francisco Bible Society, according to the accounts by the late papers, held its 3d anniversary in December. During the past year the number of Bibles issued was 4,119, being an increase of 1400 copies over the preceding year. Several new local societies have been formed, from Humbolt on the north, to Los Angelos on the south, and through the mining regions from Shasta to Sonora. Thirteen hundred copies in Spanish had been given away, and several copies in Chinese, some of which had been received with great eagerness.

Correspondence.

For the Temperance Chart.

EDITOR OF THE CHART:—In an article entitled "the World on Fire," in the April No. of the "Literary Miscellany," we noticed a great error concerning the increase of temperature as we descend into the earth; it says, "the rate of increase is one degree for every foot of descent." Now supposing this to be true, we would have the temperature of boiling water at the depth of 212 feet, and that of "ignited rocks," at a depth of about a quarter of a mile. These conclusions are far from correct; the true average increase of heat, is about one degree for every 54½ feet of descent—giving us the heat of boiling water at the depth of between two and three miles, and that of granite in a state of fusion, at the depth of about 21 miles.

The internal condition of the earth has been, and is, a subject of much interest among philosophers, and one about which there has been some difference of belief. Some assert that beneath a crust of from 40 to 100 miles in thickness, the earth is a liquid incandescent mass; that originally the whole earth was a liquid globe of fire; that it cooled by the radiation of its heat to the surrounding medium until the surface became solidified into a crust, which has continued to increase in thickness up to the present time, although the increase now is very slow indeed—so little heat passing, from the centre to the surface, that it has been estimated, that the surface temperature is only one-seventeenth of a degree higher, than it would be if the central part of the globe were ice. Another theory is, that as the superficial portions of this fiery globe cooled and solidified, they sank towards the centre, while the hotter portions arose to occupy the surface, and so on, until the earth was solidified, from centre to circumference. The former theory is the one generally maintained. The evidences of it indeed amount almost to a demonstration. In fact it is only by this view, that satisfactory explanations can be given of the phenomena of volcanoes, earthquakes, boiling springs, &c. These billows of fire are rolling beneath our feet; they shall roll for ages after we have passed away (should the earth continue); for so slow is the cooling process at present, that it will require millions of years for it to cool one degree.

HESPERIUS.

PETERSBURGH, April 6th, 1853.

EDITOR TEMPERANCE CHART:

At a regular meeting of the Pike County Family of Temperance, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we consider it an imperative duty in us thus to express our thanks and obligations to the Hon. Wm. Hawthorn, our present Senator from the counties of Pike, Gibson, and Dubois, for the bold and efficient support of the present Temperance Law of Indiana.

Resolved, That we recognize in Mr. Hawthorn, a true friend of the great Temperance cause, and that we view with pride his course in supporting what we believe the best law in the Statute of our State.

Resolved, That he deserves the approbation of all true friends of morality and temperance in our senatorial district more particularly, and the State at large.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions signed by our President and Secretary be furnished the Editor of the Temperance Chart, with the request that he publish the same.

JOHN McINTIRE, *Pres't.*
J. R. ADAMS, Sec'y, *pro tem.*

Metereology.

Our foreign exchanges [illegible] mention of a curious phenomenon that lately presented itself in the Gironde, France, being nothing less than the descent of an aerolite weighing over 90 lbs., by which a horse was killed from the injuries received. It appears that the phenomenon was seen by a child that was tending the animal, and who was some yards off at the time of the occurrence; a sudden noise like thunder at a distance, caused him to look up, and he perceived a black mass, the sight of which terrified him so much that he could not take to flight, cleaving the air and falling in the direction towards him.—Fortunately he escaped, and the mass fell upon the horse's back, which was knocked down by the blow. The aerolite has been examined by different persons, who, from a close examination, judge it to contain a large quantity of iron mixed with other earthly and metallic substances.—*Scientific American.*

Great names debase, instead of elevating, those who cannot sustain them.

Items of News.

It is stated that in the city of Glasgow twenty thousand people go to bed drunk every Saturday night.

The town of Newton, Mass., has voted against selling liquor for even medical or mechanical purposes.

A wild horse was recently purchased in Cincinnati for $4,000, and will be exhibited in New York at the World's Fair.

☞ True humility, the basis of the Christian system, is the low, but deep and firm foundation of all real virtue.

A Great Change.—Thirty five years ago, there were thirty distilleries in Fayette county, Ohio, and no church; now there are thirty churches and no distillery.

The House of Assembly of Prince Edward's Island has refused the prayer of 3,300 petitioners for a Prohibitory Law, only four members voting in favor of it.

Some students of the University of Prague have been sentenced to be "beaten with rods for making wanton demonstrations in favor of the traitor Kossuth."

The full vote on the question of repeal of the amended Maine Law of Rhode Island, shows a majority against repeal of about one thousand. Nearly all the principal towns voted against repeal.

In Mexico the official returns of the election of President were declared on the 17th inst., they are as follows: For Santa Anna, 17; for Uraga, 3; Ceballas, 1; Trias, 1; and one vote for whoever should obtain the majority.

On the Island of Martha's Vineyard there has not been a criminal case in any of its courts for eighteen years! Couple another fact with that: During that time not a glass of liquor has been sold on the island!

New Jersey is aroused as she never was before. They have had an immense temperance gathering, at which a silver pitcher was presented to Neal Dow, and a petition of 50,000 names was presented to the legislature. Dr. Jewett and John B. Gough were there.

Liberal.—A presbyterian of Zanesville, a Mr. Wm. Sturges, has offered to donate $10,000 for a nucleus of a library at the Methodist University at Delaware, O., if before the first day of next June, fifteen thousand dollars in cash be raised to erect a building for the same.

Queen Victoria, it is said, is haunted with an idea that she will be driven from the English throne by a revolution, and is therefore investing largely in U. S. securities. It is even said that the Barrings have purchased for her at least half a street in the city of New York.

Thirty-six years ago there were seven daily papers in New York city, whose united circulation was but 9,500 copies. Of these seven, the Commercial Advertiser and Evening Post are the the only survivors. In 1852, the aggregate circulation of but three of the New York dailies is over 100,000 copies.

The Missouri Legislature has made the following appropriations —For the erection of a Deaf and Dumb Asylum, $36,400; Lunatic Asylum, $57,000; Blind Asylum $20,000; to forward products to the World's Fair, $4,000; to State Agricultural Fair, $4,000; to geological survey of the State, $10,000.

An Artesian well of great depth is now being bored at St. Louis. It has reached the depth of 1590 feet, which is a little more than half the depth of the celebrated Artesian well of Westphalia, Germany, which is 2385 feet deep. The object of this well is to obtain other than limestone water, which is the only kind that can be found at ordinary depths in that vicinity. It was commenced in 1849.

A recent Chinese edict against the promulgation of Christianity declares that 3000 ounces of silver must be given as a reward to whoever will arrest an European minister, who shall be executed immediately; and 100 ounces of silver to whoever will arrest a native priest, who shall also be put to death. The catechists will be equally condemned to death, as also the chiefs of the villages in which they shall be arrested, and those who may have given them hospitality.

The Madiai were released from prison on Tuesday, the 15th of March, and were immediately smuggled on board the French Post Office Steamer Hellespont, and left Leghorn next morning for Marsailles.—They were not allowed to communicate with their friends before they left, and were not allowed to get their clothes which were waiting for them at the hotel. An English gentleman on learning their situation, sent them some clothes. Rose Madiai is an intelligent and interesting woman, but the mind of her husband, has been sadly injured by the privations he has undergone.

What we Labor for.

We have often been asked this question —what are you laboring for? It would seem that no answer was necessary—that the state of society would itself point out what we labor for and the neeessity of that labor.

Look at that gathering at a fair; see some of them stagering about under the vilest agency which Hell has employed to people its dominions! No sense of pride keeps that poor fellow from rolling in the mud—no love for the partner of his bosom prevents him from spending his money for Rum—no love to his children keeps him from degrading them by his drunken frolic and why? Rum has stolen his honest pride—crushed his love from his wife—and his hopes for his children. It is to prevent *this* we labor.

Look at this house—or hovel. There sits a poor women, plying her need with earnestness and softness that shows that she is not given to laziness. The room is scantily furnished—the furniture is broken; the crockery is in a likely condition; the clothing of the woman and the covering of the bed are scarce enough to keep the cold from her. And why is this? why does the poor woman toil thus, long and hard, and yet have so few necessaries?—She has not a depraved look—there is pride; even nobility in her eye;—and though now thin and sallow, and her eyes red with weeping, and working long long and late, she has the impression of former beauty—she has seen better days. Why is it thus, why so poor—so forlorn—so wretched? Her husband is a drunkard—and *steals*, yes *steals* her earnings, to fire his brain with Rum—It is for such as *her* we labor.

Look at that poor little boy selling newspapers. No shoes over his feet, his hat is minus of a rim, and shows the little fellows hair through the top; his pants have a rent at the knee, and various patches are seen on his coat. All these betoken poverty, wretchedness and woe. But why does this little boy roam the streets to sell papers—he is a child that could learn—he should go to school. His eye and brow show that he is not a dull fellow—they betoken intelligence, descision and perseverance. Ask him—"my father is a drunkard, mother is sick, and I must work thus to keep us from starving." It s ifor such as *him* we labor.

Look at that young tailoress girl; she is dressed neat but plainly. She is just returning to her humble home, but she carries her work with her; she will sit up late and work, that she may earn the bread she daily eats. She is strong now, but her hard labor is begining to take the roses from her cheek, the elasticity from her step, and the brightness from her eye. She will soon be worn out, and her form will be laid on a sick bed—consumption will claim her, and she must surrender—But why need she labor so, why wear out her life; Her father is a drunkard, and oft he will steal *her* earnings, and the comforts of life that she has purchased, and pawned them for *rum!* She has a mother, who is also working hard, and two or three little sisters who she is trying to keep from starving and from rags! It is for such as *her* we labor.

This is our work—this our end! To assist the poor—to shield the innocent to save the erring! To battle for that law which will remove all these sad evils—will make cheerful those firesides now the abode of sorrow and wretchedness! And is not this a glorious work? Is not this a work of love? Does not the present temperance man exult in the glorious cause he is pursuing? Does he not thank his God that such a noble work has been given him?—Such should be his feelings—for 'tis a noble lot, 'tis a sacred calling. And then let us pursue that calling with energy—untiring zeal—and with the blessing of God we shall succeed. Future generations will look with joy to the present, and revere the memory of those who the second time brought liberty to the land—liberty from chains of despotic *Rum.—Cruisade of Reform.*

National Outrage,—If reports be true a foul blotch of the depest die is to be placed upon our fair escutcheon. The chrystal palace is to be rented for a grogshop, the lessees paying $26,000 for twenty-six weeks, to deal out *refreshments* and make the nation drunk. At the fair in London they would not even permit liquors to be placed on exhibition; but we not only have a niche especially set apart for the poisons but the whole establishment is rented for a grog-shop! Truly, we shall be set down as a nation of drukards. Oh! shame shame where is thy blush! A nations scorn should flood at the heels of men who are willing thus to disgrace the nation in the eyes of the whole world. We hiss at such proceedings; we brand it as infamous!—*Southern Organ.*

A young lady, a sensible girl gives the following catalogue of the different kinds of love: The sweetest, a mother's love; the longest, a brother's love; the strongest a woman's love; the dearest, a man's love; and the sweetest, longest, strongest, dearest love—a love of a bonnet.

Rum and Death.

The *Excelsior*, which we are happy to see is reviving, tells a horrible fact, which occurred in Rome. A tavernkeeper winding up his rum selling, left his liquors in the bar. His own lovely little boy, aged nine years, on Sunday, went into the bar room with other little boys, and proposed to drink with them, as he had seen men do. They declined, for that it would make them drunk. To show them he was bold, he turned out a glass of the liquor and drank it. After a while, he took another. He soon showed his intoxication, became senseless, and died on Tuesday.

Another case. Rochester *Advertiser* says that a little boy and girl, one six and the other three years old, children of an Irish woman who sells whiskey, were found by the physician in a dangerous state. The little boy first drank of the whisky and gave to his sister. The youngest was beyond relief when the doctor came and shortly died. A dreadful punishment to a mother who does not drink herself, but makes money by selling it to others.

O rum is a poison to be kept under key, and the key in good hands.

Intemperence.—The following is the most graphic delineation of the miseries and effects of intemperence that we have ever seen. "It is from the arguments advanced by certain citizens of Portage county Ohio, in a memorial to the Legislature on the subject in 1838. And yet its march is onward still. It reaches aboard to others; invades the family and social circles, and spreads woe and sorrow all around. It cuts down youth in its weakness. It breaks the fathers heart; bereaves the doating mother; extinguishes natural affection; erases conjugal love; blots out filial attachment; blights parental hope; and brings down mourning age in sorrow to the grave. It produces weakness, not strength; sickness not health; death not life. It makes wives widows: children orphans; fathers fiends, and all of them paupers and beggars. It hails fevers; rheumatics; nurces; gout; welcomes epidemic; envites cholera; imparts pestilence, and embraces consumptions.—It covers the land with idleness, poverty disease and crime. It fills your jails; supplies your almshouses, and demands your asylums. It engenders controversies; fosters quarrel; cherishes riots. It condemns law; spurns order; and loves mobs. It crowds your penitentiaries; and furnishes the victims for your scaffolds. It is the life blood of the gambler; the ailment of the counterfeiter; the prop of the highwayman and the support of the midnight incindiary.

It countenances the liar; respects the thief, and esteems the blasphemer. It violates obligation; reverences fraud; and honors infamy. It defames benevolence; hates love; scorns virtue; and slanders innocence. It incites the father to to butcher his offspring; helps the husband to massacree his wife; and aids the child to grind his paracidal axe. It burns the man; consumes women; detests life; curses God; and dispises Heaven.

It suborns witnesses; nurses perjury; defiles the jury box, and stains the judicial ermine.

It bribes voters; corrupts elections; pollutes our institutions, and endangers our government. It degrades the citizens; debases the legislator; dishonors the statesmen; and disarms the patriot. It brings shame, not honor; terror not safety; despair with the malevolence of a fiend it calmly surveys its frightful desolation, and *insatiate* with havoc, it poisons felicity; kills peace; ruins morals; blights confidence; slays reputation; and wipes out national honor, then cures the world and laughs at its ruin.

The Sandwich Islands.—The recent census of the Sandwich Islands exhibits some facts of startling interest, and which illustrate in the most unmistakable manner the vital law that the inferior race must give way to the stronger. The present population of the seven Islands forming the group, is 80,641. The deaths during the last year were 7943, while the births were only 1478—an average of sixty deaths to one birth. The foreigners mumbered only 1787. This is an extraordinay state of things, and we doubt whether a parallel can be found in the history of the world. In the time of Cook this people numbered 400,000; thus in seventy years they have decreased 320,000. In 1836 they numbered 108,579—decreased in 17 years nearly 28,000. Such a rapid decrease of native population is a deeply melancholy spectacle. At the preasent rate of decrease, another generation will hardly have passed away ere this people will be blotted from the earth.—*Boston Jour.*

British Literature.—The "New Quarterly Review," London, speaks sadly of an apparent "decadence in British Literature:"

"We have importations wholesale from America, * * * but this is not British literature. When those who have the care of the current literature of America, Germany, and France, have taken away their volumes from the mass before us, how little remains to the merely English critic."

Liquor Law in Sweden.

In Sweden, whoever is found drunk is fined, for the first offence, $3; for the second, $6; for the third or fourth, imprisonment is added to the fine, the right of voting at the elections, or of holding office, is withheld, and the offender is subject to exposure by the church on Sunday. If the same individual is found committing the same offence a fifth time, he is imprisoned six months and condemned to hard labor. If a professor of religion, it is still more severe, and he is cut off from the church. An ecclesiastic who falls under the offence loses his benefice. It is strictly forbidden to give or sell spirituous liquors to students, servants or apprentices. Whoever is found drunk in the streets or making a disturbance in a public house, is imprisoned and fined; one half of the fine goes to the informer, and the other half to the poor. Twice in a year these ordinances are read aloud in the churches by the clergy, and every tavern keeper is bound to keep a copy hung up in the principal room of his house, under heavy penalties. Under these regulations, scacely a drunkard is to be found.

The Vermont Liquor Law.—The liquor law which went into operation recently in Vermont, has one singular provision, in which it differs from those which have been enacted or discussed in other States. The section we allude to is that which provides for the arrest of a person found intoxicated, and his detention untill he will disclose where he obtained his liquor. This section of the law is likely to give considerable touble. A case under it has already arisen in the town of Woodstock. A man named Powers was arrested for intoxication, and loged in jail. On examination he was questioned as to where he obtained the liquor. He said he found it under the Uuiversalist church, and this is all the answer he would give. It was not deemed satisfactory by the justice, and Powers was recommitted. Another examination was had with the same result the man being remanded to jail. The opinion of the Supreme Court has been obtained and the particular section referred to is pronounced constitutional. Powers still refuses to divulge, and the justice says he will keep him in jail for a year unless he owns up. At St. Albans the law has been carried out in three instances. The witnesses having the alternative of a term in jail, owned up, and the liquor taken on their information was destroyed. At Rutland, the law, it is said, is executed, and the people hope to get rid of liquor entirely.—*Journal.*

Extraordimary wealth.—The *New York Tribune* translates the following from a German paper:

A rich planter, Mr. Dalabitzscher, descended from an ancient French family, recently died in New Orleans. He was a young man at the time of the first French Revolution, and fled from the guillotine to become a merchant's clerk in the Crescent City. After a time he married the daughter of a rich planter, and carried the plantation so skillfully, as in a comparatively short time to acquire the reputation of one of the richest men in Louisiana. Since his death the division of his property has shown its aggregate to be an amount, which, from a European point of view, is almost fabulous. It consisted of thirty-one plantations, upon branches of the Mississippi, affording an anual profit from the cultivation of coffee and sugar of $60,000; twelve steamboats upon the Mississippi, three on the ocean, and thirty-four merchant vessels, the aggregate income of which, at the lowest caculation, is $150,000 per annum; shares to the amount of $5,000,000 in railroad stocks, producing $250,000; seven limited partnerships in Europe, one in each of the cities of Lonon, Paris, Bordeaux, Lisbon, Cadiz, Naples and Constantinople, each producing an annual profit of $80,000, in all $560,000; cash to the amount of $7,000,000 in the bank of England, drawing two per cent, producing $140,000, making in all an annual income of $2,350,000, or about 14,000,000 frances. His property in houses, furniture, collections of works of art, books &c., were in proportion. The property falls to three heirs.

Liberty.—Some of our gin-loving neighbors are croaking and hiccuping loudly about the loss of their liberty which must naturaly fololw the passage of the Maine Law. We don't acknowledge the applictiaon of the word to any but the rumseller. It gives him a scope for liberty broader than the pirate assumes when he trifles with the purses, and then the lives of those whom he may chance to meet on the high seas. There is a town in Ohio, containing less than 2000 inhabitants, where the same rumseller's liberty is enjoyed, and out of that number they succeed in giving one man *every month*, on an average, the supreme felicity and sweet *liberty* of going to the grave, a miseraple, debaced, and degraded drunkard. This is the liberty which is so highly prized by the rummies and which they are so fearful of loosing.—Crusader.

A Touching Incident.

A correspondent of the Knickerbocker, writes from Albany the subjoined touching incident:—

"Although we are unacquainted, I cannot well resist communicating the following circumstances to you. Mr. S——, whose residence is next to mine, had a son six years of age last winter: and we a daughter of the same age. So fond were the children of each other's society, that the commands of the parents were all that prevented them from being in each others' company both night and day. About a month since, the boy was attacked with the scarlet fever, and soon after died. The next day I took our 'Fanny'—who mourned, and mourned deeply, her loss—to see the remains of her former playmate.

I think I never saw mental agony so strongly depicited in one so young; until, after gazing perhaps a minute at the remains, she turned calmly to Mrs. S——, and with a tremulous voice asked her if she might 'pray for poor willie;' but without waiting for an answer she kneeled beside a chair, and with clasped hands and face turned heavenward, recited the Lord's prayer. There was about a dozen persons present, but not one with unmoistened eyes. Friend Clark, that child is loved; but with all the love her parents bear her, I cannot beleive she is loved on earth as she is loved in heaven. May good sngels watch over her.

Plain Truth.—Girls that are daily gadding the streets in silks, while their poor mothers are sweating in the kitchen in linsey, will make miserable wives, if men are foolish enough to marry into such a tribe. If they succeed in getting husbands, which appears to be the object of their lives their only chance of happiness is in the fact that men of talent will not have them, and the ones they get are two big fools to discover their unworthiness. They seem to think if they can gain the man, no matby what means, their object is accomplished, that he is caught, and must make the best of it. Poor fools! they ought to know the heart must be bound, as well as the hand, or happiness will vanish with novelty, and misery be the household God and preside over the family circle.

"As well may heavenly concord spring,
From two old lutes without a string,
Or none besides the bass—"

as happiness from such a union. At least so say the—*School Mistress.*

Condition of Southern Europe.—A correspondent of the Boston *Traveler*, writing from Florence. says:

"Italy is troubled to her heart's core. In Florence we can not, of course, learn the true extent of the late revolutionary movements at Milan. Rimini, Mantua and elsewhere. We only know that blood has been shed on both sides, and the scaffolds are again erected. On the part of the Italians, the movement was premature, but at present all Italy is one volcano, slumbing it is true, but acquiring strength for an eruption that will eventually force foreign despotism and civil papacy from its soil. The deep, silent hatred borne to the priests and Austrians is frightful. It pervades the very atmosphere, and is drawn in at every breath by all classes but the few sold to their rulers by interest or circumstances.—Disguise it as we may, there is a general uneasiness in Europe. Monarchs and Governments distrust each other; the people distrust both; peace is maintained bp bayonets.

☞ An address is in circulation, signed R. H. Walworth, of New York, Neal Dow, of Maine, and others, inviting the friends of temperance in each State and in Canada to appoint some person or persons, to meet in the city of New York on Thursday, the 12th of May next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. to make arrangements for holding a great temperance convention during the World's Fair.

We give away nothing so liberally as advice.

Acknowledgments.

Of R. Miller, Noblesville, 75; E. Hitchens, Williamsport, 1 00; P. M., Knightstown, 1 00; J. C. Baker, Mt. Auburn, 25; Geo. Robinson, Jeffersonville, 1 00; J. W. Shell and A. Feather, Bainbridge, 1 00; Charlotte Norton, Laporte, 1 00; M. J. Howard, Boloxi, Miss., 75; C. C. Tuttle, Lafayette 75.

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We are still prepared to print Constitution and By-Laws, where the alterations are few from the copy recommended by the Grand Division, at the following rates:

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Address, JOHN H. OHR,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00. Books, $2 00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. Woodward, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind., free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20 00.

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

J. H. OHR, G. W. R.
Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys of ——, believing the Order of Cadets of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Section of the State of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called the —— Section, No. ——, Cadets of Temperance, of the State of Indiana, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Section, and also those of the acting Head of the Order.

Enclosed is the fee for Charter, R. B.'s and officers' cards, $5 00.

It must also be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not; if they are, of what Section. The application to be directed to the Grand Secretary, free of postage.

It must also be certified by a W. P. or P. W. P, that the W. Patron elect is a Son of Temperance in good standing.

Address (post paid) HENRY OHR, G. S., C. o T., Indianapolis, Indiana.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the —— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00.

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

Address (post paid,) Mrs. Eliza Richmond, G. S. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

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For Bronchitis, so fearfully prevalent in this climate, these Wafers stand perfectly unrivalled. No Public Speaker should attempt to address an audience without a supply of LOCOCK'S WAFERS in his pocket. They lubricate the throat and facilitate delivery to a most astonishing degree. Professional singers, and all members of Church Choirs will experience immense benefit from their magic effects. All who use them cheerfuly testify to their wonderful efficacy. There is but one opinion of their matchless virtues, in all complaints for which they are recommended. One box will satisfy you that we cannot speak too highly in their favor.

BEWARE! The rapid sale of Dr. Locock's Wafers, conseqvent upon their world-wide reputation, has tempted heartless speculators in the life and health of mankind, to palm off upon the unsuspecting a worthless imitation of Dr. LOCOCK'S Wafers. Be sure that you ask for Dr. Locock's Wafers, and see that the name of E. TAYLOR, the Proprietor be written on the top of each box. ☞ None other can be genuine.

For sale by CRAIGHEAD & BROWNING, W. W. ROBERTS. and HANNAMAN & DUZAN, Indianapolis; and by Druggists generally, throughout the State. jan12 3m.

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Stationery, Notions, Trimmings, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and Glassware,
North side of Washington Street,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

WE are receiving Country Produce of all descriptions, and paying the highest market price. Dealers visiting Indianapolis are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices, both for Produce and Merchandise generally. june30 tf

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SMALL CHANGE.

THE undersigned is prepared to furnish Merchants and others with *three cent pieces* from the United States Mint at Philadelphia, *free of transportation,* in sums of 30, 60, and 90 dollars, upon deposit of Gold or Eastern Exchange. Also cents and half cents, upon payment of frieght on gold to Philadelphia, or on Eastern Exchange free of freight.

C. WOODWARD, Agent,
june 30 Adams & Co.'s Express.

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A good chance to clear from $500 to $1,000 a year.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN and COUNTY throughout the Union, to sell "SEARS' NEW AND POPULAR WORKS," universally acknowledged to be the best and cheapest ever published, as they certainly are the most saleable. Any active Agent may clear $500 or $1,000 a year. A cash capital of at least $35 or $50 will be necessary. Full particulars of the principles and profits of the Agency will be given on application, either personally or by letter. The postage must in all cases be paid. Please to address,

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Good 18 K Case Gold Lepines at $24.
" 18 K " " Levers at $28.
" Silver Anchor Levers $12 to $18.
" " Cylenders, $9 to $12.
" " Quarter's $6 to $10.

In addition to the above we have a fine assortment of other description of Watches all of which we will sell lower than any other firm dare sell in the place. I have in my employ a very superior Watch Repairer who will always be on on hand to do watch repairing of every description. Mr. Michot has worked in Geneva, Paris, New York and other large cities and has had great experience in his Branch of the business. All Watches warranted for one year, and the money in all cases refunded, provided they do not give entire satisfaction.

feb9 tf E. W. NEFF.

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THIS Company issues policies at Total Abstinence Rates, Joint stock Rates, and at Mutual Rates, which for $1000 on the life of a person 30 years of age, are as follows:

Age.	*Total Abstinence.*	*Joint Stock.*	*Mutual*
30	$15.40	$19.60	$23.60

A further table of Rates will be furnished at the Office.

The condition in Total Abstinence rates (believed to be the lowest in the Union,) is *entire forfeiture* upon the departure of the Insured from Total Abstinence in its strictest sense.

Policies at Joint Stock and Mutual rates, contain no condition except as usual in Life Insurance.

HEALTH INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

All Moneys received from the Insured, for Annual Premiums, after deducting expenses, will be divided among the Sick

The Public have for some time been familiar with the subject of Life and Health Insurance, but it is obvious that too little thoughts has been given to the latter. Life Insurance benefits our successors, while Health Insurance directly benefits ourselves. It makes provision for a time of sickness, when the products of a man's industry are cut off, and want unites with Disease to aggravate his distress. It is at this gloomy period, when he is prostrated and helpless, and when despondency would otherwise overwhelm him, that the holder of a *Health Insurance Policy* will realize its benefits.

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$2,00	per year,	for	$2,00	per week.
3,00	"	"	3,00	"
4,00	"	"	4,00	"
5,00	"	"	5,00	"
6,00	"	"	6,00	"

Over fifty and under sixty.

$2,50	per year,	for	$2,50	per week.
3,75	"	"	3,00	"
5,00	"	"	4,00	"
6,25	"	"	5,00	"
7,50	"	"	6,00	"

When the Fund shall amount to Three Dollars and upwards for every person insured and sufficient to warrant an additional distribution, the weekly allowances will be increased in accordance with the Rules of the Policy.

All the members of a Temple or Division insured at greatly reduced rates.

Applications for Agencies in any of the cities or towns in the State, should be made to the undersigned, *post paid,* or in person

As Agent for the above Company, I am prepared to receive applications for Policies at any of the above rates.

CHARLES WOODWARD. Agent,
At ADAMS & CO.'S Express Office.
J. L. Mothershead, *Medical Examiner.*
june 30 '52-1y

Ohio Life Insurance Company,
Capital $100,000.
JOINT STOCK AND MUTUAL,
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Wm. Burnet, President.
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Office in Reeder's Building, Third street, between Almy's and City Bank.

This Company insures Lives at the lowest rates consistent with safety, either upon the Joint Stock or Mutual plan.

In the Joint Stock Department, premium payable quarterly, semi-annually or annually. On the Mutual plan, one-half the premium paid in Cash, the balance by a note bearing six per cent. interest—the interest only payable annually. Persons insuring on the mutual plan, participate in the profits of the Company in that department.

The undersigned having been appointed agent for the above Company, is prepared to fill applications for Life Insurance, on favorable terms.

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C. WOODWARD, Agent.

Office at Adam's & Co.'s Express Office, Journal Building, Pennsylvania street, Indianapolis, Ind.
june 30, '52-1y.

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aug 11-1y

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THE ONLY TRUE PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

JUST PUBLISHED.

T. B. Welch's Magnificent
PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

Engraved (by permission) from Stuart's only original portrait, in the Atheneum, Boston.

THIS suberb picture. Engraved under the superintendence of THOMAS SULLY, Esq., the eminent and highly gifted artist, is the only correct likeness of Washington ever published. It has been characterised as the greatest work of art ever produced in this country. As to its fidelity, we refer to the letters of the adopted son of Washington, GEORGE WASHINGTON PARK CUSTIS, who says, "it is a faithful representation of the celebrated original," and to CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY of the Supreme Court of the United States, who says, "As a work of art its excellence and beauty must strike every one who sees it: and it is no less happy in its likeness to the Father of his country. It was my good fortune to have seen him in the days of my boyhood, and his whole apearance is yet strongly impressed on my memory. The portrait you have issued appears to me to be an *exact likeness,* representing perfectly the expression as well as the form and features of the face." And says SENATOR CASS, *it is a life-like representation of the great original.* PRESIDENT FILLMORE says, "the work appears to me to have been admirably executed and *eminently* worthy of the patronage of the public." Says MARCHANT the eminent portrait painter, and the pupil of Stuart, "your print to my mind is more remarkable than any other I have seen, for presenting the *whole* individuality of the original portrait, together with the noble and dignified repose of air and manner, which all who ever saw him considered a marked characteristic of the illustrious man it commenmorates."

For the great merits of this picture we would refer every lover of Washington to the portrait itself, to be seen at the office of this paper, and to the letters of the following Artists, Statesmen, Jurists and Scholars accompanying it.

ARTISTS.—Marchant and Elliott of New York; Neagle, Rothermel, and Lambdin, of Philadelphia; Chester Harding of Boston; Charles Fraser, of Charleston, S. C; and to the adopted son of Washington, Hon. Geo. W. P. Custis, himself an artist. STATESMEN.—His Excellency Millard Fillmore, Major Gen. Winfield Scott. Hon. George M. Dallas, Hon. William R. King, Hon. Daniel Webster, Hon. Lynn Boyd, Hon. Lewis Cass, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Hon. John P. Kennedy, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, LL. D. JURISTS.—Hon. Roger B. Taney, Hon. John Duer, Hon John McLean, Hon. Rufus Choate. SCHOLARS.—Charles Folsom, Esq. the well known Librarian of the Boston Atheneum, who says, "I would rather own it than any painted copy I have ever seen;" E. P. Whipple, Richard Hildreth, Hon. Edward Everett, LL. D., Jared Sparks, LL. D., Wm. H. Prescott, LL. D., Washington Irving, Ralph W. Emerson, Esq., Prof. T. C. Upham, J. T. Headley, Fitz Green Halleck, H. W. Longfellow, Wm. Gilmore Simms; and FROM EUROPE, Lord Talfourd, T. B. Macauley, Sir Archibald Alison, Lord Mayor of London, &c., &c. THE PRESS, throughout the entire Union, have with one voice proclaimed the merits of this suberb engraving.

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General Jackson,
Engraved by T. B. WELCH, Esq., after the original portrait painted by T. SULLY, Esq.

This Portrait will be a match for the Washington, and is in every respect as well got up.

Price $5.00 per copy. Address as above.
nov 10-3m

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INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.
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Attorney & Counsellor at Law, and Notary Public.

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Second—To the prosecution of claims against the General Government, procuring Land Warrants, Patent Rights, and Pensions under the various Pension Laws, &c.

Third—All other Miscellaneous agencies as may be intrusted to the care of this office.

Fourth—The taking of Depositions and Attestation of all instruments requiring a seal

In all cases requiring an outlay of money for the benefit of individuals, the requisite funds must be transmitted in advance.

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Real Estate and General Agent,
jan 5-1y Indianapolis, Ind.

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We are prepared to transport packages, bank notes and specie, to and from any of the eastern cities, also, Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington, Ky., St. Louis, Mo., or any points on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; and to and from Terre Haute, and all intermediate points, and to forward freight from Terre Haute up and down the Wabash.

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Exchange on England, Ireland, and Scotland, for sale, payable at any bank in the kingdom.

Foreign passage tickets; by Grinnell, Minturn & Co.'s line to Liverpool and London, constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.

Notes, drafts, and bills collected in any of the Eastern or Western cities

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Indianapolis, June 30, 1852. ADAMS & CO.

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Office open during business hours.

june30 1y C. WOODWARD, Agent.

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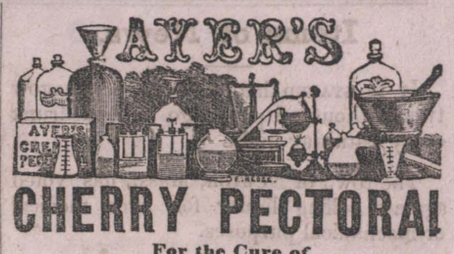
Surgical Instruments, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Woods, Medical and Window Glass, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.
Washington, 3 doors west of Pennsylvania St.,
june 30 1y INDIANAPOLIS, IND.



CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

"*And by the river, upon the bank thereof shall grow all treee for meat, whose leaf shall not fade and the fruit thereof shall be for meat and the leaf thereof for medicine.*"

Here was hope for the sick recorded long ago, and every year adds new proof to the assurance that these promises shall not fail.

As Medical Science discovers and designates the remedies nature has given, one by one, the diseases that afflict our race yield to the control of art. Of all the maladies we suffer from, none has carried more victims to an untimely grave than Consumption of the Lungs. Subjoined we give some evidence that this too may be cured, and that Pulmonary complaints, in all their forms, may be removed by Cherry Pectoral.

Space will not permit us to publish here any proportion of the cures it has affected, but the Agent below named, will furnish our Circular, free, whereon are full particulars and indisputable proof of these facts.

Sufferers: read and judge for yourselves.

For Influenza and Whooping Cough.

Nashville, Tenn., June 26, 1851.

Sir: I have repeatedly used your Cherry Pectoral for Whooping Cough and Influenza, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it a complete remedy.—Four of my children have been afflicted with these diseases, and the free use of the Pectoral has always afforded almost instant relief.

JAMES GLOVER.

We attest the truth of the above statement.
M. McGINTY, Ed. of Nashville Whig.
J. M. ZIMMERMAN, Druggist.

For a Consumptive Cough.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 25, 1851

Dear Sir:—For three years I have been afflicted with a Cough, so distressing that I frequently dispaired of recovery; much of the time I was obliged to sit up all night in my chair, as my cough would sufficate me when I laid down. Having used many r medies without much relief, I at last tried the Cherry Pectoral which under Providence has cured me altogether.

I am with gratitude yours,
JAMES M'CANDLESS.

This is one of the numerous Cures of Asthma which have been accredited to Cherry Pectoral.

Albany, N. Y., April 17, 1848.

Dr. Ayer, Lowell. Dear Sir: I have for years been afflicted with Asthma in the worst form, so that I have been obliged to sleep in my chair for a larger part of the time, being unable to breathe on my bed. I had tried a great many medicines, to no purpose, until my physician prescribed, as an experiment, your Cherry Pectoral.

At first it seemed to make me worse; but in less than a week I began to experience the most gratifying relief from its use; and now, in four weeks, the disease is entirely removed. I can sleep on my bed with comfort, and enjoy a state of health which I had never expected to enjoy.

GEORGE S. FARANT,
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From the President of Amherst College,
Edward Hitchcock, M. D. LL D.,

J. C Ayer. Sir: I have used your Cherry Pectoral in my own case of deep-seated bronchitis, and am satisfied, from its chemical constitution, that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngial and bronchial difficulties. If my opinion, as to its superior character, can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK.
Amherst, Sept. 12, 1849.

Among the other distinguished authorities who have lent their names to recommend this preparation as the best known to them for affections of the lungs, are:

President Perkins, Vermont Med College.
Prof. Silliman, Yale College
Prof. Valentine Mott, New York.
Prof. Cleaveland, Bowdoin Med. College.
Prof. Butterfield, Ohio Med College
Canadian Journal of Medical Science.
Boston Med. and Surgical Journal.
Charleston, S. C. Medical Review.
New Jersey Medical Reporter
Hon. Geo. P. Marsh, Am. Ambassador to Turky
Gen Emanuel Bulnes, President of Chili
Rt. Rev. Ed Power, Lord Bishop of Toronto
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Also, many eminent personages in foreign countries.

Not only in the more dangerous and distressing diseases of the Lungs, but also as a family medicine for occasional use, it is the safest, pleasantest and best in the world.

Prepared and sold by JAMES C AYER, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass

Sold in Indianapolis, Ind by CRAIGHEAD & BROWNING; in Madison by F. E. SUIRE, and sold by the druggists every where throughout the State and country. jan. 6 3m

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TRY
BROWN'S
COUGH CANDY!

NEVER fails to cure the most obstinate COLD or COUGH of recent origin, and for the alleviation of PTHISIC, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, and all other diseases of the organs of respiration, thousands bear testimony to its efficacy. Sold at the proprietor's prices, by

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A Weekly Journal:---Devoted to Temperance, Morality, Education, Literature, Useful Arts, Science, General Intelligence, &c.

J. W. GORDON, M. D., EDITOR.] ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA. [JOHN H. OHR, PRINTER.

VOL. II. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1853. NO. 45.

THE TEMPERANCE CHART,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE GRAND DIVISION, S. of T. OF INDIANA.

Edited by J. W. Gordon, M. D.
To whom all Communications and Subscriptions must be addressed, post-paid.
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Applications for advertising, or for any kind of Printing for the Order, must be made to
J. H. OHR, Indianapolis.

POETRY.

From the Advocate and Home Circle.

The Battle.

BY VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND.

Ye fling no silken banners
Upon the morning air,
The booming of your cannons
No mountain echoes bear;
We hear no distant mutter—
Of armed men—the tread,
Nor watch the white plumes flutter
Upon the warrior's head.

And yet 'ho! for the battle!'
And throw your plough-shares down,
And leave your meek-eyed cattle,
Amid your furrows brown;
For wild the voice of wailing
Along our shores doth rise,
And on their breezes sailing,
It reacheth to the skies.

For round those hearth-stones holy,
Where in the by gone day,
Our fathers knelt them lowly—
Our fathers knelt to pray;
There now a shadow sleepeth—
The shadow of a foe—
And there the young child weepeth,
And woman's sad tears flow.

Ye arm not for the battle,
Ye gird not for the strife,
Yet fiercely must ye grapple,
As though for love and life;
Ye gather 'neath no standard,
Ye sheath no weapon bright,
'For God,' your only watchword,
'For God, and for the Right!"

Then rouse ye to the battle,
And dream not of delay,
Our land has worn the shackle
For many a weary day;
The angels hang above you
Their truce-flags, long and bright,
And God, who watcheth o'er you,
Shall smile upon the Right.

NEW HAVEN, March, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Beautiful Maniac.

"The fire that in my bosom burns,
Is lone as some volcanic isle."

In the morning train from Petersburgh, Virginia, there was a lady closely veiled, in the same car with ourselves. She was dressed in the purest white, wore golden bracelets, and evidently belonged to the higher circles of society. Her figure was delicate, though well developed, and exquisitely symmetrical; and when she occasionally drew aside her richly embroidered veil, the glimpse of her features, which the beholder obtained, satisfied him of her extreme loveliness. Beside her sat a gentleman in deep mourning, who watched over her with unusual solicitude, and several times, when she attempted to rise, he excited the curiosity of the passengers by detaining her in her seat.

Outside the car, all was confusion; passengers looked to their baggage, porters running, cabmen cursing, and all the usual hurry and bustle attending the departure of a railroad train. One shrill warning whistle from the engine, and we moved slowly away.

At the first motion of the car, the lady in white started to her feet with one heart-piercing scream, and her bonnet falling off, disclosed the most lovely, and yet most unhappy features we ever contemplated. Her raven tresses fell over her shoulders in graceful disorder, and clasping her hands in prayer she turned her dark eyes to heaven! What agony was in that look! what beauty too, what heavenly beauty, had not so much of misery been stamped upon it. Alas! that one glance told a melancholy tale.

"————she was changed
As by the sickness of the soul; her mind
Had wandered from its dwelling, and her eyes
They had not their own lustre, but the look
Which is not of the earth; she has become
The queen of a fantastic realm."

Her brother, the gentleman in black, was unremitting in his efforts to soothe her spirit. He led her back to her seat; but her hair was still unbound, and her beauty unveiled. The cars rattle on, and the passengers in groups resumed their conversation. Suddenly a wild melody arose; it was the beautiful maniac's voice, rich, full, and inimitable. Her hands were crossed on her bosom, and she waved her body as she sung with touching pathos:

"She is far from the land where her young hero sleeps,
And lovers around her are sighing,
But coldly she turns from their gaze and weeps,
For her heart in his grave is lying!

"She sings the wild songs of her dear native plains,
Every note which he loved awakening—
Ah! little they think who delight in her strains,
How the heart of the minstrel is breaking!"

Her brother was unmanned, and he wept as only man can weep. The air changed, and she continued,

"Has sorrow thy young days shaded
As clouds o'er the morning fleet?
Too fast have those young days faded,
That ever in sorrow were sweet?
If thus the unkind world wither,
Each feeling that once was dear;
Come, child of misfortune come hither,
I'll weep with thee, tear for tear."

She then sung a fragment of the beautiful hymn:

"Jesus, lover of my soul,
Let me to thy bosom fly."

Another attempt to rise was prevented, and she threw herself on her knees beside her brother, and gave him such a mournful entreating look, with a plaintive, "Save me, my brother! save your sister," that scarcely a passenger could refrain from weeping.

Again the poor benighted beauty raised her bewitching voice to one of the most solemn sacred airs:

"Oh where shall rest be found,
Rest for the weary soul?"

and continued her melancholy chant until we reached the steamer Mount Vernon, on board of which we descended the James river; the unhappy brother and sister occupying the 'ladies cabin." His was a sorrow too profound for ordinary consolation; and no one dared intrude so far upon his grief as to satisfy his curiosity.

We were standing on the promenade deck, admiring the beautiful scenery of the river, when, at one of the landings, the small boat pulled away from the shore with the unhappy pair, en route for the Asylum at ———. She was standing erect in the stern of the boat, her head still uncovered, and her white dress and raven tresses fluttering in the breeze. The boat returned, and the steamer moved on for Norfolk.—They were gone! that brother with his broken heart, that sister with her melancholy union of beauty and sadness.

"Mr Paradox occasionallya takes some of the stiffening out of his dignity, when chatting at home with his wife. Said he, yesterady, at the breakfast table—

"Pray tell me, Sally, in what respect I resembled a Union Party man when I returned from Daboll's champaign supper, last evening?"

"I don't know' I'm sure," replied the worthy lady, as she poured out the coffee.

"Because," said Paradox, laughing loud enough to be heard half a mile, "I knew no North, no South, no East, no West!" —*Boston Herald.*

A RAILROAD has been opened between Chicago and La Salle, and the Tribune of the former place congratulates themselves upon the event.

Black-Eyed Joe.

Two or three years ago I went into a town in the state of New-Hampshire, to give a temperance lecture. There were not many persons in the village who did not drink intoxicating liquors. But many persons came to hear me, and I noticed, just as I commenced speaking, a little bright-eyed boy, just about your age, who came into the hall, and sat down near the door. He listened very attentively; and when I spoke of the cruel treatment of wives and children from intemperate men, I saw him more than once take his handkerchief and wipe away the tears. I told them the pledge would prevent all this, and make men kind and pleasant; and I told the children to sign it, if they would prosper and be happy in the world. This little fellow was almost the first to put his name down; and when I asked the people who he was, they told me he was called *Black-eyed Joe,* and that his father was one of the worst drunkards in town.

It was his custom every morning to mingle rum and sugar with water, and pass it round to every one of the children, who took a little, as well as the father and mother. He would drink again at eleven o'clock, and at noontime, at four o'clock, and at supper; so that when evening came, he would always be intoxicated, cruel and revengeful. Sometimes he would beat his wife; sometimes beat his children, or shut them out of doors in the cold storms. It was this that made Joseph weep, when told of cruelty to children, and it was this that induced him to sign the pledge.

He went home from the meeting determined to keep his resolution. The next morning, as usual, his father took out the brown jug, wiped the pitcher of poison, and handed it to Joseph first. He shook his head, and declined taking it.

"Drink, Joe!" said his father.

"I do not wish for any again, sir," replied Joseph.

His father looked at him sternly a moment, and then said roughly, "Did you go to that temperance meeting, Joe!"

"Yes, sir," he replied.

"Did you sign the pledge?"

"Yes, sir."

"What did you that for, Joe?"

"Because, father," said Joseph hesitatingly, "if I am ever a man, I do not want to be as you are."

His father blushed, turned pale, stood confused a moment, and then opened the door and dashed the jug and pitcher to pieces, saying, "You shall have a father, Joe, that you won't be ashamed to be like!"

From that hour he has never taken any thing that can intoxicate, and is happy himself, and renders his family happy also; and I will venture to say that Joseph will have an answer ready for any one who asks him, "What good it will do" to sign the pledge?

"Uncle Edward, you may put my name down," said Henry, "and I thank you for telling me the story."

So saying, he put on his skates, went off upon ice with a quick motion, to tell the story of Black-eyed Joe to his companion.

[*Sunday School Advocate.*

A BEAUTIFUL IDEA.—I cannot believe that the earth is man's abiding place. It cannot be that our life is cast up by the ocean of eternity, to float for a moment on its waves and sink into nothingness. Else why is it that the glorious aspirations which leap like angels from the temple of our hearts, are forever wandering about unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and the cloud come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass off and leave us to muse upon their faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars who hold their festivals around the midnight throne are set above the grasp of limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And finally, why is it that the bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view and then taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of affection to flow back in Alpine torrents on our hearts? We are born for a higher world than that of the earth; there is a realm where rainbows never fade—where the stars will be put before us, like islets that slumber on the ocean—and where the beings that pass before us like shadows, will stay in our presence forever!

IT is estimated, by the San Francisco papers, that an increase of at least 75,000 was made to the population of California, during the year 1852.

Getting Married.

During the last summer a little incident occurred in one of the Eastern towns, which afforded some amusement to the spectators at the time, and furnished food for considerable gossip thereafter. It occurred in church, on one of those quiet Sunday afternoons, when all the world seems ready to drop asleep—when the flies buzz lazily, on the window panes, and the dog lies on the door-stone.

The afternoon service had ended, and the congregation were arraigning themselves for the benediction, when, to the great astonishment and manifest interest of the worshippers, the good parson descended from the pulpit to the desk below, and said in a calm, clear voice:

"Those wishing to be united in the holy bands of matrimony, will now please come forward."

A deep stillness instantly fell over the congregation, broken only by the rustling of silk, as some pretty little girl or excited matron changed her position, to catch the first view of the couple to be married.—No one, however, arose, or seemed in the least inclined to arise. Whereupon, the worthy clergyman, deeming his first notice unheard or misunderstood, repeated the invitation:

"Let those wishing to be united in the holy bands of matrimony now come forward."

Still no one stirred. The silence became almost audible, and a painful sense of the awkwardness of the position was gradually spreading among those present, when a young gentleman, who had occupied a vacant slip in the broad isle during the service, slowly arose, and deliberately walked to the foot of the altar. He was good looking and well dressed, but no one present knew him, and no female accompanied his travels. When arrived within a respectable distance of the clergyman, he paused, and with a reverent bow stopped to one side of the aisle, but neither said anything or seemed at all disconcerted at the idea of being married *alone.* The clergyman looked anxiously around for the bride, who he supposed, was yet to arrive, and at length remarked to the young gentleman in an under tone:

"The lady, sir, is dilatory?"

"Very, sir."

"Had we not better defer the ceremony?"

"I think not. Do you suppose she will be here soon?"

"Me! sir," said the astonished divine, "how should I know of your lady's movements? That is a matter belonging to yourself."

A very few moments more were suffered to elapse in this unpleasant state of expectancy, when the clergyman renewed his interrogatories:—

"Did the lady promise to attend at the present hour, sir?"

"What lady?"

"Why, the lady, to be sure that you are waiting here for."

"I did not hear her say anything about it," was the satisfactory response.

"Then, sir, may I ask why you are here, and for what purpose you trifle in the sanctuary of the Most High?" said the somewhat enraged clerical.

"I came, sir, simply because you invited all those wishing to be united in the holy bonds of matrimony to step forward, and I happened to entertain such a wish! I am very sorry to have misunderstood you, sir, and wish you a very good day."

When, after the church was closed, the story got wind among the congregation, more than one young lady regretted that her wishes had not been as boldly expressed as the young gentleman's who had really wished to be "united in the holy bands of matrimony."—*N. O. Picayune.*

Before the days of the teetotalers, a neighbor of Mr. Bisbee saw that gentleman at an early hour of the day crawling slowly homeward on his hands and knees over the frozen ground. "Why don't you get up Mr. Bisbee? Why don't you get up and walk?" said his neighbor. "I w-w-would, b-b-but it's so almighty *thin* here that I'm a-a-afraid I shall b-b-break through!"

An old toper who lately attended an exhibition where a learned professor caused several explosions to take place among gases produced from water, said—"You dont catch me putting much water in my liquor after this; I had no idea before that water was so dangerous, though I never liked to take much of it.

Loveliness of Christ.

"He is altogether lovely."—*Sol. Song, v. 16.*

Lovely in his person; in the glorious all-sufficiency of his Deity, gracious purity and holiness of his humanity, authority and majesty, love and power.

Lovely is his birth and incarnation; when he though rich, for our sakes became poor; taking part of flesh and blood, because we partook of the same; being made of a woman, that for us he might be made under the law, even for our sakes.

Lovely in the whole *course* of his life, and the more than angelical holiness and obedience which in the depth of poverty and persecution, he exercised therein; doing good, receiving evil; blessing, and being cursed, reviled, reproached, all his days.

Lovely in his *death;* yea, therein most lovely to sinners; never more glorious and desirable than when he came broken, dead, from the cross. Then he had carried all our sins into a land of forgetfulness; then had he made peace and reconciliation for us; then had he procured life and immortality for us.

Lovely in his whole *employment;* in his great undertaking; in his life, death, resurrection, ascension; being a Mediator between God and us, to recover the glory of God's justice, and to save our souls; to bring us to an enjoyment of God who were set at such an infinite distance from him by sin.

Lovely in the glory and majesty wherewith he is crowned. Now he is set down at the right hand of the Majesty on high, where though he be terrible to his enemies, yet he is full of mercy, love, and compassion, towards his beloved ones.

Lovely in all *those supplies of grace and consolation,* in all of the dispensations of his Holy Spirit, whereof his saints are made partakers.

Lovely in all the *tender care, power and wisdom* which he exercises in the protection, safe-guarding, and delivery of his Church and people, in the midst of all the oppositions and persecutions whereunto they are exposed. Lovely in all his *ordinances,* and the whole of that spiritually glorious worship which he hath appointed to his people, whereby they draw nigh and have communion with hm and his Father.

Lovely and glorious in the vengeance he taketh and will finally execute upon the stubborn enemies of himself and his people.

Lovely in the pardon he hath purchased and doth dispense, in the reconciliation he hath established, in the grace he communicates, in the consolation he doth administer, in the peace and joy he gives his saints, in his assured preservation of them unto glory.

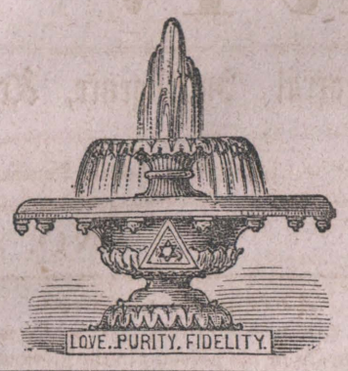
What shall I say? There is no end of his excellencies and desirableness. "He is altogether lovely." This is our beloved, and this is our friend O daughter of Jerusalem.—*Owen.*

A BEAUTIFUL FIGURE.—Life is compared to a fountain fed by a thousand streams, that perish if one be dried. It is a silver cord, twisted with a thousand strings that part asunder if one be broken. Frail and thoughtless mortals are surrounded by innumerable dangers, which makes it much more strange that they escape so long, than they almost all perish suddenly at last. We are encompassed with accidents every day to crush the mouldering tenements we inhabit. The seeds of disease are planted in our constitutions by nature. The earth and atmosphere whence we draw the breath of life, are impregnated with death, health is made to operate its own destruction, the food that nourishes containing the elements of decay; the soul that animates it by vivifying first, tends to wear it out by his own action; death lurks in ambush along the paths. Notwithstanding this is the truth, so palpably confirmed by the daily examples before our eyes, how little do we lay it to heart! We see our friends and neighbors among us, but how seldom does it occur to our thoughts, that our knell perhaps will give the next fruitless warning to the world.

STEAMBOAT SEIZED.—The steamer P. H. White was seized, about three weeks ago, near Fort Gibson, Ark., by a detachment of the troops there, for violating the 'intercourse law between the United States and the Indian tribes. The boat was loaded with whisky, designed for sale to the Indians. The cargo was seized, and the officers arrested and placed in the guard house at Fort Gibson.

LIBRARY INDIANAPOLIS

TEMPERANCE CHART.



PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.
WM. HANNAMAN, C. E. BABB,
JAMES HALL, R. T. BROWN,
JOHN B. ABBETT.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1853.

Sends us the Returns.

We hope some friend, in each county in the State, will send us the vote of their respective counties, on the license question. We wish to ascertain how the State went on this subject.

Mansion House, Cambridge City.

We wish to call the attention of the friends of Temperance, who may be travelling through Cambridge City, to the card of Mr. J. Cunningham, proprietor of the Mansion House.

We learn from members of the Grand Division, who stopped there during the session, that it is an excellent, and strictly a temperance house, and, should be patronized by all temperance men.

☞ Our Savior, among his other teachings, uttered this truth: "Every one that doeth evil hateth the light." All observation confirms this truth. We see illustrations of it in every city. What does a man do who expects to pursue a lawful, honest business? He puts an *open front* in his store. The more light he can have the better. The more openly he can display his goods, the better. Now-a-days we see light and graceful iron fronts, which give us, as we pass, a view of the whole interior. Buildings which are good enough in other respects, but which have not open fronts, are torn down, and structures erected which will afford more *light*. What are we to infer, then, when we see a man crouching down in cellars or in by-places, keeping his doors closed, and close, red curtains over the few panes of glass that would let in a single ray of light on his business? Are we not to infer that he is ashamed of it? And do not all his actions go to show that he regards his business as dishonest, mean, and one that will not bear the light? This is what we are to infer. We have asserted that liquor selling is a mean, dishonest business, and here we have the dealers own testimony to sustain us. Shame covers him like a garment, and his only refuge is to hide from the light of day.

Grand Division.

The Semi-Annual Session of this body was held at Cambridge City, convening on the 26th, and adjourning on the 28th ult.

We learn from the Representatives present, that about one hundred members were in attendance, and a considerable amount of labor done.

The *Chart* was endorsed, and it was voted to sustain it all hazards; and a call was made on its friends to rally in its behalf.

Ten Delegates were elected to attend the World's Fair Temperance Convention, to be held in New York.

In view of the financial condition of the Grand Division, it was thought best not to publish the proceedings of the session in pamphlet form, but to publish all matters of importance in the Chart.

The Annual Session will be held in this city in October, the day to be fixed by the G. W. P. and G. S.

☞ There are but few who do not overestimate their abilities. In remote ages, philosophers thought they so thoroughly understood the laws which control the universe, that they could receive no further instruction! And yet it proved, as they were told by Socrates, while rebuking them for their presumption, that they knew nothing about it.

Is the Dealer in Intoxicating Drinks a Criminal?

In confirming our statement that the liquor traffic violates the plainest precepts of the Bible, we assert,

1. *The spirit of the Bible is utterly opposed to the traffic.*

What a spirit of love, of concord, of peace, of purity, of benevolence the Bible breathes forth upon all who yield to its guidance! "Love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance:" these are the fruits of the Bible. And what are the fruits of the rum traffic? "Adultery, fornication, uncleanness, lasciviousness, hatred, variance, emulations, wrath, strife, seditions, envying, murders, drunkenness, revellings, and such like." And if a traffic which produces these fruits is not opposed to the spirit of the Bible, then righteousness can have fellowship with unrighteousness, light have communion with darkness, and Christ have concord with Belial.

2. *The practical influence of the Bible is utterly opposed to the rum traffic.*

When a man honestly and fully yields himself to be controlled by the principles of the Bible—when he becomes a Christian—he forsakes the rum traffic. If he is a man who in other respects gives to community credible evidence that his life is governed by the principles of the Gospel of Christ, we find him abjuring the traffic, if he has been engaged in it before. Why is this? If it is an honest business, the Christian can engage in it as well as any other man. When it was thought to be an honest business, Christians did engage in it. Most of our readers will remember Deacon Giles, who kept Bibles for sale in his distillery, and had the streams of salvation and damnation flowing parallel.—If it is an honest business, why may not the preacher engage in it? But who does not feel that a *Christian dram-shop* would be something like *holy sin?* A Christian dram-shop! Reader, repeat that word to yourself a few times. How does it sound? It shocks every Christian sensibility within you. The dram-shop is a recruiting station of the infernal pit; and shall a Christian consent to be the recruiting officer? It is there that drunkards are made, and can a Christian have anything to do with such business?

3. *But to come still closer to the point, the traffic violates the plainest laws of God.*

One of the petitions embodied in the Lord's Prayer for our daily use, is this:—"Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil." Now if the traffic in ardent spirits does tend to lead men into temptation, and gives to temptation a peculiar power over men, so that they often fall into sin when otherwise they would not fall, then is not the traffic forbidden? Let those who have not yet quite forgotten the prayers they learned to lisp at a mother's knee, think of this.

Does it not tend powerfully to foster and promote the sin of idleness? Who can look in upon a dram-shop or bar-room without being struck with this. The workshop, the farm, the office, the domestic fireside, are forsaken to find a lounging-place in the dram-shop. As the habits of drinking increase, a taste for any useful labor diminishes. If there is a raising or log-rolling, where there is sure to be plenty of whisky, there you will find them of course; busy, boisterous, and in the end drunk.—They will at times, too, be marvellously busy in attending to every man's business but their own. The influence of the dram-shop in promoting idleness and profligacy is best understood, when we remember that they furnish three-fourths of the inmates of our poorhouses. Let the traffic cease, and three-fourths of the pauperism in the United States would cease with it. Husbands and fathers, now more than dead, would be restored to their families, and the poorhouse would be exchanged for happy homes. The traffic tempts to idleness, and therefore is our immorality.

☞ Man is naturally a creature of passion. Without it, his existence would be a blank. Turned in a proper channel, it may be productive of great good; but perverted, it is the most powerful engine of evil. Tears and laughter, joy and sorrow, love and hatred are all its offspring.

It is as easy to deceive oneself without perceiving it, as it is difficult to deceive others without their perceiving it.

☞ To the inquiry of "*Constant Drinker,*" if the issue of 36 million 3-cent pieces is not a virtual governmental limitation of the price of liquor to three cents a glass, and a sort of contingent appropriation for 36 million drinks for the American people by "a wisely economical Democratic administration," we respectfully reply that we "don't know." It is doubtful whether there can be found 36 million drinks really worth 3 cents each, and it would be as oppressive for government to compel a man to pay that price for every description of liquor as it would be for a Trade's Union to compel a carpenter to pay 17 shillings a day to a workman not worth more than 12.—*Express Messenger.*

A single drink not worth a three cent piece? Then certainly there has been some wrong hereabouts in times past, for we venture to say that, though "figures cannot lie," yet figures cannot compute what the drinker has had to pay in these parts. He has been charged enormously for "drinks." He had a fresh, open countenance once, with rosy cheek and clear eye. He has paid that, and got nothing left but a yellow, flabby face, with two sore holes through it where the eyes used to be; and a carbuncled excresence in the middle in place of a nose. He had a manly form and firm step once, but these he has given up. He had a farm, well stocked: he has paid that too. His character went by piece-meal. A happy family—a wife he once loved—children he once smiled upon—all went for "drinks." See what he has paid! Property, health, happiness—all he has here or hereafter! And many a one, as his last, desperate throe, has cast himself upon the funeral pyre of his hopes, and appeared drunk at the bar of God! This is what men pay hereabouts for drinks, and, if we are correctly informed, the price is uniform all over the country. It needs no "Liquor seller's Union" to regulate this matter.

Strikes.—The bar-keepers, it is said, will "strike" for a shilling a drink after May 1st. This is the best strik yet, and if the three-centers would strike for six cents a drink, we should have no objection.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Have not these drinks produced *striking* enough already? Scarcely a blow is given, that a drink of some sort is not at the bottom of it. Think of that man who killed his wife with a mallet the other day: was that a sixpenny strike, or only a three center?—*Express Messenger.*

The "strike" they have made in Maine, and in a few other States, is what we would recommend. That is the strike that knocks the whole thing out of existence. The scale of prices grog sellers have adopted there is, "Can't have it at any price." That is the only scale at which dealers can either make a living or enjoy peace of mind. We are assured that the moment they sell at such prices, they at once begin to grow rich. We recommend it to our fellow-citizens, who are engaged in the business.

Improved Wagon Brake.—A self-acting brake for wagons on common roads has been invented by W. D. Williams, of Raleigh, N. C. This brake is intended for retarding the velocity of a wagon while going down hill, and is so arranged that the action of the horse in drawing, when arrived at the bottom, will restore the brake to its former position, where it will remain while the wagon is on level ground. The arrangement consists of two iron clamps encircling the front axle, and each connected to a front hound by a link and two joint pins. The hounds are secured to the sides of the reach as well as to a cross-piece, and the latter is connected to a similar piece by rods, which carries the bar for actuating the brake blocks. An additional advantage of this brake, due to its capability of swinging on a centre, is, that it can be thrown forward when it is desired to dump the load, and then replaced in its former position.

The Drunkard's Madness.—A case occurred near Maxville, Ky., recently, that illustrates this horrible species of disease.

A victim to strong drink, supposing himself pursued by two of his friends whom this demon had persuaded him were enemies, defended himself one whole night by throwing stones at them. At daylight he had a bushel of his ammunition piled up ready for a new assault, but finding the foe about to overcome him, he seized an axe and struck himself repeatedly, first with the back, afterwards with the edge. Failing to commit suicide in that way, he cut his throat dreadfully with a butcher knife; then placing the instrument against the wall, ran upon the point. Nothing but the great emission of blood prevented his final execution of his plan.

Usefulness and Evils of the Medical and Surgical Use of Alchohol.

Dr. Gilman, of Boston, in his recent course of three lectures at Worcester, on the *Medical use of Alcohol*, demonstrated exclusively,—that neither the *medical* nor the *surgical* use of *alcohol* is in any case absolutely necessary, that alocohol is often injurious when thus used,—that there is no lack of substitutes for it as *stimulant* as a *solvent*, and as a *preservant*,—that the doctors and apothicaries have therefore no excuse but custom, convenience, large profits, and the appetites of their patrons, for the multitude of medicines, that are prepared and palmed off, in *alcohol*, unthe name of *tinctures*,—that the oils and gumbs thus dissolved and administered *in alcohol* are instantly *precipitated* when blending with water, or the fluids of the *mouth* and *stomach*, and of course might just as well, or better be taken in their original state in some other *medium* and *without the alcohol*,—that the foundation of much, very much of the intemperance of the land is laid in the *nursery* by the little but constant, and untimely ruinous *dosing* of alcohol,—the alcohol, whether taken as a *medicine* or as a *beverage*, has the same natural and inevitable effect upon the system, and goes out, as it goes in, the same irritant poison, entirely nnchanged by the process of digestion,—that the person, who is taking monthly, weekly, daily, or hourly, a proportion of alcohol *as* or *with* a medicine, is just as inevitably forming an artificial appetite for intoxicating drinks, as if he was taking thus often as a *social beverage* in the drawing room, the hotel or grog-shop,—that multitudes of "*reformed inebriates*" have been thrown back into the pit of wretchedness and ruin, from which *total abstinence* had raised them to usefulness and honor, by the often heedless, and many times culpable and cruel *alcoholic prescriptions* of physicians and druggists,—and that until this bane of the human race is banished from the *nursery*, and the "*medicine chest*," the tide of intemperence can never be entirely rolled back.

Dr. Gilman is a learned, scientific and skillful physician of some twenty years of extensive practice, but has for the last five years, in that practice, entirely banished the use of *alcohol*, and that too, with the most signal benefit to his patients, himself, and the cause of temperance. He proposes to demonstrate nothing that he does not accomplish. He personally invited each of the alchoholic physicians of Worcester to hear his lectures, and there publicly question him, and refute his arguments if they could, but not a solitary one of them all, dared thus "*to face the music*" in defence or justification of their *rumdosing* practise. He proved by experiment in the presence of the audience, that none of the alcoholic tinctures will blend with water, while the same oils and gums, preparred in his way, *without alcohol* would do instantly and beautifully, without destroying in the least the crystal translucency of the water. Camphor, for instance, was, and can be easily dissolved in *acetic acid*, that is, *pure distilled vinegar*, which is as white and clear as water, and thus prepared, is much more elegant, convenient, economical, and harmless. Dr. Gilman is backed up in the positions he has taken by the highest medical authority in the union, such as Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston,—Dr. R Mussey of Cincinnati, Dr. Sewall of Washington, D. C,—and many other eminent physicians in different parts of the country, and he has done, and will do much good by these lectures, wherever he has been, or may be called to deliver them.—*The Wor. Cataract.*

Rumseller's Nest Egg.

At a late State Temperence Convention held in Maine, among other things said and done, "Rev. T. Hill, of Waterville, exhibited articles of rum confectionary which he said were purchased at the shop of one Bowditch, in Augusta. They were globular—about the size of a robin's egg,—and a cavity in the centre containing some kind of alchoholic drink, (probably kept there by a coating of gum not soluble in alchohol. He broke a few of them before the audience, and caught the contents in a phial. A dozen of them evidently contained the amount of an ordinary glass of liquor—perhaps more. These things (which Mr. H. called the 'rumseller's nest eggs,' and which Dr. Jewett calls Satan's sugar coated pills,') are sold two for a cent; and it is evident that little boys and girls can purchase them of the confectioners. He had even been told of boys being intoxicated by them. Here is a source of indefinite danger to our youth, and he would anxiously enquire if there was no legal means of avoiding it. He said he should, if possible, hate the rum traffic worse than ever."

☞ All the true honor or happiness there is in this world, follows labor. Were it not for working men, there could be no progress in either science or art. Working men are earth's true nobility. Those who live without work are all paupers.

☞ Sobriety and Virtue are angel-sisters, who administer peace and plenty to all their followers.

Drunkenness and Vice are demon-twins, who give nothing but misery and poverty.

The Death of the Drunkard.

I have just returned from witnessing a scene which I would be glad to believe I might never witness again. Another drunkard is before God—plunged into eternity with the stain of the destroyer upon his brow and soul.

Reader is any of the guilt of the rum traffic upon your soul? Do you stand at the bar with the cup in your hand? Do you lift you voice for the heathenish scourge which is daily sweeping its victims to the grave? Do you vote for the traffic? If you are a commissioner, do you put your hand to that which legalizes all this murder and protects the murderers?

Look into the Mohawk this morning.—The dark waters swept silently by, cold and dotted with cakes of ice. The night has been intensly cold, and the ice has formed far out into the river. Here as you stand upon the bridge, just at the foot of the main street and a half score of church spires within sight, your eyes sweep up and down the river, but sees nothing unusual. Down ten or twelve feet below you is the angry river, and you turn away with a chill creeping over you. You see nothing. Wait, sir. Let me hold you by the arm. Now lean over.—Further yet! Now look down at the end of the bridge with a steady eye. There is a man—a Sabbath-day Sacrifice—another drunkard dead—frozen perhaps while prayer was going up in the churches. The eyes glare out through the frost and upward to the wintry sky; a hand partly raised, and the legs and sides are locked in the ice which has frozen around him. His head has been cut and bruised as he fell, and the pool of blood has frozen into dark icicles as it has dripped from his wounds to the pillow of the earth. God! what a sight! The crowds are already thronged by. The citizen leans over a moment, and turns away with a shudder. They come with the axe and cut out the corpse and drag it up the bank through the snow, marking the rough hubs with blood. The river rolls on with a sullen murmer. The coroner will perform his duty, the sexton will bury the dead, the friends will weep over the horrible death, and the tragedy will be ended.

This morning the rumseller of this city commences another days crusade against socity. The death of one man is hindrance and but a momentary loss. There are more men to kill. Even the old drunkard who stands upon the bridge and lightly pronounces the dead a weak-minded man who 'made a fool of himself,' is already realing from the effects of his morning potations.

Well, the rumsellers of this city will not quarrel about the honor of this man's death. Had he been killed by an assassin and sent to a sober man's grave, the good people of Utica would have tried the assassin and hung him for crime. The drunkard was first degraded and *then* killed. His distroyers are licensed to kill more.—*Editorial Correspondence of the Cayuga Chief.*

A Congressional Scene

A correspondent of the New York Times relates the following incident:

"A rather ludicrous occurrence transpired, in connection with the vote by which the House concurred by the Senate amendment. The vote was taken by a 'division' and there was a very thin house the Speaker declared the amendment concurred in without counting the Nays—the Ayes being about 61 or 62. Pennsylvanians, of course, were universally opposed to the amendment, but a certain representative from one of the districts not far from the Mint city, having made frquent visits to the refreshment rooms during the evening, like many of his associates from all parts of the country, had reached a condition of 'betweenity,' under the influence of which local interests are broken down, and good-natured jollity reigned supreme in his heart. The vote being taken by count by the chair, this gentleman arose, signifying his vote in the affirmative. The movement was noticed at once by Col. Florence, of Philadelphia, who rushed over to him in great tribulation, exclaiming:

'Down, down, Mac—you are voting in favor of the New York Assay Office.'

'Go to thunder, Tom Florence,' was the reply.

'But,' again remonstrated the Col. 'see what you are doing; you are voting with Briggs and all these New Yorkers, when you vote against them. For Heavens sake sit down, Mac, if you ever expect to be reelected.'

'Go—to—thunder—Tom—Florence,' was the emphatic sur-rejoinder. 'Don't—I—know—what—I'm—about?"

During this time the Speaker had been counting the members, and the story is that, as the Colonel was so busy engaged in trying to relate his stubborn colleague, he forgot that he himself was standing; the consequences was, that he also was counted in the affirmative, as well as his friend. The incident gave rise to much good-humored joking at the expense of the Colonel.

We are never so ridiculous from the qualities we have, as from those we affect to have.

Correspondence.

For the Temperance Chart.

The Rumseller's Soliloquy.

BY M. LOUISA CHITWOOD.

One, two, three—is it so late?—and yet I have not closed my eyes in sleep to-night. I feel restless and sleepless. I wonder if that is the moonlight, streaming so brightly through the shutters? Yes; and as I throw them back, it fairly dazzles me.—How quiet the streets are. I wonder if there is another human being in this city as unhappy as I am? But that is a foolish question—there are watchers sitting by the bedside of the dying, mute with sorrow, but not sorrow like mine. Let me see—it has been twenty-two years since I left my childhood's home; for that length of time I have struggled on and on with the one goal—"how shall I soonest get rich?"—always before me; and now that I am crowned with that so-called blessing, I am not happy—not half so happy as when I had only one dollar in the world. I wish I had never gone into the liquor business; and yet it has been a profitable one to me. I don't know as I am to blame much; true, I feel badly when females implore me not to sell rum to their husband, sons, or brothers—*but if I did not, some one else would*, and why not I receive the gain as well as others? Those Temperance men, too, how they draw themselves up when I speak to them on the street, and shrink from my extended hand as from pollution. Sometimes, when counting over my gold, I reflect the circumstances under which I received it, and it falls from my hands as a thing accursed. A few days ago, a young man entered my store, and flinging a piece of silver on the bar, said—"There, give me rum—that is my last cent in the world. We have not a crumb of bread in our house; but, sir, I cannot resist my appetite—give me rum, sir, or I shall die, my whole soul seems on fire." I gave it him; if I had not, others would. I cast that coin in my drawer; I piled dollars and dollars upon it, but I could not hide it; upon it seemed stamped, in crimson characters—"*the price of blood.*" I am going to quit the traffic; I have gained wealth enough by it—had I gained by some other business I would have been happier.

Yonder is the morning star. How often have my eyes been lifted to it, in years agone. Sweet harbinger of day!—it is shining through the little window into my own room, at my old home, hundreds of miles distant. Oh! that I were a boy again, resting on my straw bed, and looking through the raised window at that star, thinking of angels, and all blessed beings, in peace and innocence. Let me see—the old orchard is full of blossoms now; I can fancy I see their fragrant leaves drifting down in the moonlight. The mill, too, a mile farther west, I expect is stopped long ago; its great dark wheel made dear music to my ear when a boy. The graveyard is half a mile farther—I wonder if that willow I planted over Ellen's grave is still alive?—Dear sister—she has been dead so long; and yet she seems near me, to-night, her soft hand resting on my shoulder. Then the forest near the school-house. Oh! that I could roam through its "long dim aisles," with dog and gun, and Harry Bell by my side. Poor Harry!—I loved him so; and he, too, is dead—fills a *drunkard's grave!* "I could weep my spirit from my eyes," but of what avail? For years I have been hugging his destroyer to my breast, and by it have I gained my wealth. Has not my influence destroyed many as noble and good a being as Harry? I feel, to-night, that I could collect all my wealth and destroy it in one huge bonfire, if by that means I could win back innocence. Is this blood upon my hands? How foolish I am!—if I had not sold rum, others would done so—and why am I so sensitive about it? Well, this is a poor consolation; and now comes up another thought. While I have been spending years of my life in doing evil, why could I not have been employed in doing good? Where I have led many to vice, I might have won many to virtue.—I am not guiltless. There are a thousand haunting images crowding upon me; I seem surrounded by ghosts, gliding noiselessly around my room.

I will break from this; I will become one of those glorious Temperance men—I will strive in the future to cancel the past. Witness, thou calm star within hearing of celestial music—witness, spirit of my dead sister, and thou companion of my boyhood hours, and thou high Heaven witness my vow of reform, my rejection of Satan, and enlistment under the glorious banner of Temperance.

A Scolding Wife.

Got a scoulding wife, have you? Well, it's your own fault, ten to one. Women are all naturally amiable, and when their tempers get crossed, it's the men that do it.

Just look at yourself as you came home last night! slamming doors and kicking every thing that laid in the way right and left—because—well you could not tell for life of you what it was for. You'd been laying your face under embargo all day to those who cared nothing about you smiling and nodding and hailing, and wanted to get where you could enjoy a little superlative ill nature.

No wonder your wife was cross, getting supper with a baby in her arms! Why didn't you take the baby and trot it and please it? "Room was all in confusion," why didn't you put to it rights? "You want a little rest"—so does your wife, and she gets precious little, poor woman. You are at your shop—walking briskly through the sunshine in the bracing weather—reading the paper—meeting friends and acquaintances—sitting cozily in the office. She is at home with clinging arms dragging about her neck, loveing, but still wearisome at times. She is dependant upon the call of a nighbor for a little break up in her monotonous life, or the opening of a window upon a stunted yard for what fresh air comes. Wake up, man alive, and look into this matter. Put on your best smile the moment your foots touches the door step. Treat the littered room to a broad grin and your wife to a kiss. Give the baby some sugar plums, and to Robby a new picture book to busy his bright eyes with. Tell that poor tired woman that you've bought her a book to read, and that you're going to stay home evenings. Our word for it, apologies well be plentiful, supper will come on like magic, every thing will have an extra touch. At times, there will be something like tears in the good woman's eyes, and her voice will be husky when she asks you if your tea quite suits you. Of course it will be to a charm.

It may be a little silent that evening.—You miss the complaining tone, the scolding and fault-finding; but your loss is her gain; she is thinking of the long past but considers on the whole that she is a happier woman to-night than she ever was in her whole life before.

Give the new plan a fair trial. Gradually, as you return, you will find the house in perfect order. Old dresses will be renewed. Home will grow more and more pleasant, and the brightest smiles upon our features during the day will be a reflection of the thought that evening is coming with its pleasant chat of wife and little ones.

Scolding wife indeed! If you men did as you should, wouldn't such a wife be an anomaly?—*Olive Branch.*

AUSTRIAN TYRANNY.—The extent of the reign of terror that prevails in Italy at this time may be judged from the following steps taken by the Austrian authorities in Milan, in which city they suppose the celebrated patriot MAZZINI to be concealed, in order to prevent his escape. They have opened coffins which were being carried to the burial ground in order to make sure that he was not concealed in one of them. The inhabitants are forbidden to appear on the bastions after seven o'clock, in the evening, and all householders are obliged to keep a lamp burning in front of their houses from six o'clock in the evening till daylight. In case of disturbance, they are obliged to close their doors, and every man found in the streets is to be treated as concerned in the affray. By order of the commandant, all the houses were illuminated on the 19th of February in rejoicing for the Emperor's preservation from the attempt that was recently made to assassinate him.

THE WRECK OF THE QUEEN VICTORIA, IN ENGLAND.—The plate in the Queen Victoria's cabin has been saved by a diver; but the man protests that nothing in the world should induce him to go down a second time, as the scene in the cabin was the most horrible he had ever witnessed. He thought he had entered a wax-work exhibition, the corpses never having moved from their positions since the vessel went down. There were some eighteen or twenty persons in the cabin, one and all of whom seemed to be holding conversation with each other; and the general appearance of the whole scene was so life like that he was almost inclined to believe that some were yet living.—*English paper.*

There is a philanthropy which looks after the heathen. It will give a five dollar bill if the donation can be trumpeted, to some object on the outskirts of creation, and at the same time, cheat the poor out of a sixpence at home.

Climate of Australia.

The climate of this new field of enterprise is not generally or sufficiently understood. Yet this knowledge is of great consequence to all who propose to supply its markets with articles whose value or preservation is at all likely to be effected by temperature or climate. To all interested in the Australian trade, the following articles will be found of interest and value:

"It is no wonder that there are such conflicting accounts of a region where everything is so widely different from what we are accustomed to elsewhere; where most of the quadrupeds come into this breathing world not half made up, and grow the rest in an inside pouch; where the swarms are black, and the eagles white; where the jay laughs like a jackass, the magpie breaths like an Æoleon harp, and other birds flutter about, cracking whips, grinding knives, and ringing chimes of bells; where the cookoo's notes startle the dull ear of night, and the owl's boding screech mocks the light of day; where the mole and the platypus lay eggs, and when they are hatched suckle their young; where maggots five inches long are eatean like maccaroni; where the bees are without sting, many of the most beautiful flowers without smell, and most of the trees without shade, shedding their bark instead of their leaves; where the north winds are hot, the south wind cold and the east wind healthy; where the mountain tops are warm and the valleys cool, and the rivers dwindle as they run and are lost before they reach the sea. It is no wonder we say, that a good deal of misapprehension still exists respecting a region like this. We must get accustomed to the oddities it presents; the European eye must cease to wonder as it follows the sun traveling northward—the European ear to be startled by hearing the word July asssociated with mid-winter, and the word January with mid-summer, before a true estimate can be formed even of ordinary facts. Spring begins early in September, and a geneal warmth goes on increasing as the rain diminishes, till about the middle of November when summer commences. The warmth is by this time heat, which waxes and waxes till by the end of the month the rivers have disappeared, vegetation ceased, and the whole country is an arid desert. At the close of February the temperature begins to sink; by the middle of March autum has begun; and in early April as at home—the April of the poets—showers and sunshine alternate the ground is covered with a carpeting of verdue, the air is clear, bracing and buoyant. In June winter comes—if that can be called winter, which is distinguished only by torrents of rain, and the river roaring like the sea. During this time and till the middle or end of August, there are delightful days and even weeks between the rains, more beautiful and exhilerating than the finest spring weather in England. The average of good and bad throughout the year is twenty-five extremely hot days, sixty wet or cold days, the rest 'indiscribably pleasant,' with the air bright and balmy and the deep blue sky unstained by a cloud. In winter the thermometer rarely ranges lower than 46 degrees Fahrenheit, and ice is rarely or ever seen: but in summer in the latitude of Sydney and Melbourn, the mercury frequently indicated 90 to 100 degrees or more. The variations in the temperature are sudden and extraordinary. At noon it is frequently higher 20 degrees than in the morning or evening; and the average heat of one day is greater by 15 degrees than that of the next. The northern winds is always dry, and often violent: in winter moderately warm; in summer, intensely hot, raising the thermometer in the shade sometimes to 130 degrees, drying up grass and fruit, and filling the air with so dense a cloud of sand and dust that the sun is obscured, and Milton's idea of darkness visibly realized. Occasionally this wind travels so slowly, that its movement is scarcely preceptible: and then the earth, exposed to the obstructed rays of the sun, and the scorching but almost motionless wind, becomes so hot that a thermometer, over another sunk just below the surface, stood at 151 degrees! During these sirroccos, sheet lightening sweeps through the atmosphere at night."

MY LITTLE FLOWER BUD.—Rapidly she grew worse, till the little fingers relaxed, and the crushed flower-bud, a pale, dead thing, laid on the coverlid, an emblem of her own fleeting loveliness.

The trial hour had come. Our angel smiled often and sweetly, as the white wings of death fanned the moisture from her brow. The sun came faintly in; it was near twilight. Her beautiful head rested wearily upon my bosom; her wax white limbs laid like marble upon my arm. Suddenly she looked up to me, and while a flash of wondrous intelligense shot from her dear, dying eyes, she whispered, "*Mamma, I guess I'M God's little flower bud; shan't I be an angel tomorrow*

☞ A barber desired a groggy customer of his, one Sunday morning, whose breath smelled strong of alcohol, to keep his mouth shut, or the establishment might get indicted for keeping a rum-hole open on Sunday.

The Most Important Thought of Daniel Webster

A correspondent of the Rochester American adds the following to the host of anecdotes of the statesmen, which his decease has called forth:

When Mr. Webster was Secretary of State some years ago, under another administratian than that of Mr. Filmore, he wrote to one of the proprietors of the Astor House in New York, saying that he would reach that house on such a day, and begged that some of his friends should invited to dine with him the same evening.

There were about twenty at the table, and Mr. Webster who seemed wearied by his travel, and speaking but little if at all, plunged into a darksome sort of reverie not well calculated to enliven his friends. This at length became so apparent, and the situation of all so unpleasant, that one of the company, urged upon by a very distinguished man present, a warm friend of Mr. Webster, to get him into conversation. He only needed to become jogged to become as lively as they wished.

The friend consented, and spoke aloud to Mr. Webster, asking him some question, that inor dinary circumstances and with ordinary men, would have led to conversation, but it failed in the present case. The dark secretary of State merely raised his head and answered simply, and crept into his cave again.

Again the gentleman, frightened by his failure, was urged to renew the attempt to draw him out. He summoned courage and said, "Mr. Webster" [Mr. Webster looked up out of his cave]—"Mr. Webster I want you to tell me what was the most important thought that ever occupied your mind." Here was a thumper for you, and so every body thought at the table. Mr. Webster slowly passed his hand over his forehead, and in a low tone said to a friend near him, "is there any one here who does not know me? "No sir, they all know you—are all your friends." Then he looked over the table, and you may well imagine how the tones of his voice would be upon such an occasion, giving answer to such a question. "The most important thought that ever occupied my mind," said he "was that of my individual responsibility to god!"—upon which, for twenty minutes, he spoke to them there, and when he had finished he got up from the table and retired to his room, and they, without a word, went into an adjacent parlor, and when they had gathered there some of them exclaimed, "who ever heard any thing like that?" What Mr. Webster said in advocacy of his sublime thought I do not know—no one ever repeated, and I presume no one can.

The Blank Book of Time.

"Consider each day as a blank leaf, which you are to fill up for eternity," is a sentiment, which, in substance, we have seen several times expressed. It is full of meaning. A blank leaf upon which we are all to write; rather, upon which we are every day writing characters for eternity. Life passes; childhood, youth, manhood, old age, press hard upon one another. Every hour will set down something that will enhance or diminish our happiness hereafter. Pause, reader, and reflect, thou art not writing characters in the sand, but in the Book of God. Thy whole life is but a book, a kind of day-book which is constantly filling up; all which is here written is carefully transcribed into the Book of God; and before assembled worlds, in the presence of angels and the justfied, everything is to be revealed. What is done in life, all thy words, thoughts, and actions, are sketched in the book of rememberance: and no bad action can be blotted out but by the blood of Christ. Many have lived away the summer of life, little heeding this; filling up leaf after leaf with what they all dread to see unfolded in the appointed day. By these be warned; shun the rock against which others have dashed. To-day thou hast filled up another leaf. It is written, and cannot be rewritten. What canst thou do? This only; haste thee to the throne or grace, and implore divine aid, that thou mayest fill up the remaining leaves of thy little volume with such characters as thou shalt delight to see written to thy name, when the lamb shall open the books for judgment.

Climate and Education.

IT is a remarkable coincidence that in most counties of Europe, the inhabitants of the *northern* are *more intelligent* and *better educated* than those of the southern provinces. The remark certainly applies to *France*. In the Netherlands, the Dutch provinces are far better educated than those of Belgium. In *northern* Germany popular education is very superior to what it is in the *south*; and in Italy, the Milanese, in this respect, offer a most advantageous contrast to the Neapolitans. Even in Russia, the centre of intelligence lies towards the north. May not the climate have something to do with this? Long winter evenings compel the inhabitants of a northern country to spend a greater part of their time within doors, and this materially tends to encourage a taste for reading.—[J. G. KOHL.]

Moral Reflections, Sentences, and Maxims.

The most subtle of all artifices is the power of cleverly feigning to fall into the snares laid for us; and we are never so easily deceived as when we think we are deceiving others.

A determination never to deceive often exposes us to deception.

We are so much accustomed to disguise ourselves to others, that at length we disguise ourselves to ourselves.

Men are more often guilty of treachery from weakness of character than from any settled design to betray.

We often do good, in order that we may do evil with impunity.

If we resist our passions it is more from their weakness than from our strength.

We should have very little pleasure if we did not sometimes flatter ourselves.

The cleverest men affect all their lives to censure all artifice, in order that they may make use of it themselves on some grand occasion, and for some great interest.

The ordinary employment of artifice is the mark of a petty mind; and it almost always happens that he who uses it to cover himself in one place, uncovers himself in another.

Treacheries and acts of artifice only originate in the want of ability.

The true method of being deceived is to think oneself more cunning than others.

Too great refinement is false delicacy, and true delicacy is solid refinement.

Coarseness is sometimes sufficient to protect us from being overreached by an artful man.

Weakness of mind is the only fault incapable of correction.

The least fault in women who have abandoned themselves to love is to love.

It is more easy to be wise for others than for ourselves.

The only good copies are those which exhibit the defects of bad originals.

We are sometimes as different from ourselves as we are from others.

Coldness in love is a sure means of being beloved.

SCHOOL EXCITEMENT IN BALTIMORE.—A Bill, dictated by the Roman clergy, is before the Legislature of Maryland, providing for a sectarian distribution of the School Fund of the State. An immense popular meeting took place on Monday evening at the Maryland Institute in Baltimore, in opposition to the bill. Ten thousand people were present, and crowds were unable to get into the hall. Speeches were made by Rev. Drs. John Fuller and others. The excitement is said to be very great.

GIVE NO PAIN.—Breathe not a sentiment—say not a word—give not an expression of the countenance that will offend another, or sends a thrill of pain to his bosom. We are surrounded by sensitive hearts, which a word, or look, even, might fill to the brim with sorrow. If you are careless of the opinion and expression of others, remember that they are differently constituted from yourself, and never, by a word or sign, cast a shadow on a happy heart, or throw aside the smiles of joy that love to linger on a pleasant countenance.

THE END OF THE WORLD.—To-day, tomorrow, every day, to thousands, the end of the world is close at hand. And why should we fear it? We walk here as it were in the crypts of life; at times, from the great cathedral above us, we can hear the organ and chanting choir: we see the light stream through the open door, when some friend goes up before us; and shall *we* fear to mount the narrow staircase of the grave, that leads us out of this uncertain twilight, into the serene mansions of life eternal?

Grand Temple of Honor.

The next annual session of this body will be held in this city, on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. A general attendance is requested.

JOHN H. OHR, G. W. R.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

WE are still prepared to print Constitution and By-Laws, where the alterations are few from the copy recommended by the Grand Division, at the following rates:

100 copies, (or less)	$5 00
200 "	8 00
300 "	10 00

We will pay the postage on all ordered from us.

☞ All orders accompanied by the cash, will be promptly attended to.

Address, JOHN H. OHR,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00. Books, $2 00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. WOODWARD, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind, free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20 00.

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

J. H. OHR, G. W. R.

Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys of ——, believing the Order of Cadets of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Section of the State of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called the —— Section, No. ——, Cadets of Temperance, of the State of Indiana, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Section, and also those of the acting Head of the Order.

Enclosed is the fee for Charter, R. B.'s and officers' cards, $5 00.

It must also be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not; if they are, of what Section. The application to be directed to the Grand Secretary, free of postage.

It must also be certified by a W. P. or P. W. P, that the W. Patron elect is a Son of Temperance in good standing.

Address (post paid) HENRY OHR, G. S., C. o T., Indianapolis, Indiana.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the —— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00.

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

Address (post paid,) Mrs. ELIZA RICHMOND, G. S. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

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Feb 16 3w G. S. SCOFIELD, Agent.

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MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.
FOR THE CURE OF
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THESE Wafers operate like a charm—producing almost INSTANTANEOUS relief. They allay at once, the tickling and irritation in the throat, which give rise to hcking and coughing, and finally result, if not arrested, in a disease of fatal type.

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aug 11-1y

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JUST PUBLISHED.

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Engraved (by permission) from Stuart's only original portrait, in the Atheneum, Boston.

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For the great merits of this picture we would refer every lover of Washington to the portrait itself, to be seen at the office of this paper, and to the letters of the following Artists, Statesmen, Jurists and Scholars accompanying it.

ARTISTS.—Marchant and Elliott of New York; Neagle, Rothermel, and Lambdin, of Philadelphia; Chester Harding of Boston; Charles Fraser, of Charleston, S. C; and to the adopted son of Washington, Hon. Geo. W. P. Custis, himself an artist. STATESMEN.—His Excellency Millard Fillmore, Major Gen. Winfield Scott, Hon. George M. Dallas, Hon. William R. King, Hon. Daniel Webster, Hon. Lynn Boyd, Hon. Lewis Cass, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Hon. John P. Kennedy, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, LL. D. JURISTS—Hon. Roger B. Taney, Hon. John Duer, Hon John McLean, Hon. Rufus Choate. SCHOLARS.—Charles Folsom, Esq. the well known Librarian of the Boston Atheneum, who says, "I would rather own it than any painted copy I have ever seen;" E. P. Whipple, Richard Hildreth, Hon. Edward Everett, LL. D, Jared Sparks, LL. D., Wm. H. Prescott, LL. D., Washingion Irving, Ralph W. Emerson, Esq, Prof. T. C. Upham, J. T. Headley, Fitz Green Halleck, H. W. Longfellow, Wm. Gilmore Simms; and FROM EUROPE, Lord Talfourd, T. B. Macauley, Sir Archibald Alison, Lord Mayor of London, &c., &c. THE PRESS, throughout the entire Union, have with one voice proclaimed the merits of this suberb engraving.

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General Jackson,
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This Portrait will be a match for the Washington, and is in every respect as well got up.

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nov 10-3m

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jan 5-1y Indianapolis, Ind.

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june30 1y C. WOODWARD, Agent.

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CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

"And by the river, upon the bank thereof shall grow all trees for meat, whose leaf shall not fade and the fruit thereof shall be for meat and the leaf thereof for medicine."

Here was hope for the sick recorded long ago, and every year adds new proof to the assurance that these promises shall not fail.

As Medical Science discovers and designates the remedies nature has given, one by one, the diseases that afflict our race yield to the control of art. Of all the maladies we suffer from, none has carried more victims to an untimely grave than Consumption of the Lungs. Subjoined we give some evidence that this too may be cured, and that Pulmonary complaints, in all their forms, may be removed by Cherry Pectoral.

Space will not permit us to publish here any proportion of the cures it has affected, but the Agent below named, will furnish our Circular, free, whereon are full particulars and indisputable proof of these facts.

Sufferers: read and judge for yourselves.

For Influenza and Whooping Cough.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 26, 1851.

Sir: I have repeatedly used your Cherry Pectoral for Whooping Cough and Influenza, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it a complete remedy.—Four of my children have been afflicted with these diseases, and the free use of the Pectoral has always afforded almost instant relief.

JAMES GLOVER.

We attest the truth of the above statement.
M. McGINTY, Ed. of Nashville Whig.
J. M. ZIMMERMAN, Druggist.

For a Consumptive Cough.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 25, 1851

Dear Sir:—For three years I have been afflicted with a Cough, so distressing that I frequently dispaired of recovery; much of the time I was obliged to sit up all night in my chair, as my cough would sufficate me when I laid down. Having used many remedies without much relief, I at last tried the CHERRY PECTORAL which under Providence has cured me altogether.

I am with gratitude yours,
JAMES M'CANDLESS.

This is one of the numerous Cures of Asthma which have been accredited to Cherry Pectoral.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 17, 1848.

DR. AYER, Lowell. Dear Sir: I have for years been afflicted with Asthma in the worst form, so that I have been obliged to sleep in my chair for a larger part of the time, being unable to breathe on my bed. I had tried a great many medicines, to no purpose, until my physician prescribed, as an experiment, your Cherry Pectoral.

At first it seemed to make me worse; but in less than a week I began to experience the most gratifying relief from its use; and now, in four weeks, the disease is entirely removed. I can sleep on my bed with comfort, and enjoy a state of health which I had never expected to enjoy.

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EDWARD HITCHCOCK.
Amherst, Sept. 12, 1849.

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PROF. SILLIMAN, Yale College
PROF. VALENTINE MOTT, New York.
PROF. CLEAVELAND, Bowdoin Med. College.
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Canadian Journal of Medical Science.
Boston Med. and Surgical Journal.
Charleston, S C. Medical Review.
New Jersey Medical Reporter
Hon. GEO. P. MARSH, Am. Ambassador to Turky
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Not only in the more dangerous and distressing diseases of the Lungs, but also as a family medicine for occasional use, it is the safest, pleasantest and best in the world.

Prepared and sold by JAMES C. AYER, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass

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COUGH CANDY!

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J. W. GORDON, M. D., EDITOR.] ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA. [JOHN H. OHR, PRINTER.

VOL. II. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1853. NO. 46.

THE TEMPERANCE CHART,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE GRAND DIVISION, S. of T. OF INDIANA.

Edited by J. W. Gordon, M. D.

To whom all Communications and Subscriptions must be addressed, post-paid.

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Applications for advertising, or for any kind of Printing for the Order, must be made to
J. H. OHR, Indianapolis.

POETRY.

From the Dublin University Magazine.

Spring.

Spring is coming—spring is coming!
With her sunshine and her shower;
Heaven is ringing with the singing
Of the birds in brake and bower;
Buds are filling, leaves are swelling,
Flowers on field and bloom on tree;
O'er the earth, and air, and ocean,
Nature holds her jubilee.
Soft then stealing, comes a feeling,
O'er my bosom tenderly;
Sweetly I ponder, as I wander,
For my musings are of thee.

Spring is coming—Spring is coming!
With her mornings fresh and light,
With her noons of chequered glory,
Sky of blue and clouds of white.
Calm grey night falls when the light falls
From the star-bespangled sky,
While the splendor, pale and tender,
Of the young moon gleams on high.
Still at morn, at noon, at even,
Spring is full of joy for me,
For I ponder as I wander,
And my musings are of thee.

Still on thee my thoughts are dwelling,
Whatso'er thy name may be;
Beautiful beyond words telling,
Is thy presence unto me.
Morning's breaking finds thee waking,
Wandering in the breeze's flight;
Noontide's glory mantles o'er thee,
In a shower of sunny light;
Daylight dying leaves thee lying
In the silvery twilight ray,
Stars look brightly on thee nightly,
Till the coming of the day.

Every where and every minute
Feel I near thee, lovely one;
In the lark and in the linnet,
I can hear thy joyous tone.
Bud and blooming mark the coming
Of thy feet o'er vale and hill;
And thy presence, with lifes essence,
Makes the forest's heart to fill.
Low before thee; I adore thee,
Love creative, thee I sing;
Now I meet thee, and I greet thee
By the holy name of Spring!

Modern Girls.

In a remote corner of a Scotch paper we discovered the annexed libellous and attrocious lines:

"Ever ranging, constantly changing,
Sometimes teasing, sometimes pleasing,
Sometimes hoaxing, sometimes coaxing,
No expressing how much dressing,
Little knowing little sewing,
Little walking, greatly talking,
Mischief making, promise breaking,
Novel reading, dainty feeding,
Idle dreaming, sudden screaming,
Lap-dog doating, Byron quoting,
Piano-playing, gems displaying,
Body-bracing, tightly lacing,
Over-sleeping, often weeping,
Dandy-loving, white-kid gloving,
Thin shoe wearing, health despairing,
Daily fretting, sickness getting,
Ever sighing, almost dying,
What blessed wives to cheer men's lives!

There two sorts of tyranny; the one real, which arises from the oppressions of government—the other is seated in OPINION, and is sure to be felt whenever those who govern, establish things shocking to the turn of thought, and inconsistent with the ideas of a nation.

What appears true to us to-day may not appear so at another time.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our Father.

Often in the morning when we waken, we hear a little childish voice saying, "come Bobby, let's say our prayers," and then together both little voices offer up that most beautifull of all petitions—

"Our father which is in heaven."

All over the world, in castle and hall, by the prince and by the peasant, is that most beautifull prayer repeated—but above all, it sounds sweetest when lisped by the sunny-haired child at its mother's knee. Mark the little bending form—the hair put sofly back, the tiny white hand folded, the reverend glance bent towards hers, as though it saw a Saviour in its mother's eyes.

Blessed little children; What a dreary waste, what a wild and fruitless wilderness would this world be without them! How often the toiling mother wakes almost despairing—there is no food in the house—her ceaseless labor will hardly buy bread.

As she looks upon the red sun rising, with sad forebodings and knows not how she shall procure a meal for her little ones—sweetly steal upon her senses the murmering of infnat voices. She listens. Her very babes are looking trustingly towards heaven. They have hushed their sports, and kneeling together by their poor couch they say—

"Give us this day our daily bread."

Her soul grows strong within her; she knows God will never forsake her—and with tears she thanks Him that she ever taught them how to pray.

And are there little children who never say "Our Father!" Are there mothers so lost to all that is holy and beautiful in Heaven and on earth, that they put their babies to sleep without teaching them upon whose arm they rest. When night folds her starry curtain about them, and the moon looks down silvering the meadows and spangling the trees, do they not tell them who in His goodness [illegible] beauty? and how with sweet confidence they should trust in Him.

We turn shudderingly from the picture of a prayerless mother. Parents, if your children have never repeated "Our Father," at their nightly orisons, teach them now. When you are lying in your silent graves, the memory of that little sentence, "lead us not into temptation," may bear them safely through a world of danger.

A NEW METHOD OF ROOFING.—A patent has been received granting, in England to Mr. Cowper, for improvements in coverings for buildings, by means of tiles, or plates of sheet iron rendered applicable for that purpose by coating it with an enamel or composition capable of enduring and protecting the metal from the weather.—Tiles, according to this mannfacture, may be of any suitable form, with a view to render them more or less ornamental, combined with utility. The body of the tile, which is of thin sheet iron, is cut or stamped of the proper size. It also has a head formed round the edge, to prevent the water from running off the tile, with the exception of the lower end, where it drops on to the next. Two holes are also punched for fixing the tiles on the wood work. The upper or narrow end of the tile is bent at right angles, which is introduced in an opening between supporting lathes or strips of wood. The hooks or right angled portion, sustaines the tile, while two nails introduced at the holes, steady and keep it in its place. In lieu of the nails, before referred to, to fix the tiles, the patentee sometimes rivets a hook so as to project on the under side of the tile; the stem of the hook is rivited through a hole in the metal plate before it is enameled, which when so coated, is impervious to water, and obviates the necessity of an India rubber washer under the head of the nail, which is required when fastened by nails through the holes. The coating of these tiles is applied in two seperate compounds the one as the body and the other as a glue for the surface of the composition.—The coating of the body consists of sand or silica; the glue or second coating is applied in the shape of fine powder, which is dusted on the wet coating until the entire surface is covered. The powder adhearing to the moist coating causes it to set in some measure, when the tile is deposited in a drying room, previous to baking or firing. The tiles may be rendered ornamental by the application of coloring matters, according to any design or patern which are burt in, and thereby rendered indellible as well understood in porcelain manufactures.—*London Morning Journal.*

The Wife.

An exchange paper gives the following comprehensive definition of the word *wife:*

The word wife does not, in our opinion, simply mean, as Walker has it, 'a woman that has a husband;' for some women have husbands, and good ones too, who are not wives, according to our understanding of the term. *Wife* does not mean woman or lady only, nor slave nor mistress, a mother nor nurse, a teacher nor a companion, a tool or a play thing; but she is all these things united in one beautiful transparent whole.

The office of wife, therefore, is the happiest, yet most laborious, the highest yet most humble portion that frail mortality can occupy. Nor is there any station on earth, to which the 'lord of creation' can aspire, the duties of which are more responsible, and the faithful and inperfect discharge of which will be rewarded with more sincerity, than that of a wife, which we believe to be one of the consequences of a violation of the high trust committed to the first wife in the garden of Eden, that should be a 'helpmate of Adam.'

To society she is an indispensable member. To the parlor she is the most important personage; in the nursery the most abject slave; in the dining room, the most absolute sovereign; in the chamber a guardian angel; in the sick room the best physician to her children, the wisest priest to her husband, the most valuable agent, the dearest and cheapest councillor, the most loved and loving companion at home, and in a word, the wife is every blessing that mortal mind can conceive, or hearts desire. *Home* without a wife, is 'a strange land,' a head without brains, a heart without conscience, a ship without sails, an ocean without waves, a world without religion, a heaven without a God.

A STRIKE AND ITS RESULTS.—Nearly every trade and calling has had, or is pre- [illegible] employers to strike for higher wages. The [illegible] ceded to the demands of the workmen, as reasonable and just, under the general advance in the prices of living and the products of manufactures. Others, however, resist the strike as injurious or destructive to their business, the profits of which do not justify the rate of increase demanded. Among the latter are the hotel keepers, who say that their profits are now too seriously affected by the great increase in the cost of all kinds of provisions to admit of their raising the wages of their employees. The waiters at the Franklin House the other day, struck for an increase of wages, and gave the proprietors notice that they would quit at the end of the week, if their demand was not acceded to. The keepers of the hotel immediately engaged a number of young women, and introduced them into the dining-rooms to wait upon the table. The male waiters instantly left the house, but the female waiters performed their duties so well, and so much to the satisfaction of the boarders and the employers, that the latter have concluded to retain them as attendants, dispensing entirely hereafter with male servants.—*Phila. Ledger.*

FIRST RATE—A "down east" paper published the following advertisement. It is certainly a decided hit at a very unmannerly and vulgar practice:—

WANTED—One hundred and seventy five young men of all shapes and sizes, from the tall graceful dandy, with hair enough on his upper works to stuff a barber's cushion, down to the little hump-backed, freckle-faced, bowleged, carrot-headed upstart. The object is to form a gaping corpse, to be in attendence at the church doors on each Sabbath before the commencement of divine service, to stare at the females as they enter, and make delicate and gentlemanly remarks on their persons and dress. All who wish to engage in the above corpse, will appear at the various church doors next Sabbath morning, where they will be duly inspected, and their names personal appearance quality and quantity of brains, registered in a book kept for that purpose, and published in the newspapers. To prevent a general rush, it will be well to state that none will be enlisted who possesses intellectual capacities above that of a well-bred donkey.

The best mode of suicide for Ladies is to wear thin shoes and lace with a bedwrench. By this means they may kill themselves without being generally suspected, and the coroner cheated out of his fair gains.

The History of one glass of Wine!

We find, in Harper's Magazine for April, a very interesting history of the birth, parentage, and rise to power of the present Emperor of France. Included in that article, we also find the history of "one glass of wine," as follows: "But there is another party who repudiate the claims of the Bourbons, and espouse the cause of the Orleans branch of the family. The Duke of Orleans, the eldest son of King Louis Phillippe, was the inheritor of whatever rights his royal father could transmit. He was a noble young man—physically and intellectually noble. His generous qualities had rendered him universally popular. One morning he invited a few companions to breakfast with him, as he was about to take his departure from Paris to join his regiment. In the conviviality of the hour he drank a little too much wine. He did not become intoxicated. He was not in any respect a dissipated man. His character was lofty and noble. But in that joyous hour *he drank a glass too much.* He slightly lost the balance of his body, and of his mind.—Bidding adieu to his companions he entered his carriage. But for that extra glass of wine he would have kept his seat. He leaped from the carriage. But for that extra glass of wine he would have alighted upon his feet. His head first struck the pavement. Senseless and bleeding he was taken into a beer shop and died. That extra glass of wine overthrew the Orleans Dynasty; confiscated their property of one hundred millions of dollars, and sent the whole family into exile."

How true it is, that the traffic in intoxicating beverages not only brings misery and sorrow to the poor, but also to the wealthy and afluent. It "spares not the high, nor the humble. It dishonors the gray hairs of age, all beauty it turns to corruption and conquers the might of the brave." The king on his throne, the [illegible] its sirrocco sweep. Look not on the wine. *N. Y. Reformer.*

Curious Discovery in Boston.

The *Post* of Saturday states that some workmen were on the previous day digging a hole upon the common, in which to plant a tree, they came upon a brick arch, which, upon opening, and waiting awhile for the nitrous gas to escape, one of the working men descended and explored this cave. It was about ten feet deep, fifteen feet in length, and six feet wide. Upon the north side was an iron door, from which issued a flight of stone steps. This door was nearly decayed with rust. The bricks were of a very quaint mould, differing entirely from any that we have ever seen or heard of before, being of a semicircular shape. Four small earthen jars or pots, of a curious form, with uncouth heads moulded upon them, were found in one corner of this vault; one of which was filled with amorphous pieces of silver, covered with a yellowish brown mould or rust. The other three contained a motley assortment of jewelry of the most singular form and make—consisting of heavy gold rings elaborately wrought, with chasings of beads and antique armor, entwined in scroll-work and flowers; bracelets, buckles, earrings, &c. In a crevice between the bricks was stuck a dagger, which upon touching, the blade immediately crumbled to pieces, being completely eaten up with rust. The handle upon a little rubbing, proved to be of fine gold, set with six costly diamonds.

Here is a problem for antiquarians to solve. The only clue or key to this strange affair is the inscription found engraven upon the handle of the dagger, which some of our learned pundits are now trying to translate; it reads thus—"LO. OF. L. IRP A."

The articles have been deposited in the City Hall; and the cave was to remain open for the examination of the curious.—*North American.*

SELF-EDUCATION.—We all of us have two educations, one of which we receive from others; another and the most valuable which we give ourselves. It is this last which fixes our grade in society, and eventually our actual value in this life, and, perhaps the color of our fate hereafter. All the professors and teachers in the world would not make you a wise and good man without your own co-operation; and if such you are determined to be, the want of them will not prevent it.—*Randolph to his Nephew.*

Moral Reflections, Sentences, and Maxims.

We would rather speak ill of ourselves than not talk of ourselves at all.

One thing which makes us find so few people who appear reasonable and agreeable in conversation is, that there is scarcely any one who does not think more of what he is about to say than of answering precisely what is said to him. The cleverest and most complaisant people content themselves with merely showing an attentive countenance, while we can see in their eyes and minds a wandering from what is said to them, and an impatience to return to what they wish to say; instead of reflecting that it is a bad method of pleasing or persuading others, to be so studious of pleasing oneself; and that listening well and answering well is one of the greatest perfections that can be attained in conversation.

A man of wit would often be embarrassed without the company of fools.

We often boast that we are never weary of ourselves. We are such braggarts, that we do not like to allow that we are bad company for ourselves.

As it is the characteristic of great wits to convey a great deal in a few words, so, on the contrary, small wits have the gift of speaking much and saying nothing.

It is rather by estimation of our own sentiments that we exaggerate the good qualities of others, than by estimation of their merit; and we wish to attract praise for ourselves even when we seem to be praising them.

We are not fond of praising, and never praise any one except from interested motives. Praise is a clever, concealed, and delicate flattery, which gratifies in different ways the giver and the receiver. The one takes it as a recompense of his merit, and the other bestows it to display his, which, by a reaction, expose faults in those we are praising that we should not dare to discover in any other way.

We seldom praise but to be praised.

Few people are wise enough to prefer useful reproof to treacherous praise.

There are reproaches which praise, and praises which convey satire.

A refusal of praise is a desire to be praised twice.

The desire of meriting the praise we receive fortifies our virtue; and that bestowed on talent, courage, and beauty, contributes to augment them.

It is more difficult to avoid being governed than it is to govern others.

If we did not flatter ourselves, the flattery of others would be very harmless.

A POST MORTEM EXAMINATION OF ANCIENT NATIONS.—Rev. Thomas Starr King, in an admirable lecture, delivered not long since, upon "Show and Substance," held a *post mortem* examination over the remains of ancient nations.

The verdict was, that "they did not perish by the might of foreign conquerors, but by their own innate corruption. Babylon died of delirium tremens; Ninevah, of apoplexy; Persia, weakness of the spine; Greece, quick consumption; Rome, paralysis."

In the same lecture the present characteristics of existing nations were thus happily hit off: "Ireland was hungry and dirty; France was troubled with neuralgia and St Vitus's dance; Spain had the scurvy; Austria was bad off with colics and cramps, that required the utmost nursing skill of the Russian Czar; Germany was subject to the Gout and headache; England had a plethora; while even in *our* youthful nation signs of a great *black cancer* might be seen in our *lower limbs.*"—*Ladies' Repository.*

WOMEN WITHOUT RELIGION.—A man without religion is, at best, a poor reprobate, the football of destiny, with no tie linking him to infinity, and to the wondrous eternity that is begun within him; but a woman without it is even worse, a flame without heat, a rainbow without color, a flower without perfume. A man may, in some sort, tie his frail hopes and honors with weak, shifting, ground tackle, to business or to the world; but a woman without that anchor which they call Faith, is a drift and a wreck!

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY INDIANAPOLIS

TEMPERANCE CHART.

PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.
WM. HANNAMAN, C. E. BABB,
JAMES HALL, R. T. BROWN,
JOHN B. ABBETT.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1853.

☞ Our municipal election Tuesday last, passed off very quietly, and on the whole very satisfactorily, to the friends of good order and temperance. The result is a re-iteration of the no license vote of last April. Mayor Scudder is re-elected by 431 majority. It must be awfully aggravating to our whisky loving citizens to find their case getting worser and worser at every election. They will have to give it up, for the fact is the monster evil intemperance must come to an end. The people are willing it, and the march of temperance legislation, in the shape of the Maine Law or something better, cannot be checked till every State from Maine to California, is brought under the protection of such legislation.

We expect from our incoming administration an efficient and prompt enforcing of our laws. Officers will be sustained who will do their duty fearlessly, and those who expect to get office by courting the whisky selling power, will be elected—to defeat.

Heavy Fines.—An Irishman named Caleb Parlan and his wife were arraigned before Esquire Sullivan yesterday, for selling spirituous liquors contrary to law.—One case was proved against the former and three against the latter. Parlin was fined $20, costs $7, and his wife $60 with $21 costs. Some of our other dispensers of violation of law, assess a fine to such an extent as will deter the guilty from again offending. A milk-and-water course, such as has been followed to a great extent, does more harm than good. It encourages violation of law.—*Journal.*

We endorse the concluding sentiments of our neighbor as altered above; and we add milk and water is poor stuff any where, whether it be in the cans of our milk carts at 5 cents a quart, or in the administration of our laws. We prefer our water and our milk in separate doses. We hope our City authorities will give us unmixed justice.

Now though we never made a dictionary, yet we will venture a definition.

To assess an inadequate fine upon an offender, is a milk and water course. To punish obscure offenders while great ones are suffered to go free, is the same kind of a course with a good deal more water in it; and if we are not mistaken we, as a community, are somewhat chargable with fault in this matter. Shaving a mad dog's tail won't keep him from biting the people; no more than shutting up a few Irish doggeries will put a stop to the evils of intemperance among us, while the "saloons," "depots," &c., are corrupting our young men and making our sober citizens drunkards. Again we say, lay the axe at the root of the tree, and let every tree that brings not forth good fruit, be hewn down and cast into the fire. Make the ringleaders in liquor selling walk up to Esq. Sullivan's office, and no doubt they will get justice as well as Caleb Parlin and his wife.

☞ Tell us, neighbor of the "Journal," can a paper which determines to take a high stand on all questions touching the interest and morals of our city, consistently insert liquor advertisements? Who is the better for such information? "A *word* to the wise is sufficient."

The citizens of Bennington, Vt., have formed a society for the maintainance of the Vermont liquor law, and the general suppression of all vices in violation of statute law.

Returns from the April Election.

These come in but slowly. Pass up the figures friends; we wish to make out a table soon exhibiting, if possible, the vote over the whole State. We subjoin a few returns:

VOTE ON THE LICENSE QUESTION IN CARROLL COUNTY.

Townships.	*License.*	*No License.*
Jackson,	61	78
Madison,	4	29
Deercreek,	64	189
Carrollton,	34	42
Washington,	20	25
Rockcreek, U. P.,	12	35
Rockcreek, L. P.,	42	24
Democrat,	49	54
Burlington,	41	68
Clay,	32	30
Adams,	64	43
Jefferson,	9	44
Tippecanoe,	18	126
Monroe,	3	64
	453	851

Majority against License, 398.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Townships.	*For.*	*Against.*
Driftwood,	2	23
Grassy Fork,	33	27
Salt Creek,	36	43
Jackson,	11	23
Carr,	28	5
Washington,	3	7
Hamilton,	61	15
Vernon,	7	6
Owen,	81	19
Redding,	82	122
Brownstown,	86	73
	430	363

Majority for license, 67.

Five Townships voting against, and six for license.

Posey county does not foot up quite as favorably. It is rather a *wild* posey we should judge, but a little cultivation will no doubt improve it. To our friends there we would say, do not be discouraged. We have heard the Father of Temperance in America say that the first move he made was to bring in a resolution before a body of clergyman that they should dispense with liquor on Ordination occasions, and they voted him down unanimously. You are not in so small a majority as that, and next time you can turn the scales.

POSEY COUNTY.

Lynn,	63	12
Point,	no vote.	
Harmony,	148	63
Robb,	97	55
Marrs,	no vote.	
Smith,	29	16
Bethel,	no vote.	

Rather a hard vote that. But in the townships where there was no vote on the question, is not license prohibited? The retailer must have a *majority* of the votes cast on the license question. If *no* votes are cast then the game is blocked so far as granting license is concerned. There are some bright spots then, even in Posey county.

Is the Dealer in Intoxicating Drinks a Criminal?

Is not the traffic a powerful temptation to crime?

We can scarce enter upon this almost limitless topic. But those who are men of veracity and who have been conversant with our courts of justice, declare that seven-tenths of the crimes committed are tracable directly or indirectly to the liquor traffic. Where could the rum-seller of twenty years standing find the most of his customers? Either in a drunkard's grave, or in the poor house or penitentiary, except those whom he might now find in the cold water army. The statistics of crime in this city furnish complete evidence of what we have said, of four violent deaths which have taken place among us within two years past; liquor was the direct cause of all, and liquor has borne an almost equal portion in the production of other crimes—street brawls, midnight burning of houses, burglaries, are the fruits of the liquor traffic. Men go forth from the dram shops to do these things. They are prompted to thefts, and robberies, to obtain the means to gratify their passion for liquor; for he who is under the dominion of this appetite finds himself unstrung for any useful occupation; but liquor he must have, even if he steals the means for procuring it. Now the liquor seller knows that his business is the most prolific source of crime, and continuing it with this plain understanding of its consequences, he becomes a party to all the crimes the inebriate commits.

And here we must take into view the fearful bearing of this traffic as a temptation to drunkenness.

The facts which stare us in the face here, are such as no man can deny, least of all the whisky seller, for he is daily conversant with them. What are the facts? More than ten times as many become drunkards of those who use ardent spirits statedly, as of those who do not so use them. Indeed no one denies that the liquor traffic is the grand prevailing cause of drunkenness throughout our land. And is drunkenness forbidden, and yet the furnishing of the natural, the known and prevailing cause of drunkenness is not forbidden? Is drunkenness an immorality, and yet the business whose legitimate and sole tendency is to make drunkards not an immorality? Will drunkards be shut out of heaven and drunkard makers not be condemned? Who is the most guilty, the destroyer or his victim? The inebriate, blinded by his appetite, and led, he scarce knows whither, or the dealer who coolly and for hire tempts him on to temporal and eternal ruin?

Look at the traffic as we may, it is a *temptation* to evil, such as is utterly forbidden in the petition—"Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil," and therefore it is an immorality.

Can License be granted in a township where no vote was cast on the license question?

We do not know what our learned lawyers would say in reply, but it seems to us clear that as the law now stands, no vote effectually blocks the game for the liquor seller.

The new law makes retailing without a license an offence punishable in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars. Retailing *without* license then is every where prohibited. But on what terms can license be obtained?

Sec. 1. "No person shall retail spirituous liquors, * * without the consent of a majority of the legal voters of the proper township, who may cast their votes at the April election."

It is a privilege no one can enjoy without regard it a natural right vested in a man requiring some positive action, in order to withhold the right. The tables are now turned. Our laws will the abolition of the liquor traffic. But if the citizens of any community wish a rum-hole opened in their township, they may, by a direct expression of that wish at the ballot box, confer upon some one the privilege of superintending that rum-hole, and having his own nose deepest in it. But if no vote be taken on the subject what then? Then plainly no permission is granted; the law expressly provides that votes not endorsed shall not be counted either way. Unless *more* votes are cast for license than against it, then license cannot be granted. But where there was no vote at all, there are not more *for* than *against.*

Wake up then friends, and where the matter was passed over at our April election occupy your vantage ground, and protect yourselves and your neighbors according to the provisions of our new law. Enforce the prohibition. The traffic is outlawed and do not suffer it to be practiced. Even Posey County is almost half redeemed, according to fair construction, and if there are ten righteous men there they can secure prohibition in at least three townships.

Working of our Temperance Law.—The moral power of this new statute is wonderful in our town. Most of our great "rum holes" were set in order by a removal of "the article" before the day of doom; and our streets are nearly free from the evils of the direful traffic. Still, the fiend is not everywhere cast out. On the 17th, a drunken man was arrested and imprisoned. On the 18th, when sober and on oath, he brought the man to light who furnished him with the means of intoxication; and the seller was fined $10 and costs, and remains in jail on the judgment. On the 19th eleven barrels of spirits, some half empty, were seized in a grocery below Water street; also three barrels buried in the sand in the cellar of a grocery on that street. These await the judgment of the law: while the friends of Temperance proceed calmly and firmly in the performance of their duty.—*Burlington (Vt.) Courier.*

A new gold region has recently been discovered at Malacca.

City Election.

The following was the result of the election for City officers, held on Tuesday last:

Caleb Scudder, elected Mayor by 431 majority.

Daniel B. Culley, elected Clerk by 469 majority.

Matthew Little, elected Assessor by 127 plurality.

A. F. Shortridge, elected Treasurer by 474 plurality.

Benj. Pilbean, elected Marshal by 25 plurality.

Napoleon B. Taylor, elected City Attorney by 154 plurality.

James Woods, elected Civil Engineer without opposition.

William Hughey, elected Street Commissioner by 217 plurality.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward.—Samuel Delzell and Geo. Durham.

Second Ward.—Horatio C. Newcomb, and Wm. H. Karns.

Third Ward.—Douglass Maguire and Henry Nelson.

Fourth Ward.—George W. Pitts and David Strickland.

Fifth Ward.—Nathan Edwards and Daniel Carlisle.

Sixth Ward.—Nicholas McCarty and Livingston Dunlap.

Seventh Ward.—Wm. A. Bradshaw, and Edwin H. Wingate.

Rum.—We are sick of recording the triumphs of the rum traffic. Yet another must be written. A woman in the town of Conquest, left the drunkery on Sunday evening, and on Monday morning was found in the woods *dead*, the whisky bottle in her hand! Can a man learn such a fact, and his cheek not tingle with shame? A woman die drunk in the woods, bottle in hand! She died by the authority of the people of Conquest. They created the Excise Board which gave to rumsellers the right to sell the wretched woman her whisky. Will Mr. Brown claim the honor of furnishing the whisky which effected the end so fatally? Up, grave digger! Take your pick and spade, and away to the graveyard.—There is a funeral.

Invite the Board of Excise and the rumseller. Ho! bring out the corps. Steadily, now—there! in with the cold earth; good sexton, for the dead drink not. As strangers pass the sod mound, whisper to them with crimson cheeks—a *woman* lies there! She died *drunk*: the bottle her only companion in death!

Excisemen! Rumseller! Huzza! for the licence system, and down with the Maine law.—*Cayuga Chief.*

Railroads in the United States.

On the first of January, 1853, there were, in the United States, 13,227 miles of completed railroad, 12,928 miles of railroad in various stages of progress, and about 7,000 miles in the hands of the engineers, which will be built within the next three or four years — making a total of 33,155 miles of railroad, which will soon traverse the country, and which, at an average cost of $30,000, (a well ascertained averege) for each mile of road, including equipments, &c., will have consumed a capital amounting to $994,650,000.

13,227 miles completed,	$306,810,000
12,928 miles in progress,	387,840,000
7,000 miles under survey,	210,000,000
33,155 Total - -	$994,650,000

Or, in round numbers, one billion of dollars. In all human probability, by the end of the next five years the United States will have more miles of railway than all the rest of the world. There are now in operation in the United States about 24,000 miles of telegraphic wires, or more than double the amount in other parts of the world.—*Scient. Am.*

New Description of Umbrella.—H. Richardson and Bennett C. Perry, Conn., have taken measures to secure a patent for an arrangement to enable an umbrella to be folded into so small a compass that it can be placed in the pocket or packed conveniently for travelling. The stick forms several pieces, which screw together, and, by means of shoulders, are maintained in a steady position. A small link and swivel prevent the several pieces from becoming detached when the joints are unfastened, and yet do not check the action of the screws. Each rib is jointed, and is kept in a proper position by a spring and catch, which easily yield when the umbrella is required to be folded.

When the news of the persecution and imprisonment of the Madiai family, for reading the Holy Scriptures, reached us from Tuscany, *the Boston Pilot and other organs of Popery* seemed to be in raptures, and actually gloated over this persecution for opinions sake. Is not this a significant fact?—*Ib.*

Items of News.

China annually expends $40,000,000 for opium.

Water Melons from Cuba have made their appearance in St. Louis.

Wm. H. Sherburne, twenty-one years old, while cutting wood in Barrington, N. H., severed the tribiai artery of his foot by a stroke of the axe, and bled to death.

That is a mlserable apology of a temperance man who is in comfortable circumstances, and yet cannot afford to take a temperance paper, or find time to read one.

The Maine Liquor Law was defeated in the Canadian Legislature by a vote of 32 to 28.

Queen Victoria has got another baby! Parliament appropriated another $25,000 for the support of this National responsibility.

The "Sons of Temperance" states that the prisoners in the jail of the city of Toronto, some weeks ago, sent a petition to the Mayor and Council, stating that they came there through drunkenness, and asked the Council to abolish all licenses.

Death of the Vice President.—A telegraphic dispatch, dated at Philadelphia, the 19th inst., says that Mr. King reached his home in Alabama on last Monday morning, and died on the evening of the same day.

He that clothes the poor, clothes his own soul. He that sweetens the cup of affliction, sweetens his own heart. He that feeds the hungry, spreads out a banquet for himself, more sweet and refreshing than luxury can bestow.

Rappings.—Statistical accounts from various lunatic asylums throughout the United States, report 573 lunatics as victims of this destructive delusion, while 17 persons have committed suicide under its influence.

An Austrian Item.—Not long ago two wealthy Jews, who, since 1847, had lived quietly at Rabb, were suddenly seized and informed that they had forfeited property and life, because in 1848 they had sold provisions to the Hungarian army. Their considerable property was confiscated and they were hanged.

A Just Distinction.—In the hereafter of Mahomet, the eternal mansions of the Christians, the Jews, the Magicians, &c., are sunk below each other in the abyss, and the lowest cell reserved for the hypocrites who have assumed the mask of religion.

How to Receive Abuse.—Cato, being scurriously treated by a low and vicious fellow, quietly said to him; "A contest between us is very unequal; for thou cans't bear ill language with ease, and return it with pleasure; but to me it is unusual to hear, and disagreeable to speak it."

President Pierce's Health.—A correspondent writing from Washington to the Charleston Standard, says:—"The President's health is failing greatly, his lungs being quite irritated. He worries too much over conflicting claims for office, taking every such contest, involving bitterness on either side, greatly to heart."

Mysterious.—Mr. T. J. Humphreys, coroner of Jefferson county, held an inquest on Saturday last, at Adams & Co.'s Express office, over a human skeleton contained in a box. The box was shipped at Queensville, and directed to "Dr. A. Davidson, Huntington, Indiana," by some person unknown to the jury.

We see by the English papers that Mrs. Hitfeld, an American lady, who was apprehended at Heidelberg as an agent of the revolutionary propaganda, has been sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment in the prison of Mosbach, a town of Germany, in Baden.

Temperance in Maryland.—A bill was reported in the State Senate proposing to take the sense of the voters of Maryland, at the next November election, on the propriety of prohibiting the granting of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors. If a majority vote in favor of the prohibition, no license is to be granted after the first of February next.

A young man, says the N. Y. *Alliance*, who staggered into their office, and in that situation signed the temperance pledge, and who had signed and violated it repeatedly, on being asked why he had so often violated his own voluntary pledge, gave the following emphatic answer:—"My father keeps a tavern, and I belong to a fire company."

The Crystal Palace Bar.—We take pleasure in saying that the Managers of the Exhibition have resolved to prohibit the sale of all intoxicating liquors at the Refreshment Bar of the Palace. This is wise and right, and will be approved by all whose favor is worth securing. It gives us the more satisfaction to note this prohibition, inasmuch as an impression was abroad that a contrary course was intended.—*New York Organ.*

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Fifth Semi-Annual Session
OF THE
GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA.

TEMPERANCE HALL,
Cambridge City, April 26, 2 P. M.

The Grand Division met, and opened in usual form.

After the initiation of Representatives, and the appointment of committees, the Grand Worthy Patriarch made the following report:

To the Grand Division of Indiana:

BRETHREN:—In accordance with the requirements of our constitution and by-laws, we have met to consult together in regard to the best interests of our common cause; and it becomes us as dependent beings, to offer up to the giver of all good, grateful thanks for the preservation of our lives since we last met, and for ability thus to meet again. When we take a view of the past, and consider what has been accomplished within a few short years, in favor of the glorious cause of temperance, we have great reason to take courage and press onward with the full assurance, that if we are faithful to the trust committed to our common guardianship, the time is not far distant, when our otherwise happy country will no longer be cursed with the demon of intemperance. Look around you and behold the change in community—in public sentiment—upon this subject. How was it but a few years since? He who was an avowed advocate of total abstinence, was a by-word and reproach, but now the most ultra friend of prohibition is esteemed a benefactor of his race. Then the subject and cause of temperance was but little considered. Now it is the most prominent of all the benevolent enterprises of the day. In a short time and by a little effort, has been accomplished this mighty change.—Only ten short years have passed, since the star of our beloved order lit up the eastern horizon, and now "behold its influence flowing o'er the whole earth to bless and beautify." The trophies of its victories over the tyrant king, are as the sands of the sea, and those who through its influence, have been redeemed and saved from a drunkard's grave, are producing joy and happiness in the hearts of thousands of earth's inhabitants. Let us then, my brethren, take courage, and resolve from this time to be more faithful in the work committed to our hands; and not lay off our armor, nor slaken our efforts, until the last vestige of Alcohol is driven from our land, and this, and generations yet unborn are "secure from its ravages."

In submitting this my first report, it is gratifying to be able to inform you, that the cause and order within your jurisdiction, with few exceptions, is in a sound, and in many localities, prosperous condition. And although I have received but few reports from Grand Deputies, still from the information I have received, I am convinced that our cause has more friends and fewer enemies at this time, than at any former period.

The system of obtaining reports and information in regard to the condition of the cause and order, through the agency of Grand Deputies, has proved, so far as my experience goes, almost an entire failure. If those only were appointed to fill that important office, who are good, thorough temperance men, and attached to the principles of our order, and who too have the ability and willingness to discharge its duties, then there would be little difficulty in obtaining the needful information. But in a majority of cases you are under the necessity of appointing those of whom you know nothing, except that they have passed the chairs of their respective Divisions.—Hence persons are frequently appointed, who have long since ceased to be members of the order; or, if they are still nominally such, care little or nothing for its prosperity. Others, feeling a desire to become noted, rather than useful, overstep the bounds of legal authority, and thereby often undo all that has been done by those who are working for the good of the cause. Hence difficulties frequently occur, which either break up Divisions, or greatly cripple their usefulness in the cause of "all mankind." It may be difficult, however, to remedy these evils, and it is a subject that should be approached with caution. Permit me, however, to suggest the propriety of requiring each Worthy Patriarch to report the condition of his Division to this office, at the close of each quarter, under the penalty of not receiving the pass-word for the next quarter; and that the fact be stated in the quarterly returns to the G. Scribe's office, that said report has been made to the G. W. P., before the pass-word is forwarded.

If it is necessary that you or your officers be correctly informed as to the prosperity or condition of the order under your jurisdiction, then is it equally necessary that a plan be adopted by which that information can be obtained from all parts, and at the proper time?

Under the present system of obtaining these reports, your officers are not, nor can they be prepared, to make to you the reports, and give you that information which our laws require of them; because they have but a scattered data, from which to glean that knowledge. But I leave the subject with you, in the full belief that you will take such action upon it, and adopt such measures as will in your judgment produce an object so desirable.

The cider question still proves a source of difficulty in a few Divisions. Among them is Bennington Division No. 353.—This Division adopted a by-law, which declared the drinking of sweet cider by its members no violation of its pledge, and received members with the understanding that they could drink sweet cider. Bro. William Hewitt, a member of that Division, wrote me upon the subject, asking my opinion of said by-law and their proceedings. I wrote the Worthy Patriarch of the Division, instructing him to have said by-law annulled, and to deal with those members who had drunk sweet cider, for a violation of Art. 2 of the Constitution. I was subsequently informed, that some of their members were disposed to take Walker or Webster as authority upon this subject, rather than this Grand Body, or the National Division. A second communication was sent them upon the subject, the effect of which, as I am informed by one of their members, was the annulling of said by-law. No action, however, has been had with those who used cider as a beverage. Not wishing to use what might be considered, by some, great authority, I have taken no further action in the case, but I lay it before you, and ask such action as will fully vindicate our laws, and teach those who violate their plain letter, that it cannot be done with impunity. I understand that this Division is in a prosperous condition at this time, and that harmony prevails among its members. All communications upon this, or any other subject, which I have received, together with my action upon them, are herewith submitted to you, for your approval or reversal.

Canaan Division No. 235, was organized March 11, 1852, and at their next meeting a proposition was received, acted upon, and the candidate initiated a member of the order. Some eleven months afterwards, a question was raised in said Division, as to the legality of the proceedings in the case, and my opinion asked. I replied, that they had violated the law; but under the circumstances of the case, I thought it best not to disturb their proceedings, but to refer the matter to you. The reasons which inclined me to this course, were, that initiation again would not make the individual any more a member, than he had been for eleven months past, and that if his membership was declared illegal, he would be entitled to receive back all dues which he had paid into the Division. Besides, at the time the act was performed, the Division was young, and its members not well informed in regard to our laws, or their duties. I ask your decision in this case.

A difficulty occurred in Gosport Division No. 332, between D. G. W. P. L. A. Banta, and the Worthy Patriarch of said Division, in which some of the members participated. After repeated trials, finding it impossible to settle it to the satisfaction of the parties, and to restore harmony and good feeling in the Division, I informed them I could do no more in the premises, than refer it to you for adjustment. I am satisfied that this, as well as most other difficulties which occur in Divisions, is the result of ignorance of our laws and usages. And we need not expect it to be otherwise, so long as men are elevated to the responsible offices of Deputies and Worthy Patriarchs, who have not the requisite qualifications to discharge their duties, or who are unwilling or too negligent to inform themselves in respect to them. If Divisions would select for the office of Worthy Patriarch the best qualified member, and continue him in office from term to term, both you and they would be saved much trouble and labor. I presume that a recommendation to that effect, from this Grand Body, would have a salutary influence upon Divisions in future.

It is a matter of regret, that all our efforts to obtain a law for the prohibition of the liquor traffic, has thus far proved unavailing. It is true that a law was passed by our late Legislature, that is, in one respect, in advance of all previous legislation in our State. I refer to sec. 8 of said law, and when we admit that so far as this section goes, it is an advance upon our previous legislation, I think all is conceded in its favor that any good temperance man can admit. I hold, that the effect of this law, will be to open anew the flood-gates of intemperance in our State. For who, let me ask, is not possessed of ingenuity enough, to obtain all the liquor he may desire, under the five exceptions in section 1 of this law? And yet as deficient as this law really seems, I fear that many who have heretofore labored with us for the suppression of alcoholic liquors as a beverage, will be content with it, and relax their efforts in favor of entire prohibition and confiscation of all that can intoxicate. Nothing short of this, will, or can accomplish the end desired. The entire prohibition or suppression of the sale of intoxicating drinks, is an essential feature of that protection from the evils of intemperance, which the people of this State have a right to demand from their public guardians, and it is a right which they should not withhold; nor should they attempt to palm upon community a substitute in lieu of a prohibitory act. Let us then, my brethren, as we have again been disappointed in our cherished hopes, take a bold and decided stand upon the platform of prohibition, and not lay down the weapons of our warfare until our beloved Indiana is freed "from the all-pervading destroyer." And as our principles are eternal, let us act them out in all we do or say, especially at the ballot-box; for it is there our influence can be most felt in behalf of suffering humanity, and it is there our enemies most fear and dread us.

I am unable to give you any account of the labors of Bro. Parsley, your Grand Lecturer. But from his labors heretofore, and the success which attended them wherever he went, I doubt not they have been of that kind, and attended with such results, as will warrant you in continuing him in the field for the next six months.

Should you find that the funds of this Grand Division would warrant it, I recommend that one or more additional efficient lecturers be employed, to canvass those parts of the State which have not been visited by your lecturers the last year. If it is important that lecturers be employed at all, it is equally important that every part of your jurisdiction share in their labors. This cannot be the case with only one in the field, and if it is expected, that those parts only be visited by them which are most needy, every town and neighborhood will, by its inhabitants, be considered that place. Bro. Parsley, I doubt not, can perform as much labor, and do as good service as any one man, but he cannot, nor should it be expected at his hands, perform all that is needed of that kind of labor in the State. Will it not be a matter of economy, even, in dollars and cents, to place a sufficient number of able and judicious lecturers in the field at once, and thus through their efforts convert the entire people to our opinions and belief upon the subject of the liquor traffic, rather than pursue the system of one lecturer for this great field, and thereby protract and continue the warfare for years to come? I consider this an important question, for upon its issue hang momentous results, both for time and eternity. This question should not be weighed by paltry gold, for the salvation of one man from a drunkard's grave and a drunkard's hell, is of more consequence than all the gold that earth can produce. And if by the preaching of our principles, men's consciences can be reached and their judgments convinced, is it not our duty to give of our substance with a liberal hand, to send forth our messengers of truth and love. Ours is the most efficient organization for the suppression of intemperance in our State, and it is to us that the wails and petitions of suffering humanity are wafted by every breeze. We have voluntarily taken upon ourselves the responsibility of this great work, and it behooves us as men who fully realize the position we occupy, to discharge these obligations as faithful stewards. If there was ever a time in the history of the temperance reform in our State, when bold, efficient, and judicious effort was imperiously demanded on the part of its friends, that time is now. Public sentiment is being aroused, and thousands, who heretofore have opposed our efforts, or looked coolly on, are beginning to view them with marked respect, and, in some degree, appreciate our movements and designs. It is therefore necessary, that as the dark clouds of error and superstition give way, and the chains of habit begin to break, that light and truth be poured in upon the public mind.

Another important auxiliary in the diffusion of correct principles among the masses, is the scattering broadcast over the land, papers and tracts devoted expressly to the subject of temperance, and the advocacy of the principles of prohibition. Many, who will not attend a public lecture, will, in their leisure moments, read a paper or tract, and not unfrequently from such reading, has conviction seized the minds, and truth found a lodgment in the hearts of those heretofore ignorant of, or opposed to our principles. I consider one of the first duties to be performed by us as individual members of the cause and order, is the increasing of the circulation of the "Temperance Chart," the organ of this Grand Division. Let every member of the Order, in a special manner, consider himself an agent for that purpose, and use his influence in its behalf; for unless this is done, and that speedily, the treasury of this Grand Division will have to meet a portion of the expense of publication.

I cannot close this report without adverting to a practice that is too common among many of the members of our order. I refer to the practice of profane swearing. This habit is unbecoming in any person, and especially in a Son of Temperance.—Besides it is a violation of the rules of the order. This Grand Division, at its January Session in 1848, page 10 of its proceedings, declared, "That, in the opinion of this Grand Division, no person can possess a good moral character who is a profane swearer or gambler." And as no person who does not possess a good moral character can become, or continue a member of our order, it is therefore absolutely necessary that Subordinate Divisions enforce the rules against those who violate them in this particular. Moreover, this practice by our members, is a serious objection in the minds of many, to their uniting with our order. Many, who are good temperance men, would, were it not for this one practice, enrol themselves in our ranks; but, knowing the habit to prevail to a great extent among those with whom they would be obliged to associate in the Division room, they prefer to stand aloof, and not thereby be partakers of this shameful practice. I can but hope, that this subject will receive some attention at the present session.

In conclusion, brethren, I trust that the business for which we have convened, will be transacted in that spirit which should ever characterize true Sons of Temperance, and that our deliberations will be such as will redound to the glory of God, and the good of our fellow-men.

Respectfully submitted,
P. S. SAGE, G. W. P.

Referred to committee on the State of the Order.

(*Continued in our next.*)

The Wealth of a State.

IT is impossible to estimate exactly the mass of the public fortune. It is the national capital. It is a capital which changes, is modified, increases or diminishes according as the population of the country, increases or diminishes in numbers; according as that population clears, plants, sows, harvests, builds, traffics, more or less; according as new branches of industry give more or less value to the soil, the mines, the forests, the coal-mines, the elements of national manufacture; according as the seasons, those finances of God, second, more or less, the labor of man, and render the year prodigal or stinted in harvests; according as money, which is but the representative of the value of products, is more or less abundant or more or less active in circulation; according as bills of exchange, notes payable between individuals, a conventional money of paper, are more or less multiplied among the citizens; according, finally, as *credit*, that unlimited money, inspires all with more or less confidence in each, and each in all.—All these things have an influence on the value of the national capital, either separately or together.—[LAMARTINE.

THE MISSISSIPPI UNLIKE ALL OTHER RIVERS.—A river that runs East or West crosses no parallels of latitude, consequently, as it flows towards the sea, it does not change its climate, and being in the same climate, the crops that are cultivated at its mouth, are grown also at its sources, and from one end to the other of it there is no variety of productions; it is all wheat and corn, or wine, or oil, or some other staple. Assorted cargoes, therefore, cannot be made up from the produce which such a river brings down the market. On the other hand, a river that runs North or South crosses parallels of latitude; changes its climate at every turn; and as the traveller descends it, he sees every day new agricultural staples abounding. Such a river bears down to the sea a variety of productions, some of which, some one or another of the different nations of the earth is sure to want, and for which each one will send to the markets at its mouth, or the port whence they are distributed over the world. The assortments of merchandise afforded by such a river, are the life of commerce. They give it energy, activity, and scope. Such a river is the Mississippi, and the Mississippi is the only such river in the world.—*Literary World.*

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—Dr. J. V. C. Smith, of Boston, says that immense crops of poppies are raised in Switzerland, not for opium, but for the oil extracted from the seeds. This oil is beautifully transparent, extensively used in house painting, colorless as water, and when mixed with white lead leaves a beautiful surface that never becomes yellow. Now that linseed oil is rising in price, and as much of our soil is unfit for flax, he advises the attempt at cultivating the poppy here, which does very well even on poor, sandy soil. He says, too, that the oil is quite palatable for salads.

COD LIVER OIL.—A physician of eminence desires us to state that this nauseous medicine may be administered without the least disgust to a patient, by chewing and swallowing a small quantity of the roe of a smoked herring both before and after taking the oil. A piece of sardine will answer if herring is not at hand, or is not palatable.

The disguise is perfectly effectual and the most delicate patient may thus use the substance with comfort.—*Charleston Mercury.*

EVERY young man should remember that the world will always honor industry. The vulgar and useless idler, whose energies of body and mind are rusting for want of occupation, may look with scorn upon the laborer engaged at his toil; but his scorn is praise, his contempt honor.

Elegant Extract.

The following elegant passage is taken from the address of Edward Everett, on Africa, recently made before the Colonization Society. In speaking of the impracticability, if not impossibility of civilizing the continent of Africa by white men, that speaker said:

"I say again, sir, you proud Anglo-Saxon, and self-sufficient, all attempting white man, you cannot civilize Africa.—You have subdued and appropriated Europe; the native race are melting before you in America, as the untimely snows of April before the vernal sun; you have possessed yourselves of India; you menace China and Japan; the remotest isles of the Pacific are not distant enough to escape your grasp, nor insignificant enough to elude your notice; but Central Africa confronts you, and bids you defiance. Your squadrons manage or blockade her coast, but neither on errands of peace, or the errands of war, can you penetrate into the interior. The God of Nature, no doubt for wise purposes, however inscrutable, has drawn across the chief inlets a cordon you cannot break through. You may hover on the coast, but you dare not set foot on shore. Death sits portress at the undefended gateways of her mud-built villages—yellow and intermittent fevers, blue plagues, and poisons, that you can see as well as feel, await your approach. As you ascend the rivers, pestilence shoots from the mangroves that fringe their noble banks, and the glorious sun, which kindles all inferior nature into teeming, bursting life, darts disease into your languid system.—No, you are not elected for this momentous work. The great Disposer, in another branch of his family, has chosen out a race—descendents of this torrid region, children of this vertical sun—and fitted them, by ages of stern discipline, for the gracious achievement.

From foreign realms, and lands remote, supported by his care,
They pass, unharmed. through burning climes, and breathe the tainted air."

The modest virgin, the prudent wife, or the careful matron, are much more serviceable in life, than petticoated philosophers, blustering heroes, or virago queens. She who makes her husband and her children happy, who reclaims the one from vice, and trains up the other to virtue, is a much greater character than ladies described in romance, whose whole occupation is to murder mankind with shafts from their quiver or from their eyes.—*Goldsmith.*

The "Cincinnati Commercial" of yesterday morning, says:—"The committee of one hundred appointed to wait upon Mayor Snellbaker and request him to resign his office, went to the Council Chamber on Monday morning and requested his presence. He refused to leave his office, but announced that he was ready to receive the Committee. Whereupon they grew indignant and resolved to appeal to the people in mass meeting on yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in 5th street Market-space."

RUM AND WATER.—We notice that at the recent municipal election in Louisville, Ky., a majority was given in favor of license for the sale of spirituous liquors, and a majority against bringing pure water into the city. We never knew of an old toper who wanted his grog stronger than 'alf and 'alf, but it seems our Kentucky neighbors prefer it clear. No doubt they are in favor of water for culinary purposes, but for *steady* drink prefer rum.

EARLY INFLUENCES.—Linnæus was the son of a poor Swedish clergyman. His father had a little flower-garden, in which he cultivated all the choice flowers which his means of taste could select. Into the flower-garden he introduced his little son from infancy; and this little garden undoubtedly created the taste in this child which afterwards made him the first botanist and naturalist of his age, if not of his race.

THERE are two sorts of corruption in governments—one, when the people do not observe the laws; the other, when they are corrupted by the laws.

Grand Temple of Honor.

The next annual session of this body will be held in this city, on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. A general attendance is requested.

JOHN H. OHR, G. W. R.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

WE are still prepared to print Constitution and By-Laws, where the alterations are few from the copy recommended by the Grand Division, at the following rates:

100 copies, (or less)	$5 00
200 "	8 00
300 "	10 00

We will pay the postage on all ordered from us.

☞ All orders accompanied by the cash, will be promptly attended to.

Address, JOHN H. OHR,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00. Books, $2 00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. WOODWARD, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind, free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20 00

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

J. H. OHR, G. W. R.

Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys of ——, believing the Order of Cadets of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Section of the State of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called the —— Section, No. ——, Cadets of Temperance, of the State of Indiana, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Section, and also those of the acting Head of the Order.

Enclosed is the fee for Charter, R. B.'s and officers' cards, $5 00.

It must also be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not; if they are, of what Section. The application to be directed to the Grand Secretary, free of postage.

It must also be certified by a W. P. or P. W. P, that the W. Patron elect is a Son of Temperance in good standing.

Address (post paid) HENRY OHR, G. S., C. o T., Indianapolis, Indiana.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the —— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00.

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

Address (post paid,) Mrs. ELIZA RICHMOND, G. S. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

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Cambridge City, Indiana.

J. CUNNINGHAM, Proprietor.

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Feb 16 3w G. S. SCOFIELD, Agent.

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Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers.

THE GREAT

MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

FOR THE CURE OF

Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, and all affections of the Chest and Lungs.

THESE Wafers operate like a charm—producing almost INSTANTANEOUS relief. They allay at once, the tickling and irritation in the throat, which give rise to hcking and coughing, and finally result, if not arrested, in a disease of fatal type.

For Bronchitis, so fearfully prevalent in this climate, these Wafers stand perfectly unrivalled No Public Speaker should attempt to address an audience without a supply of LOCOCK'S WAFERS in his pocket. They lubricate the throat and facilitate delivery to a most astonishing degree. Professional singers, and all members of Church Choirs will experience immense benefit from their magic effects. All who use them *cheerfully testify to their wonderful* efficacy. There is but one opinion of their matchless virtues, in all complaints for which they are recommended. One box will satisfy you that we cannot speak too highly in their favor.

BEWARE! The rapid sale of Dr. LOCOCK'S Wafers, conseqvent upon their world-wide reputation, has tempted heartless speculators in the life and health of mankind, to palm off upon the unsuspecting a worthless imitation of Dr. LOCOCK'S Wafers. Be sure that you ask for Dr. LOCOCK'S Wafers, and see that the name of E. TAYLOR, the Proprietor be written on the top of each box. ☞ None other can be genuine.

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C. WOODWARD, Agent,
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A good chance to clear from $500 to $1,000 a year.

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Good 18 K Case Gold Lepines at $24.
" 18 K " " Levers at $28.
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In addition to the above we have a fine assortment of other description of Watches all of which we will sell lower than any other firm dare sell in the place. I have in my employ a very superior Watch Repairer who will always be on on hand to do watch repairing of every description. Mr. Michot has worked in Geneva, Paris, New York and other large cities and has had great experience in his Branch of the business. All Watches warranted for one year, and the money in all cases refunded, provided they do not give entire satisfaction.

feb9 tf E. W. NEFF.

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The Public have for some time been familiar with the subject of Life and Health Insurance, but it is obvious that too little thoughts has been given to the latter. LIFE Insurance benefits our successors, while HEALTH Insurance directly benefits ourselves. It makes provision for a time of sickness, when the products of a man's industry are cut off, and want unites with Disease to aggravate his distress. It is at this gloomy period, when he is prostrated and helpless, and when despondency would otherwise overwhelm him, that the holder of a *Health Insurance Policy* will realize its benefits.

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3,00	"	"	3,00	"
4,00	"	"	4,00	"
5,00	"	"	5,00	"
6,00	"	"	6,00	"

Over fifty and under sixty.

$2.50	per year,	for	$2,50	per week.
3,75	"	"	3,00	"
5,00	"	"	4,00	"
6,25	"	"	5,00	"
7,50	"	"	6,00	"

When the Fund shall amount to Three Dollars and upwards for every person insured and sufficient to warrant an additional distribution, the weekly allowances will be increased in accordance with the Rules of the Policy.

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J. L. MOTHERSHEAD, *Medical Examiner.*
june 30 '52-1y

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Capital $100,000.

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This Company insures Lives at the lowest rates consistent with safety, either upon the Joint Stock or Mutual plan.

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C. WOODWARD, Agent.

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aug 11-1y

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For the great merits of this picture we would refer every lover of Washington to the portrait itself, to be seen at the office of this paper, and to the letters of the following Artists, Statesmen, Jurists and Scholars accompanying it.

ARTISTS.—Marchant and Elliott of New York; Neagle, Rothermel, and Lambdin, of Philadelphia; Chester Harding of Boston; Charles Fraser, of Charleston, S. C; and to the adopted son of Washington, Hon. Geo. W. P. Custis, himself an artist. STATESMEN.—His Excellency Millard Fillmore, Major Gen. Winfield Scott. Hon. George M. Dallas, Hon. William R. King, Hon. Daniel Webster, Hon. Lynn Boyd, Hon. Lewis Cass, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Hon John P. Kennedy, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, LL. D. JURISTS.—Hon. Roger B. Taney, Hon. John Duer, Hon John McLean, Hon. Rufus Choate. SCHOLARS.—Charles Folsom, Esq. the well known Librarian of the Boston Atheneum, who says, "I would rather own it than any painted copy I have ever seen;" E P. Whipple, Richard Hildreth, Hon. Edward Everett, LL. D, Jared Sparks, LL. D., Wm. H. Prescott, LL. D., Washington Irving, Ralph W. Emerson, Esq, Prof. T. C. Upham, J. T. Headley, Fitz Green Halleck, H. W. Longfellow, Wm. Gilmore Simms; and FROM EUROPE, Lord Talfourd, T. B. Macauley, Sir Archibald Alison, Lord Mayor of London, &c., &c. THE PRESS, throughout the entire Union, have with one voice proclaimed the merits of this suberb engraving.

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This Portrait will be a match for the Washington, and is in every respect as well got up.

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nov 10-3m

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Second—To the prosecution of claims against the General Government, procuring Land Warrants, Patent Rights, and Pensions under the various Pension Laws, &c.

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Orders for goods to be returned by Express, sent free. Our rates of charges have been greatly reduced, and the public will find this a safe and expeditious method of transportation.

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Office open during business hours.

june30 1y C. WOODWARD, Agent.

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DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

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CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

"And by the river, upon the bank thereof shall grow all trees for meat, whose leaf shall not fade and the fruit thereof shall be for meat and the leaf thereof for medicine."

Here was hope for the sick recorded long ago, and every year adds new proof to the assurance that these promises shall not fail.

As Medical Science discovers and designates the remedies nature has given, one by one, the diseases that afflict our race yield to the control of art. Of all the maladies we suffer from, none has carried more victims to an untimely grave than Consumption of the Lungs. Subjoined we give some evidence that this too may be cured, and that Pulmonary complaints, in all their forms, may be removed by Cherry Pectoral.

Space will not permit us to publish here any proportion of the cures it has affected, but the Agent below named, will furnish our Circular, free, whereon are full particulars and indisputable proof of these facts.

Sufferers: read and judge for yourselves.

For Influenza and Whooping Cough.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 26, 1851.

Sir: I have repeatedly used your Cherry Pectoral for Whooping Cough and Influenza, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it a complete remedy.—Four of my children have been afflicted with these diseases, and the free use of the Pectoral has always afforded almost instant relief.

JAMES GLOVER.

We attest the truth of the above statement.
M. McGINTY, Ed. of Nashville Whig.
J. M. ZIMMERMAN, Druggist.

For a Consumptive Cough.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 25, 1851

Dear Sir:—For three years I have been afflicted with a Cough, so distressing that I frequently dispaired of recovery; much of the time I was obliged to sit up all night in my chair, as my cough would suffocate me when I laid down. Having used many remedies without much relief, I at last tried the CHERRY PECTORAL which under Providence has cured me altogether.

I am with gratitude yours,
JAMES M'CANDLESS.

This is one of the numerous Cures of Asthma which have been accredited to Cherry Pectoral.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 17, 1848.

DR. AYER, Lowell. Dear Sir: I have for years been afflicted with Asthma in the worst form, so that I have been obliged to sleep in my chair for a larger part of the time, being unable to breathe on my bed. I had tried a great many medicines, to no purpose, until my physician prescribed, as an experiment, your Cherry Pectoral.

At first it seemed to make me worse; but in less than a week I began to experience the most gratifying relief from its use; and now, in four weeks, the disease is entirely removed. I can sleep on my bed with comfort, and enjoy a state of health which I had never expected to enjoy.

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From the President of Amherst College,
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EDWARD HITCHCOCK.
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Among the other distinguished authorities who have lent their names to recommend this preparation as the best known to them for affections of the lungs, are:

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PROF. VALENTINE MOTT, New York.
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Charleston, S C Medical Review.
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Not only in the more dangerous and distressing diseases of the Lungs, but also as a family medicine for occasional use, it is the safest, pleasantest and best in the world.

Prepared and sold by JAMES C. AYER, Practical Chemist. Lowell, Mass

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NEVER fails to cure the most obstinate COLD or COUGH of recent origin, and for the alleviation of PTHISIC, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, and all other diseases of the organs of respiration, thousands bear testimony to its efficacy. Sold at the proprietor's prices, by

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A Weekly Journal:---Devoted to Temperance, Morality, Education, Literature, Useful Arts, Science, General Intelligence, &c.

J. W. GORDON, M. D., EDITOR.] ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA. [JOHN H. OHR, PRINTER.

VOL. II. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1853. NO. 47.

THE TEMPERANCE CHART,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE GRAND DIVISION, S. of T. OF INDIANA.

Edited by J. W. Gordon, M. D.

To whom all Communications and Subscriptions must be addressed, post-paid.

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POETRY.

From the Temperance Advocate.

The subject of the following lines, was a lovely and beloved woman, the wife of an intemperate, but highly intelligent and honorable man. The particulars of their death are known to the public.

In memory of Mrs. Harriet Keeler.

BY MRS. E. HEDDON.

Her guardian angel hovered there that morn,
Aud whispered thoughts of gloom! Daylight looked dim,
And nature's music seemed a mournful strain!
What spell was round her! The mysterious sounds
Of inward voices breathing through the soul,
Touched sadly all the trembling strings of life,
And told of some portentous shadow near,
Hope and fear alternate tinged her sky
With light and shade, as fancy wandered back
To other years;—love's first sweet dream of bliss—
The bridal hour—when her heart's chosen stood,
In manly beauty, proudly by her side,
With vows of changeless love! O those bright hours
Threw back a radiance on the stream of life
That seemed a rainbow on its darkest cloud
And then love strove with *fear* and bade her trust
The deep affection of that cherished heart,
Which worshipped still, amid the direful wreck
Of reason's glorious powers: He was the same
High noble spirit yet; though blighted, dimned,
By earth's worst scourge the ever maddening cup,
Though crushed, degraded, frenzied, chained,
To the foul fiend that held him in his grasp,
She *could not* hate; she could not cease to love;
But fondly looking back to what he *was*,
She dared to hope he would be thus again.
Again the guardian spirit whispered "fly!"
Dark boding thoughts came hovering o'er her soul,
As with a trembling heart she silent lists
His coming footsteps; one short fervent prayer
She sends to heaven for him, then calmly waits,
While from her features beam a mournful smile.
O nature veil thy face in midnight gloom!
Weep tears of blood o'er thy poor fallen son!
The last dark hour had come! Wild passions burned;
Passions first kindled in the fiery bowl,
Thence flashed into the brain—turned love to hate,
Drove reason from its throne, and nerved the hand,
(That once held his in fond affection's clasp,)
To send the fatal messenger of death!
She died Love's martyr! Let her grave be strewn
With nature's fairest flowers, which friendship's tears
Shall water, and her memory embalm.

But who can paint,
Or who conceive the horror of those hours
He lived alone beside her bleeding form?
What agony, remorse and anguish wrung
His soul when reason re-assumed its throne?
He could not, *would not live;* ten thousand deaths
Crowded in *one* were then sweeter than life.
And thus he rushed self-doomed across the stream
Dividing worlds, to meet her on that shore,
Where earth's dark Upas blights the soul no more!

A voice comes from their tomb!
Oh! hear it ye who take the price of blood!
Who traffic in the crimes and groans of men!
And hear it ye who sip the *poisoned cup*,
Or smile complacently upon the foe!
Loudly it calls upon the living world
To drive this demon from the abodes of men,
And thus avenge its victims at one blow.
Look on this double grave once more and say
How many other martyrs yet must bleed!
How many hearts must break in silent wo?
How many noble intellects be dimn'd
Or quenched in frenzied darkness? Oh! how long
Shall the foul fiend walk in the face of day,
Feeding on human woes and human blood,
And what is worse upon the *human mind?*
Oh hear! by all the cherished ties of life!
By all your hopes of immortality!
By all your love of kindred, country, home,
Hear woman's prayer—humanity's appeal,
And God's command—'DESTROY THE FIEND!'

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Brookville American.

The Inebriate's Remorse.

BY M. LOUISA CHITWOOD.

Yes, I am spirit-haunted—if I walk
A step keeps pace with mine, and if I sleep
A figure clad in white sweeps through my dreams,
And so my life is but a weariness.

Shrouded under the dusts of many years, is one memory which all the waters of the Lethe would fail to wash from the cells of my heart. I have mingled with the crowd, but it followed me there. I have clothed myself as with the mantle of darkness; but it was not yet concealed. Is there a spot on earth where the steep bastions of oblivion rise up against memory? If so, let me seek it, for only there can I find balm. Sometimes when I am sitting by the quiet lake, beneath the willow whose long slender branches droop mournfully over her grave, I see a white sail far out on the waters, and a white form as of an angel guiding it towards the shore; but it sinks before me, and I live over again the agony of my desolation. Years ago our hearts were bound as with chains of steel, and neither time nor change, nor life nor death can separate them. The Pale Angel spreads his white arm between us, but his sword is powerless to separate our souls. To others cold and unkind, to her I was gentle and affectionate. To others unloving, to her the very spirit of adoration. I believe we always love those best who are our opposites in every thing, and we were certainly as unlike as two mortals could be. We had our trials, our misgivings, for our paths lay through the wide vale of poverty, yet they at last met. In yonder valley stands the old church where our life destinies were sealed. The The swallows twitter all day long beneath the mossy eaves; and through the broken windows and ivy-wreathed porch the winds sigh in mournful requiems. Deserted by the living—except some sad mourners who wander through the "city of the dead" near by reading the names of loved ones on the crumbling headstones—it is said that spiritual forms glide in and out at the massive doors in the dim starlight, and low melodies rise and die in very sweetness—that pale silver lights move up and down the long aisles, and then with one song louder, sweeter than the rest, all is silent again. Spirit haunted—I can almost believe it, for what tales could that old church tell, had it language, of the living and the dead—of burials and of bridals. But many of its children have gone down to rest now, and so has she of whom I am writing. Our united lives began very happily. Our humble home seemed situated in Eden, and whether the hill sloping away towards the south was carpeted with emerald or crowned with the yellow leaves of autumn, or white with the snows of winter, dove-eyed peace sat triumphant upon our hearts. I could labor all day until every energy seemed exhausted, and yet it was a very pleasure, for it was for her sake, the personification of all my boyhood's dreams.

I had been indolent heretofore, but love is a great strengthener, and now nothing seemed difficult. My whole nature seemed changed. I loved every one—from her face I caught that great life blessing, as clouds catch the beauty of sunset. But it is a hard thing to forsake old habits—as hard as to believe a friend unworthy—or forsake one you have once loved, and this new path, though beautiful sometimes, was kept with difficulty. There was another, spangled with flowers in whose hearts lingered deadly odors, fair to the visual sight, but leading away into darkness, where I lingered at times in sore temptation. How we strive to hide our faults from those we love, so I hoarded my secret in my heart, but it was like concealing an unsightly seed in the earth—it soon makes itself known, having gained new strength and depth of root. I fell in with old companions—I "looked upon the wine when it was red," and the forbidden path was entered. O, my lost one! thine eyes full of tears, are looking yet upon me as they looked that night. How miserably I felt. I could have hidden myself as beneath mountains as I reflected on my own unworthiness. Weeks glided on and I resisted temptation. The bird fascinated by the serpent cannot escape, struggle as it may—the ship nearing the whirlpool is fated—the MODERATE DRINKER, ah! what strong arms hold him in reach of the tempter. Not at once, I yielded. One step at a time bears us to ruin. At last I became unkind, almost cruel, to her who was my life's life. But it was only when under the maddening influence—Heaven knows I loved her too much for unkindness in my calm hours. How often I yet wake in the dark night hours with the heart cry of pardon on my lips, but she does not answer—the clay is too deep upon her now to admit the ceaseless moanings of remorse. I would perform a pilgrimage to the most remote spot of earth if by that means I might receive absolution. But I know she forgave me—I know she covered all my faults with the white mantle of love—but if I could only hear it from her lips, which are still forever. It was an evening in June. The honeysuckle over our lattice was pink with blossoms. All day long the winds had moved up and down the fields, now playing with glossy blades of corn, and now swaying the long grass in the meadows. The reapers were weary in yellow wheat—and the soft rushing of their sickles grew fainter as the sunset was brightening. The lake of which I spoke, sang the low moan of a restless heart, although its face was a sea of glass mingled with fire. Never had I loved my wife more than I did this day. I determined to give one more struggle, and come off victor or die. I had purchased a little pleasure boat, and often of lovely evenings we enjoyed a sail on the lake. I went down to the shore to get it ready for a trip this evening, and while there, came in contact with the man whom I feared more than any other on earth—his influence I mean, for there was something so irresistibly fascinating about him that he entered my heart in spite of myself, and when there I could not cast him out. He was the great instrument of my ruin; he had led me farther wrong than any one else I had ever met. He drew a flask from his pocket, and holding it up between me and the sunlight, said, "Most superior article, taste it." I refused. "Now, dear Frank, you certainly won't refuse to gratify so small a request"—he urged. I looked in his face—there was the same affectionate glance that had so often won me—the gentle smile wreathing the lips whose lowest murmur was music—the winning tones again urged and I yielded. Ah, I was ashamed to look my dear wife in the face. She did not suspect me, and passing my arm around her, we went down to the lake. Soon we were floating out upon the clear waters. The crimson glow had waned, but every wave was a belt of brightness. We sang old songs, until our very souls seemed wandering in Elysium. The stars came out quietly and beautifully as when the shepherds of old watched their sleeping flocks—and the full moon seemed looking on us alone, and not on the scenes of misery scattered over all the wide earth. But on her face, the star of my life, I was looking. Her face was as marble in the bright moonlight—the full lips were smiling—the azure eyes lifted Heavenward—the long golden curls, twined with white rosebuds, fell like sunlight about her, and almost floated on the rippling waters. I seemed in the presence of an angel. "I never felt so intensely happy in my life," she said, as if speaking to herself; there is not one human being beneath yonder moon who is happier this night than I. All pleasures of the past and present seem concentrated in this hour—every face I ever loved is smiling on me, not with the dark valley of Death between us in seeming, but with light beaming from every feature." Far, and farther, we went almost unconsciously. Presently I felt a dizzy sensation. Good Heavens! I said to myself, we must return immediately. We turned homeward—smoothly and pleasantly we glided along. All was silent except the gentle plashing of the oar; our hearts were too full for words. I still felt dizzy; oh, how I pushed for the shore.

Sing something, dearest, I said; for I could not bear to leave her alone to her thoughts. She sang the beautiful song of "The Messenger Bird," and then repeated the last two lines:

"We know thou bird! that their land is bright,
But say do they love there still."

"Yes, yes, she said, they do 'love there still," for is not love the one great watchword of heaven. You must remember this, dear Frank, and if I go first to that immortal shore, think not that because earthly bonds are broken, that spiritual union is dissolved also. I would then be your guardian angel, and never leave you for one momentin your life." She paused a moment and then continued—"What a strange mystery love is—I don't know exactly how I happened to love you, for you were so hard hearted and cruel to every one, but to me you were the embodiment of all virtues." She grew thoughtful, and I spoke:—"The world dealt very bitterly with me, my love, and by this only can I justify myself. It is natural to return evil for evil. For years I lived among strangers, cold, heartless creatures, and in childhood, when the way should be flowery, so that in after years one may have it a blessed remembrance, I do not remember a dozen kind words or looks. I could see other children of my own age smiling and happy, but for me there was no rest nor happiness. After a while, I lef the place forever, and went out in the wide world friendless. I was but a boy when I first saw you, and remember how bitterly I felt because you seemed so happy. Soon you became dear as life, and dearer, and when I knew that you loved me, the world became beautiful as dream land—I hated every one who spoke to you, for I feared they would win your love from me. But they did not, and oh, how unworthy I have been of you."

"Let us cast away, beloved,
In the future all the past,"

she answered, and our hearts were knit together forever, and stronger and dearer than ever. How wretchedly I felt, for the secret GLASS was burning, like fire, in my veins. I grew more dizzy; on, and on, and on, we swept until in the distance I could see the white spray lashing the shore. I do not think she noticed how ashy pale I was, nor how my heart trembled. I saw one high wave approaching. I felt my utter helplessness to meet it—and the next moment, we were cast forward into the deep waters. * * * I have an indistinct remembrance of grappling with the waves, but nothing definite, until I found myself seated on the shore, with her form folded closely to my heart. She was looking very lovely even though the seal of Death was on the marble pallor of her brow, The long golden curls were straightened with the heaviness of water, and her white dress was glittering with sand.

The moon was shining as brightly as she had shone a few hours before, when looking upon our happiness. I could have welcomed a storm, but that calm moonlight was terrible. The lake was comparatively calm, the winds were sighing through the willow leaves above me, for I was sitting then on the very spot where she is now buried. Only by degrees do we realize a great sorrow. I sat quiet, tearless—she seemed sleeping, and I, dreaming. I pondered over my past life—I recalled her every look and tone. Oh, then I thought of the future—suns would rise—spring, summer, autumn, and winter, would come and go, bringing their appropriate pleasures and blessings. But for me there never would be joy any more. I thought of the morrow, and wondered whether the reapers would be as merry as they were to-day; and if the robin would sing on the edge of the meadow. With such simple thoughts I tried to forget myself; and I remember of saying "when will the night be over." It is not over yet, the night brooding with sable wings over my heart—I thought again of the future, what would it be to me. How could I go through with the dull routine of cares? How could I strive when there was no goal at the end of the striving. My desolation came in one concentrated thought and I fell senseless by her side.

When next I awoke to consciousness, they had buried her away from my sight forever, and henceforth there was nothing to live for. I was lying in our home—our once happy home. The vines were drooping over the window, in the soft breeze "swaying,"—the sunlight streamed through the lattice—the clock was ticking lazily on the mantel—HER BIRD singing in his cage. But where was she who was the light, and life, and beauty and sweetness of them all. I saw the form of a man seated near me and recognized the serpent like L—— who had lured me to all this anguish. He turned his eyes towards mine. Ah what sweetness there was in their glance—his lips moved as if to speak. I sprang up in a moment. "Don't speak to me, villain," I said; "I can bear anything but the sound of your voice." "Dear Frank, do be quiet," he said with the same smile wreathing his lips which had so often fascinated me. Seizing a large book that lay near me, I threw it towards him with all the force I could summon, and exhausted by the effort, I fell backward on my pillow. "Delirious yet," I heard him say to some one who entered the room, and I said nothing more. The next morning I was stronger and calmer. He was seated again by my bedside. "L——," said I in a clear, firm tone, "I want to speak to you. You have done me more injury than any other mortal being. You have poured the very dregs of bitterness into my heart, winning by gentle looks and soft tones. Why you have done this I know not, yet I forgive all your wrongs but one—for that there is no atonement. I was happy once, but that is all over now. Of the present, not of the past I would speak. You are a murderer—nay, start not, you cannot escape to any spot on this earth, where this conviction will not follow you. You knew your power, you knew how I had avoided you for weeks, fearing your influence—you knew how much for her sake I tried to do right, and in the face of all this, you came to me winning me to woe. You know the consequences. "L——," I desire you to leave me in a few moments and forever. If you value your life never address another word to me when this interview shall have closed. Remember forever more the scene at the lake side, and reflect that your hand wrote her death warrant. Go now, and may your future be but the counterpart of my own." Poor L——! I have never met him since. God knows if he has been as wretched as I have been sinec then—if life's fruits have melted on his lips in ashes. What more can I write of her. It matters not to tell of ensuing years of darkness. But I think I have never been alone for one moment. I think she is ever hovering over me, and so I strive to do right. I have much to answer for, but how much more has he who led me as with an invisible hand down to the verge of sorrow. I was by nature weak, so I could not resist temptation. I had planted in my heart the seeds of a depraved desire. Ever on my lips was the insatiate thirst for the destroyer. I could resist it so long as it was out of my sight, but when it was before me, my hand reached for it as instinctively as a child reaches for blossoms. There are hundreds of youths now resting in drunkard's graves far more sinned against than sinning. Their murderers, perhaps, still live, rolling in pomp and luxury, but on their gloved hands are the stains of innocent blood; in their seared consciences moans the loud voice of Remorse; and in their costly mansions upon the gorgeous walls writes at night the avenging angel. They threw around young hearts the folds of deep temptation—they emptied in their coffers the filled purse—they smiled and talked—they pleaded "peace, peace, when there was no peace"—and then turned with folded arms from the sad procession, bearing the dead victim to his rest. Let them smile if their hearts are steel. They shall yet be melted—their retribution must come—sudden and terrible.

Grave of my loved one! thou art covered with blossoms. There is no feature of her who was once so lovely, but at times I hear the folding of her wings around me, and I know our spirits are united. Days lengthen to weeks, and weeks to months and years, and my life path grows shorter, and with one great hope, shining like a star above me, of our re-union, I fold my brow with sackcloth and move onward. The crown of thorns is sometimes lifted, and I know that at length it will crumble into dust, and rest come for the weary.

Mount Carmel, Ind.

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY INDIANAPOLIS

TEMPERANCE CHART.

PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.
WM. HANNAMAN, C. E. BABB,
JAMES HALL, R. T. BROWN,
JOHN B. ABBETT.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1853.

☞ Once more. dear reader, it is our privilege to meet you in the columns of the Chart, and we are truly gratified for it. Whatever may have been your feelings in reference to our former relations, rest assured that we have derived sincere pleasure from them, and to break them up even for a short time, required on our part a painful effort. At that time we expected to have been able to address you occasionally as a correspondent, but the hurry of travel and business disappointed our expectations, and we were consequently entirely quite cut off from old associations for several weeks.

We are pleased to know, however, that we were the only looser by our absence; for it is quite certain that through the kind labors of Mr. Maxwell, your Organ was more worthy of your patronage than while in our far feebler hands. In saying this, we but give utterance to our own honest convictions, which yours will doubtless corroborate. It is also highly proper that we should say that the business department of the Chart, has been conducted by Dr. I. N. Craig, in a manner worthy of the highest commendation, thus improving its condition in every respect.

It is now our fond desire to improve upon the models, which in both departments these gentlemen have left. In this way, we too may be benefitted in the long run, by what now seems to impose a heavy burthen upon us; for should we succeed in maintaining the Chart as they have made it during our absence, we feel that we shall at least "deserve success."

Stand up to the Chart.

It will be remembered, that a large number of our present subscription list was obtained shortly after the Chart became a weekly paper, and while it was issued to subscribers at 50 cents a year. In six or eight weeks at least, two thousand of these subscribers will fall off; and unless something is done to secure the renewal of their subscription, the paper must suffer immensely in every point of view. Let this be remembered, and the necessary steps taken to meet the expected emergency.

Temperance Celebration.

We are requested to say that the Grand Temple of Honor will convene in this city, the 25th day of this month; and upon the 26th, the Templars of this city, intend giving a celebration, in connection with other members of the Order who may be here from abroad. Several Temples will be invited from surrounding cities, and a grand turn-out of this noble Order is anticipated.

We clip the above from the "Free Democrat," and would say to the friends of Temperance throughout the State, that the hour fixed for the celebration is 2 o'clock P. M. This hour has been selected in preference to others, as it will enable those desiring to attend to come in by the cars.

The Ladies of the Social Degree of our city have resolved to give the brethren a festival worthy of the cause and the occasion. This will come off in the evening, at some one of our public halls. The place where, and time when, will be duly announced. Come all!

☞ A friend writing us from "a far country," says: "I find that if a man has not '*Dei Gracia*' in his pocket as well as in his heart, he can neither get through this world, nor into the good world to come."

☞ The Proceedings of the semi-annual session of the Grand Union of Indiana, have been handed us for publication. They will appear in our next.

Lieut. Gov. Willard.

In our homeward trip we met, in the cars between Jeffersonville and Edinburgh, a citizen of Kentucky, who gave us a piece of the history of our present Lieut. Governor, with which we were not previously acquainted; and as it reflects like honor both upon him and the institutions of our country, we publish it just as we received it. It is as follows: A few years since the Kentucky gentleman above referred to, wrote to a New York friend, requesting him to send him a school teacher. In complance with this request, the New-Yorker sent Mr. Willard duly recommended, to his Kentucky friend. On his arrival in Kentucky he was accordingly employed as a teacher, and continued to exercise the functions of that station in the same neighborhood for a year. During this time he read law, and seized upon every opportunity that offered, to improve his fine talent for public speaking. At the end of his year, he was prepared to enter the lists as a lawyer; and with a bold fearlessness and self-reliance characteristic of the man, he settled at New Albany, in Indiana, notwithstanding the just reputation of the bar at that place as one of the ablest in our State. His success has shown, that, although untried, he did not over-estimate his powers.

The Indiana State Journal: This paper has undergone a great change for the better, during our absence. It is improved in all respects, and is in every respect well worthy the patronage of those who desire to keep up with the times in our State. It flourishes and deserves to flourish under the new arrangement, that places a competent and efficient man at the head of each department,—thus evincing the wisdom of a division of labor in every business of a complicated character.

The State Sentinel: Not willing to be behind others in the race of improvement, this paper has donned a new dress, and is really a beautiful sheet. We are glad to witness the charge, and, laying aside past differences, we heartily commend it to the favor of the public.

It is no more than proper that we should say a word for the "Locomotive" and "Temperance Chart." We met them on our return, still in the old familiar habiliments they have worn ever since we knew them; and we could not avoid thinking of the reasons that might be given for their remaining unimproved, while the Sentinel and Journal have clothed themselves in "their beautiful garments." Modesty will not allow us to say what these reasons are in reference to the Chart; but in regard to the "Locomotive," it is respectfully suggested, that it is already superior to improvement.

The Indiana Free Democrat: This excellent journal meets us on our return, freighted as usual with valuable facts, suggestions, and arguments, on all subjects coming within the scope of its labors. We know of no newspaper in the State, which, merely as such, is more worthy of public patronage; and it maintains the principles of that political party whose organ it is, with decided power. Mr. Vaile possesses the ability to make a good paper, and proves it, by doing so.

A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin: We have received of Messrs. Cox & Mathes "A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin," prepared by Mrs. H. Beecher Stowe, in vindication of her world renowned book. It professes to present the reader with "original facts and documents upon which the story is founded, together with corroborative statements verifying the truth of the book."—These facts are partly couched in her own language and partly in that of the "original documents;" and, we regret to say, but too conclusively sustain all that is said of the cruelty of Slavery in the author's former work. It would be wisdom in the south to ask a truce at the hands of all those who scribble to vindicate their peculiar institution; for although it may be fun for the scribblers, "it is death to the subject of their defence."

The Book may be found at the Rail Road City Bookstore," on Washington Street, where nearly every thing else that is beautiful and good in their line may also be found,

Indiana Reports.

Albert G. Porter, Esq., Reporter to the Supreme Court of Indiana, has laid upon our table a copy of his Reports, containing the cases decided by our Supreme Court, during the November Term, 1851. We have carefully looked them over, and do not hesitate to say that in every point of view, they are well worthy to succeed Blackford's Reports. In the preparation of these cases for the press, there has evidently been great pains taken to avoid every error or omission likely to occur in such works; and this care has attained its aim so perfectly, that we have little occasion to demand greater accuracy or freedom from mistake.

The text as heretofore, consists of the opinions of the judges as they were delivered by their respective authors; and although not always expressed in the very best style possible, they are generally clear enough to enable us to to follow without difficulty the process of reasoning by which the Court arrived at its conclusion. In the great hurry of business this is as much, perhaps, as any reasonable man should look for. It certainly would require extraordinary acquirements on the part of the Judges, to enable them to give their opinions a classic finish, when the time allowed them, owing to the great amount of business, is altogether insufficient to enable them to keep up with the docket. It is to be hoped some method for their relief will be provided before long; and that suitors in this court will not be compelled to wait for years to know the result of their causes.—This is due no less to the judges, than to the nature of our institutions and the rights of the public.

It is no disparagement to Judge Blackford, whose fame, both as a Judge and Reporter, is second to none, and furnishes a topic on which an Indianian in every part of the Union is continually addressed in terms, well calculated to awaken his State pride, to say, that Mr. Porter in the preparation of these cases has given unmistakable evidences of that good judgment and pains-taking which have given the Reports of his great predecessor, their unrivalled reputation with the bar. The abstract or analysis of each case, which, in Blackford, always presents us the law of the decision to which it is prefixed, will be found equally as perfect in the cases now before us. For brief, weighty sentences, expressing without any superfluity of words the rule of law in the case, Mr. Porter has no superior; and will doubtless become eminent as a Reporter, if he should continue for any considerable period to occupy his present position.

Owing to the fact, that the volume will be unusually large without notes, Mr. Porter has not given us a very copious supply of this kind of illustration of the text; yet his notes are more numerous than in Carter's Reports, and well calculated to throw light on the decisions to which they are appended.

Having said this much, we conclude by commending these cases to the favorable regard of the legal fraternity; and Mr. Porter himself, who is a young man of fair fame, good education and fine abilities, to the impartial justice of his fellow-citizens at large, knowing, from an acquaintance of near a score of years, that from that justice he has nothing to fear.

Election Returns

We are in the receipt of election returns by almost every mail, showing the result of the late election on the license question. We hope our friends will continue to transmit this intelligence until each county in the State is heard from, when we will publish a connected view of the whole subject. This is highly desirable, and we hope will not be forgotten by our brethren in the different counties. Let us have the returns.

Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine: In advance of its time, we have received the June number of this excellent and beautiful Magazine. In every point of view this periodical stands at the head of such works in America; and deserves the patronage of all who desire to promote pure taste and sound literature.

By some unintentional oversight of the Publisher, we have not received the January and April numbers, and would like to see them yet, as we wish to preserve the volume.

Roman Catholics vs. Free Schools.

We clip the following from the Chicago Tablet, a Roman Catholic paper. It is worthy of the serious consideration of every true friend of free institutions; for it indicates unmistakably the hostility in certain quarters to popular education, and, by consequence, to all free government. Our State schools are "infidel," our system of education "Godless," and Catholics are warned to remain "ignorant papists rather than incur the anger of their God and the loss of their souls" by attending them. To sustain this view of our educational system, and prevent the Catholic masses in our country from breaking the shackles of superstion, the terrible thunders of the Vatican are invoked, and we are told that on this subject, "the Prince of Apostles speaks no double or stammering tongue."

Now we frankly confess, judging from experience, that if slavery and not freedom, barbarism and not civilization were the objects of human endeavor and the end of human society, the course recommended by the Vatican and its satillites among us, would tend to their achievement. This is evident from the tameness and servility of the masses who repose in the shade of St. Peter's at Rome, or droop and die under the poison-vine of the same institutions on the green hills of Ireland. While we desire to be free, let our common schools be cherished; and such sentiments as the following quoted only to receive the unmeasured reprobation of every true hearted American:

"If any Catholic hitherto ignorant of duty in this matter, be desirous to know whether he can with a good conscience, patronize infidel schools, he need say only one word to his pastor, and he will be informed that the voice of Peter has been heard again and again, and in thunder tones condemning, denouncing, and anathematising the whole scheme of mixed or Godless education, and its founders and abetters! There is no mistake about this. The trumpet of the Vatican gives no uncertain sound, and the Prince of the Apostles speaks no double, stammering tongue. Peter has spoken; and the voice of solicitude, vigilance, and authority has been thrown across the loud sounding waves, of seas and oceans, and been echoed heartily by the assembled hierarchy of the United States, as well as by the Bishops individually, speaking from the pulpit and through the press. Catholic Bishops, pastors, journalists, writing with the general approbation of Bishops, have agitated the question from one end of the land to the other, until now there is hardly an excuse for ignorance on the subject.

If your son or your daughter is attending a State School, you may be as certain that you are violating your duty as a Catholic parent, and conducing to the everlasting anguish and despair of your child, as if you could take your oath of it! You ought not to be able to rest an instant, to bargain, labor, recreate, eat, drink, or sleep with common comfort, until you have removed your child from that proximate occasion of spiritual ruin in which, perhaps ignorantly, perhaps thoughtlessly, you have placed him! Do you wish him to be a reputable member of society, a comfort and a prop to your old age; an honor to your name; but above all, a Catholic man and an heir of Heaven, take him away from that school. Perhaps he has already contracted evil habits of vice, or infidel principles, which he will carry to his grave, and into the endless world beyond!

Take him away. Let him rather never know how to write his name, or spell his way through the plainest paragraph of a newspaper, or perform the simplest calculation, than become the bond and chained slave of Satan, than rise up at the last dread day of accounts to curse you in all the unavailing repentance and bitterness of final despair! Take him away if you do not wish your bed of death to be tormented with the spectre of a soul which God has given you as a sacred trust, surrendered to the great enemy of mankind. Take him away and let him be a poor hewer of wood and drawer of water; let him incur the scorn of the enlightened age; let him be accounted by lettered infidels and heathens only an ignorant Papist rather than incur the anger of his God and the loss of his soul! Take him away, let what will be the consequences!"

Illustrated Magazine of Art.—We have received the May number of the "Illustrated Magazine of Art." It sustains the high reputation arising from the previous numbers; and well deserves the liberal patronage of the public.

If we examine well the different effects of ennui, we shall find that it makes us neglect more duties than interest does.

Nature creates merit, and fortune brings it into play.

Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad.

Arriving at New Albany late in the evening, on our return from the South, and finding that we would not be able to reach Madison in time for the cars the next morning, we determined to stop at Jeffersonville and reach Indianapolis by railroad. We were, however, disappointed in getting on the morning train, and were consequently compelled to wait till evening.—This gave us an opportunity to see "the sights" about Jeffersonville, and confess that we were somewhat surprised to find a city there of so much promise.

The cars left at half-past two o'clock, P. M., and we aboard of them; and we must say that our ride was as pleasant a one, as any other of the kind we remember to have taken. Besides, through the courtesy shown by this company to the corps editorial, our editorial hat was *chalked*, and our passage free. Every possible attention was given to the comfort of passengers by the gentlemanly conductor, and we arrived at Edinburg in advance of our time. After waiting some half hour for the Madison train, it arrived, and we were soon in the "Hoosier City." The great care and attention bestowed by Mr. Reed, the conductor on this train, upon his business, is both a guarantee of the safety of the train, and a testimony to his humane disposition as a man.

Improvement.—It is somewhat exhiliarating to witness the improvements begun and completed in our young city, during our brief absence. These consist partly in the removal of old buildings and rubbish—partly in the erection of new, beautiful, and permanent structures in the stead thereof. Among the removals we were intensely gratified to find the "old City Hotel," with all its viprous and pestiferous brood gone from its old site, and manifestations of an intention to build something better upon its ruins. Almost every square of the city is witness to great changes for the better. *Here* a large business house is gradually rising; *there* a magnificent church; and *near-by* a splendid family residence. The hum of active industry is never silent in our streets, and its fruits never hid from our observation. There is a fullness of life, and a heartiness of labor everywhere seen, that forcibly impresses a Hoosier with the notion, that "there is no place like home." Certain it is, that there are few places—very few, indeed—for which we would consent to exchange our own State of Indiana. Give us her soil, her improvements, her people, and we will abide with them forever, and not murmur at the spot in which circumstances have pitched our existence.

True Greatness will rise.

The following just observations on the power of talents to raise their possessor to his proper station in the estimation of mankind, are worthy of the attention of the young and rising generation. Men too frequently complain of the injustice of public opinion towards those who fail; for on examination such failures will be found to be more generally attributable to internal than external causes—to the want of mind or its proper culture in the aspirant, rather than to the want of an appreciation of it on the part of the public. Where there is one failure on the part of a man truly great, there are a hundred triumphs on the part of those who are unworthy of their honors; but this bestowal of public favor on the unworthy is due to the fact that specious appearances of merit are often mistaken by the people for the reality. While the unworthy, however, *may* rise and flourish for a time, the truly worthy *must* rise and continue forever to attract the admiration and homage of the race.—They can not be kept down, however lowly may be their origin, nor when once exalted to their proper sphere can they be degraded; and in this power to retain an exalted position once attained, consists the highest prerogative of greatness over littleness. The balloon is always liable to collapse, but solid greatness remains amid all vicissitudes the same. The toad may swell until it appears an ox; but the slightest puncture even with a pin's point will reduce it again to the dimensions of a toad. Let this be remembered by the herd of little great men who infest our country, while he who relies for success and fame on real merit, turns amid his trials and dis-

appointments for consolation and hope, to the following beautiful passage from WIRT's "British Spy:

"Talents, wherever they have had a suitable theatre, have never failed to emerge from obscurity and assume their proper rank in the estimation of the world. The celebrated Camden is said to have been the tenant of a garret. Yet from the darkness, poverty and ignominy, of this residence, he advanced to distinction and wealth, and graced the first offices and titles of our island. It is impossible to turn over the British biography, without being struck and charmed by the multitude of correspondent examples; a venerable group of *novi homines*, as the Romans called them; men, who, from the lowest depths of obscurity and want, and without even the influence of a patron, have risen to the first honors of their country, and founded their own families anew. In every nation, and in every age, great talents, thrown fairly into the point of public observation, will invariably produce the same ultimate effect. The jealous pride of power may attempt to repress and crush them; the base and malignant rancour of impotent spleen and envy may strive to embarrass and retard their flight; but these efforts, so far from achieving their ignoble purpose, so far from producing a discernable obliquity in the ascent of genuine and vigorous talents, will serve only to increase their momentum and mark their transit with an additional stream of glory.

When the great earl of Chatham first made his appearance in our house of commons, and began to astonish and transport the British parliament, and the British nation, by the boldness, the force and range of his thoughts, and the celestial fire and pathos of his eloquence, it is well known, that the minister Walpole, and his brother Horace, (from motives very easily understood,) exerted all their wit, all their oratory, all their acquirements of every description, sustained and enforced by the feeling "insolence of office," to heave a mountain on his gigantic genius, and hide it from the world. Poor and powerless attempt! The tables were turned. He rose upon them in the might and irresistible energy of his genius; and in spite of all their convolutions, frantic agonies and spasms, he strangled them and their whole faction with as much ease as Hercules did the serpent ministers of jealousy that were sent to assail his infant cradle. Who can turn over the debates of the day, and read the account of this conflict between youthful ardour and hoary headed cunning and power, without kindling in the cause of the tyro, and shouting at his victory?—That they should have attempted to pass off the grand, yet solid and judicious operations of a mind like his, as being mere theatrical start and emotion; the giddy, hair-brained eccentricities of a romantic boy! That they should have had the presumption to suppose themselves capable of chaining down to the floor of the parliament, a genius so ethereal, towering, and sublime! Why did they not, in the next breath, by way of crowning the climax of vanity, bid the magnificent fireball to descend from its exalted and appropriate region, to perform its splendid tour along the surface of the earth?

When the son of this great man too, our present minister and his compeer and rival, our friend, first commenced their political career, the public papers teemed with strictures on their respective talents; the first was censured as being merely a dry and even a flimsy reasoner; the last was stigmatized as an empty declaimer. But error and misrepresentation soon expire, and are forgotten; while truth rises upon their ruins, and "flourishes in eternal youth." Thus, the false, the light, fugacious newspaper criticisms, which attempted to dissect and censure the arrangement of those gentlemen's talents, have been long since swept away by the besom of oblivion. They wanted truth, that soul, which alone can secure immortality to any literary work. And Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox have for many years been reciprocally and alternately recognized, just as their subject demands it, either as close and cogent reasoners, or as beautiful and superb rhetoricans.

Talents, therefore, which are before the public, have nothing to dread, either from the jealous pride of power, or from the transient misrepresentations of party, spleen or envy. In spite of opposition from any cause, their buoyant spirit will lift them to their proper grade: it would be unjust that it should lift them higher.

It is true, there always are, and always will be, in every society, individuals, who will fancy themselves examples of genius overlooked, underrated, or invidiously oppressed. But the misfortune of such persons is imputable to their own vanity, and not to the public opinion, which has weighed and graduated them.

We remember many of our schoolmates, whose geniuses bloomed and died within the walls of *Alma Mater;* but whose bodies still live, the moving monuments of departed splendour, the animated and affecting remembrances of the extreme fragility of the human intellect. We remember others, who have entered on public life with the most exulting promise; have flown from the earth, like rockets; and, after a short and brilliant flight, have bursted with one or two explosions—to blaze no more. Others, by a few premature scintillations of thought, have let themselves and their partial friends, to hope that they were fast advancing to a dawn of soft and beauteous light, and a meridian of bright and gorgeous effulgence; but their day has never yet broken; and never will it break. They are doomed for ever to that dim, crepuscular light, which surrounds the frozen poles, when the sun has retreated to the opposite circle of the heavens. Theirs is the eternal glimmering of the brain; and their most luminous displays are the faint twinklings of the glow-worm. We have seen others, who, at their start, gain a casual projectility, which rises them above their proper grade; but by the just operation of their specific gravity, they are made to subside again, and settle ultimately in the sphere to which they properly belong.

All these characters, and many others who have had even slighter bases for their once sanguine, but now blasted hopes, form a querulous and melancholy band of moonstruck declaimers against the injustice of the world, the agency of envy, the force of destiny, &c., charging their misfortune on every thing but the true cause: their own want of intrinsic sterling merit; their want of that copious, perennial spring of great and useful thought, without which a man may hope in vain for growing reputation. Nor are they always satisfied with wailing their own destiny, pouring out the bitterest imprecations of their souls on the cruel stars which presided at their birth, and aspersing the justice of the public opinion which has scaled them: too often in the contortions and pangs of disappointed ambition, they cast a scowling eye over the world of man; start back and blanch at the lustre of superior merit; and exert all the diabolical incantations of their black art, to conjure up an impervious vapour, in order to shroud its glories from the world. But it is all in vain. In spite of every thing, the public opinion will finally do justice to us all. The man who comes fairly before the world, and who possesses the great and vigorous *stamina* which entitle him to a *niche* in the temple of glory, has no reason to dread the ultimate result; however slow his progress may be, he will in the end most indubitably receive that distiction.—While the rest, "the swallows of science," the butterfles of genius, may flutter for their spring; but they will soon pass away and be remembered no more. No enterprising man, therefore, (and least of all the truly great man,) has reason to droop or repine at any efforts which he may suppose to be made with the view to depress him; since he may rely on the universal and unchanging truth, that talents, which are before the world, will most inevitably find their proper level; and this is, certainly, all that a just man should desire. Let, then, the tempest of envy or of malice howl around him. His genius wil consecrate him; and any attempt to extinguish that, will be as unavailing as would a human effort 'to quench the stars.'"

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Fifth Semi-Annual Session

OF THE

GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA.

(*Continued.*)

The report of the Grand Scribe showed that six Divisions had been chartered and eight had surrendered their charters during the term.

The following is an abstract of the returns from Subordinate Divisions during the term.

Initiated	2287
Admitted by card	189
Suspended	346
Withdrawn	371
Expelled	940
Violated pledge	662
" second time	71
Reinstated	173
Died	43
Present No. of members	13,077
Receipts	$14,316 00
Expended for benefits	3,309 92
Cash on hand	42,035 53

The report of the Grand Treasurer showed that there was in the Grand Treasury, October 15, '52 ..... $861 83
Receipts of term 1,236 09

2,097 92
Expenses during term 2,683 42

Leaving Grand Division in debt, 585 50

The Grand Division made the following decisions on Appeals:

That a brother cannot be expelled for nonpayment of dues without notice and trial;

That a report and resolution cannot be discussed and adopted without a motion to adopt, duly seconded and stated by the chair.

When a Division refuse to sustain a charge against a brother they cannot reconsider that vote or take any further action, except on appeal.

The following resolutions were passed during the session:

Resolved, That the custom of some Subordinate Divisions in dispensing with the usual closing ceremonies in closing the Division, is unconstitutional and should not be allowed.

Resolved, That the action of the G. S. in refusing to grant a charter to certain colored persons of Clark county be and the same is hereby approved by this Grand Division.

Resolved, That a warrant be drawn in favor of Kent Division for one dollar, and the amount passed to the credit of said Division for money lost in the mail.

Resolved, That any Division in arrears to the amount of two dollars or more shall not be entitled to receive the password until the same be paid, and that the Grand Scribe cause this resolution to be transmitted to each Subordinate Division, together with the amounts due from each Division.

Resolved. That it shall not be lawful for the Worthy Patriarch to give the password to members outside of the Division room.

WHEREAS, it is of great importance to the cause of temperance in Indiana that the Temperance Chart should be sustained, and whereas, it is feared that the said paper will fail for want of adequate support, therefore,

Resolved, That ths G. W. P. be requested to issue at the cost of this Division, a circular to the Subordinate Divisions, and Deputies, urging on them the necessity of sustaining the Chart.

Resolved, That the Representatives from this Grand Division to the National Division be and are hereby requested to urge that body to appoint a National Temperance Convention, to be held in the city of New York, in connection with the *World's Fair,* and that the Grand Divisions be memorialized as to time, manner of representation &c.

Resolved, That this Grand Division elect ten Delegates, and five Alternates to represent this body in that World's Fair Temperance Convention, should such Convention be held.

Under the two last resolutions the following delegates and alternatrs were elected:

DELEGATES.

Bros. Charles Woodward, Wm. Hannaman, and James Hall, Indianapolis; C. F. Clarkson, Brookville; P. S. Sage, Allensville; R. T. Brown, Crawfordsville; J. B. Abbett, Columbus; John L. Starr, Cambridge; E. H. M. Berry, Milroy; E. H. Barry, Rushville.

ALTERNATES.

Bros. S. W. Kelley, Azalia; J. B. Stitt, Centreville; J. H. Jessup, John Crum, and S. D. Schooley, Cambridge City.

The committee on the State of the Order, made the following report:

The Order of the Sons of Temperance having passed the seventh anniversary of its introduction into the State of Indiana, has we think fairly demonstrated the falsehood of the prediction of certain self-constituted prophets who confidently asserted that "the Order would not outlive the eclat of its first institution." While there is much in the workings of the Order to humble our pride, and teach us that man even in his noblest conceptions is yet fallible and imperfect, nevertheless we rejoice in the many and unmistakable evidences of the salutary influences of the principles of our noble Order, and the presage of its perpetuity, and its inherent power to maintain itself against every opposition. The rapid increase of membership, and better, the diminution of apostasies and violations, call for the thank offering of our hearts, and give us hope for the future. We should "thank God and take courage." We would, however, admonish brethren that the hour of prosperity is the hour of danger. We war against a cunning adversary, a wiley foe, and every inch of ground we gain must be maintained by sleepless vigilance if maintained at all.

The reports of the deputies show what we have long suspected—that the lines of our public works—the great channels and thorough-fares of commerce will be the field on which the last great battle must be fought. Divisions situated on the lines of the various projected railroads in the State should be fully apprized of this, that being forewarned they be forearmed for the struggle. The greed of wealth that goes before, and the flood of meaner vices that follows in the wake of commerce, demands sacrifice on our part and exertions almost superhuman, if we would maintain even the ground we have gained. Those sacrifices must be freely offered up—those exertions must with energy be made; then trusting to God and the righteousness of our cause, we must, we will triumph. Judging from the tone and bearings of politicians, who it must be admitted are the only reliable barometers, indicating, infallibly, the pressure of public sentiment, we are evidently progressing toward the cherished end and object of our organization—the suppression of the manufacture of and traffic in intoxicating liquors, and the consequent abandonment of their use. Maine has had her noble "Liquor Law" in dry dock this winter, and has given the 'craft' a thorough overhauling—has caulked the seams at every point where there were indications of a leak, and tightened every bolt. Re-launched, she now rides the waves, a noble specimen of temperance architecture—worthy to bear the admiral's flag in our noble fleet. Rhode Island, having tried prohibition for a few months, declares she cannot live without it. Obviating the constitutional objections of Judge Curtis, she has re-enacted her law. The enormous monied interests are not able to procure the repeal of the law in Massachusetts. Vermont is enforcing the law with a vigor that tells of her earnestness. Michigan has submitted the question to her citizens; we hope they will look well to their interests. Even Indiana gives unmistakable evidence of progress. The law of the last session of the Legislature, if it is to be regarded as a *finality,* is utterly worthless. But as an evidence of the impression already made and an instrument of further progress, it is of great value. The concession in the very title of that act is above all price. It admits the right, and declares the duty of the Legislature to *suppress the evils* growing out of the liquor traffic. Now, that which is evil in its essence, and evil in all its results, when all *"the evils arising therefrom"* are suppressed, what will be left of it? This brings above the horizon a question which an enlightened Legislature (as we hope the next will be,) cannot fail to see.

In many Divisions too little attention is paid to the fostering and protection from temptation of newly reformed members. It is alike the duty and the interest of our Order to throw around such every possible safeguard—to give them, indeed, and in truth, "a brother's hand and a brother's welcome"—to assist them to employment—to give them our patronage in business—in short to open to them the free fountains of fraternal love, which will bind them with indissoluble cords to sobriety and virtue.

Many Divisions will profit by the excellent hints of the G. W. P. on the subject of the use of profane language by the members of our Order. We should ever bear in mind that the character of any particular moral reform, will always be measured by the general moral character of its advocates. Indulgence in profane language, gambling, &c., is not only inimical to the genius and spirit of our institution, but is a violation of our Constitution.

The management of a system of Deputies in a jurisdiction as large as ours, is necessarily involved in many difficulties, some of which we fear are unavoidable.—To take the oversight of the work of a Division—to see that the Constitution, Ritual, rules and usages of the Order suffer not from infringement or innovation, constitute the duty of a D. G. W. P. Now, to transfer this duty, or any part of it, to the W. P., would be to thwart the design, so far as the supervision of the Deputy was intended to operate as a corrective of abuses of power in the administration of the W. P. As to the penalty proposed by the G. W. P., to-wit, withholding the password, your committee have doubts of the powers of this Grand Body in that direction. The National Division, in the notable Maryland case, has made a precedent in a case very nearly parallel. Strictly enforcing our present penalty, we think should first have a fair trial; if it fail, then it will be time to cast about us for some other remedy for this remissness.

R. T. BROWN,
J. B. ABBETT,
E. O. CHAPMAN.

Concurred in.

The publication committee submitted the following report and resolution:

The committee on the publication of the Chart would beg leave to make the following report: That they deem the continuance of said paper of great importance, not only as the organ of this Grand Division, but as the able advocate of the Temperance cause in Indiana. The Chart, under its present editor, is ably and efficiently conducted; but the committee regret to report that its support is by no means commensurate neither with its merits or the cause it advocates. It is a melancholy fact, to which many past and painful failures bear witness, that political, and even literary papers are much more readily and zealously sustained, than temperance journals. This should not be. The limited support of the Chart is a melancholy indication that there is not the proper feeling amongst the friends of temperance in Indiana. By the returns to this Division, there are upwards of 13,000 Sons of Temperance in this State; yet the Chart only shows a subscription of some 3,306—showing that more than three-fourths of the Order in this State give no aid to their paper. The committee would appeal to the friends of temperance in the State to come up and sustain this paper, and sustain it soon, or it must stop its publication at the close of the present volume in November next.

Resolved, That in order to sustain the Chart, that each Subordinate Division be earnestly requested to subscribe for at least three numbers.

The Grand Division resolved to meet in Indianapolis on the 25th of October next, but reconsidered the vote and amended the resolution so that the time of meeting will be some time in October, the officers to fix the day. The amendment was made in view of the probability that the State fair would have been held here in October, and the desire to hold the session during the fair.

Moral Reflections, Sentences, and Maxims.

The only merit of some people consists in saying and doing foolish things in a useful manner, and they would spoil all if they changed their conduct.

Kings do with men as with pieces of money—they give them what value they please, and we are obliged to receive them at their current, and not at their real value.

The glory of men should always be proportioned to the means they have employed to acquire it.

It is not sufficient to have great qualities; we must be able to make proper use of them.

However brilliant an action may be, it ought not to pass for great when it is not the result of a great design.

There ought to be a certain proportion between actions and designs, if we would draw from them all the results they are capable of producing.

There is an infinity of modes of conduct which appear ridiculous, the secret reasons of which are wise and sound.

It is more easy to appear worthy of employments which we do not, than of those which we do possess.

Our merit gains us the esteem of the virtuous—our star that of the public.

The world more often rewards the appearances of merit than it does merit itself.

Avarice is more opposed to economy than liberality is.

Hope, deceitful as she is, serves at least to conduct us through life by an agreeable path.

Indolence and timidity often keep us to our duty, while our virtue carries off all the credit of doing so.

It is difficult to determine whether an open, sincere, and virtuous action is the result of probity or artfulness.

The virtues are lost in interest, as rivers are lost in the sea.

☞ We are requested by the Grand Scribe of the Grand Division, to say that the reason why Charters are not issued to those Divisions which have recently applied for them, is, that he is out of Rituals and is waiting to receive some from Philadelphia.

They will be attended to shortly.

EXERCISE IN EARLY LIFE.—To fetter the active motions of children, as soon as they have acquired the use of their limbs, is barbarous opposition to nature; and to do so under the pretence of improving their minds and manners, is an insult to common sense. It may, indeed, be the way to train up elevated puppets for short-lived prodiges of learning; but never to form healthy, well-informed, and accomplished men and women. Every feeling individual must behold with much heartfelt concern, poor, little, puny creatures of eight, ten, or twelve years of age, exhibited by the silly parents as proficients in learning, or as distinguished for their early mastery of the languages, elocution, music, or even some frivolous acquirement. The strength of the mind, as well as of the body, is exhausted, and the natural growth of both is checked by such untimely exertions.

Acknowledgments.

Received of S. Massy, of Carmel, 75 cts.; S. Record, Rising Sun, $3.00; J. W. Fugit, Sidney, Ohio, 50 cts.; Dr. A. May, Indianapolis, 75 cts.; O. W. Wilson, Crawfordsville, 75 cts.; H. C. Wilson, New Albany, 75 cts.; W. B. Reed, Dublin, 75 cts.; J. Oldaker, Hagerstown, 75 cts.

Grand Temple of Honor.

The next annual session of this body will be held in this city, on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. A general attendance is requested.

JOHN H. OHR, G. W. R.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS,

WE are still prepared to print Constitution and By-Laws, where the alterations are few from the copy recommended by the Grand Division, at the following rates:

100 copies, (or less) $5 00
200 " 8 00
300 " 10 00

We will pay the postage on all ordered from us.

☞ All orders accompanied by the cash, will be promptly attended to.

Address, JOHN H. OHR,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00. Books, $2 00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. WOODWARD, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind., free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20 00.

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

J. H. OHR, G. W. R.

Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys of ——, believing the Order of Cadets of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Section of the State of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called the —— Section, No. ——, Cadets of Temperance, of the State of Indiana, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Section, and also those of the acting Head of the Order.

Enclosed is the fee for Charter, R. B.'s and officers' cards, $5 00.

It must also be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not; if they are, of what Section. The application to be directed to the Grand Secretary, free of postage.

It must also be certified by a W. P. or P. W. P, that the W. Patron elect is a Son of Temperance in good standing.

Address (post paid) HENRY OHR, G. S., C. o T., Indianapolis, Indiana.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the —— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00.

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

Address (post paid,) Mrs. ELIZA RICHMOND, G. S. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

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J. CUNNINGHAM, Proprietor.

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Feb 16 3w G. S. SCOFIELD, Agent.

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june30 6m

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No other Magazine now gives colored steel fashion plates, as this does. Full letter-press descriptions accompany each monthly plate. This is in fact the text book of fashion, and indispensable to all who would know how to dress elegantly yet economically. It enables every lady to be her own dress maker.

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The mezzotints and steel engravings, one of which at least, appears in every number, are unrivalled for beauty. In illustrations, as well as reading matter, indeed, this Magazine is without an equal. In fact, this is the only illustrated Magazine in the country which has steadily increased in circulation every year which proves how superior it is.

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CHARLES J. PETERSON,
No. 98, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Editors who shall copy this prospectus shall receive a copy of the Magazine for the year 1853.

N. B. Specimens sent when desired. Every postmaster is authorized to act as agent.

Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers.

THE GREAT
MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.
FOR THE CURE OF
Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, and all affections of the Chest and Lungs.

THESE Wafers operate like a charm—producing almost INSTANTANEOUS relief. They allay at once, the tickling and irritation in the throat, which give rise to hcking and coughing, and finally result, if not arrested, in a disease of fatal type.

For Bronchitis, so fearfully prevalent in this climate, these Wafers stand perfectly unrivalled. No Public Speaker should attempt to address an audience without a supply of LOCOCK'S WAFERS in his pocket. They lubricate the throat and facilitate delivery to a most astonishing degree. Professional singers, and all members of Church Choirs will experience immense benefit from their magic effects. All who use them cheerfuly testify to their wonderful efficacy. There is but one opinion of their matchless virtues, in all complaints for which they are recommended. One box will satisfy you that we cannot speak too highly in their favor.

BEWARE! The rapid sale of Dr. LOCOCK'S Wafers, conseqvent upon their world-wide reputation, has tempted heartless speculators in the life and health of mankind, to palm off upon the unsuspecting a worthless imitation of Dr. LOCOCK'S Wafers. Be sure that you ask for Dr. LOCOCK'S Wafers, and see that the name of E. TAYLOR, the Proprietor be written on the top of each box. ☞ None other can be genuine.

For sale by CRAIGHEAD & BROWNING, W. W. ROBERTS, and HANNAMAN & DUZAN, Indianapolis; and by Druggists generally, throughout the State. jan12 3m.

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, STATIONERY, NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, AND GLASSWARE,

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INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

WE are receiving Country Produce of all descriptions, and paying the highest market price. Dealers visiting Indianapolis are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices, both for Produce and Merchandise generally. june30 tf

SMALL CHANGE.

THE undersigned is prepared to furnish Merchants and others with *three cent pieces* from the United States Mint at Philadelphia, *free of transportation*, in sums of 30, 60, and 90 dollars, upon deposit of Gold or Eastern Exchange. Also cents and half cents, upon payment of frieght on gold to Philadelphia, or on Eastern Exchange free of freight.

C. WOODWARD, Agent,
june 30 Adams & Co.'s Express.

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A good chance to clear from $500 to $1,000 a year.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN and COUNTY throughout the Union, to sell "SEARS' NEW AND POPULAR WORKS," universally acknowledged to be the best and cheapest ever published, as they certainly are the most saleable. Any active Agent may clear $500 or $1,000 a year. A cash capital of at least $35 or $50 will be necessary. Full particulars of the principles and profits of the Agency will be given on application, either personally or by letter. The postage must in all cases be paid. Please to address,

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jan 12 2m 181 *William Street, New York.*

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Good Gold Watches at $24!

WE are now in our new Room No. 1, Palmer House, with a lot of beautiful Watches and Jewelry which we are selling lower than ever heretofore sold in Indianapolis, for instance we sell

Good 18 K Case Gold Lepines at $24.
" 18 K " " Levers at $28.
" Silver Anchor Levers $12 to $18.
" " Cylenders, $9 to $12.
" " Quarter's $6 to $10.

In addition to the above we have a fine assortment of other description of Watches all of which we will sell lower than any other firm dare sell in the place. I have in my employ a very superior Watch Repairer who will always be on on hand to do watch repairing of every description. Mr. Michot has worked in Geneva, Paris, New York and other large cities and has had great experience in his Branch of the business. All Watches warranted for one year, and the money in all cases refunded, provided they do not give entire satisfaction.

feb9 tf E. W. NEFF.

The American Life and Health Insurance Company.

Office—No. 7, South Third St., Philadelphia.

Officers.

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THOS. S. SMITH, *Solicitor*
JOHN F. BIRD, FRED. A. FICKARDT, } *Medical Examiners.*

CHARLES WOODWARD, Indianapolis, Ind., General Agent for the State of Indiana.

THIS Company issues policies at Total Abstinence Rates, Joint stock Rates, and at Mutual Rates, which for $1000 on the life of a person 30 years of age, are as follows:

Age.	*Total Abstinence.*	*Joint Stock.*	*Mutual*
30	$15.40	$19.60	$23.60

A further table of Rates will be furnished at the Office.

The condition in Total Abstinence rates (believed to be the lowest in the Union,) is *entire forfeiture* upon the departure of the Insured from Total Abstinence in its strictest sense.

Policies at Joint Stock and Mutual rates, contain no condition except as usual in Life Insurance.

HEALTH INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

All Moneys received from the Insured, for Annual Premiums, after deducting expenses, will be divided among the Sick

The Public have for some time been familiar with the subject of Life and Health Insurance, but it is obvious that too little thoughts has been given to the latter. LIFE Insurance benefits our successors, while HEALTH Insurance directly benefits ourselves. It makes provision for a time of sickness, when the products of a man's industry are cut off, and want unites with Disease to aggravate his distress. It is at this gloomy period, when he is prostrated and helpless, and when despondency would otherwise overwhelm him, that the holder of a *Health Insurance Policy* will realize its benefits.

RATES, under 50 years of age,

$2,00	per year,	for	$2,00	per week.
3,00	"	"	3,00	"
4,00	"	"	4,00	"
5,00	"	"	5,00	"
6,00	"	"	6,00	"
Over fifty and under sixty.				
$2,50	per year,	for	$2,50	per week.
3,75	"	"	3,00	"
5,00	"	"	4,00	"
6,25	"	"	5,00	"
7,50	"	"	6,00	"

When the Fund shall amount to Three Dollars and upwards for every person insured and sufficient to warrant an additional distribution, the weekly allowances will be increased in accordance with the Rules of the Policy.

All the members of a Temple or Division insured at greatly reduced rates.

Applications for Agencies in any of the cities or towns in the State, should be made to the undersigned, *post paid*, or in person.

As Agent for the above Company, I am prepared to receive applications for Policies at any of the above rates.

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At ADAMS & CO.'S Express Office.
J. L. MOTHERSHEAD, *Medical Examiner.*
june 30 '52-1y

Ohio Life Insurance Company,
Capital $100,000.
JOINT STOCK AND MUTUAL,
CINCINNATI.

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WM. BURNET, President.
S. W. REEDER, Sec'y J. W. DONOHUE, Vice Pres't
Office in Reeder's Building, Third street, between Almy's and City Bank.

This Company insures Lives at the lowest rates consistent with safety, either upon the Joint Stock or Mutual plan.

In the Joint Stock Department, premium payable quarterly, semi-annually or annually. On the Mutual plan, one-half the premium paid in Cash, the balance by a note bearing six per cent. interest—the interest only payable annually. Persons insuring on the mutual plan, participate in the profits of the Company in that department.

The undersigned having been appointed agent for the above Company, is prepared to fill applications for Life Insurance, on favorable terms.

Any information on the subject and pamphlets explaining the nature and utility of Life Insurance, furnished without charge, at the office of the Agent.

C. WOODWARD, Agent.
Office at Adam's & Co.'s Express Office, Journal Building, Pennsylvania street, Indianapolis, Ind.
june 30, '52-1y.

COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
Of Indianapolis.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.—A *Full Course* of studies in this Institution are those necessary for a complete and thorough Mercantile Education, and comprehends four distinct classes of subjects, to wit: Book Keeping by Double Entry; the Laws, Usages, and Customs of Trade and Commerce; Mercantile Arithmetic, and Commercial Law.

Partial Course, embracing the Scientific part of the full course, as illustrated in five different setts of books, together with lectures on Mercantile Arithmetic and Commercial Law, can be taken at any time, leaving it optional with the pupil, after the completion of the partial course, to continue through the entire course of studies.

Price of "Card of Admission," to Commercial Department, Full Course $25; Partial Course, $12 50; which must in *every* instance be pre-paid or secured.

WRITING DEPARTMENT—Under the charge of Mr. RICHARD M. HALL. The Writing Department of this Institution is now open for the reception of pupils, in which by a series of Exercises, Illustrations, Combinations, and Arrangements, in the true principles of the art, the pupil will in a short time acquire a style characterized for beauty and legibility, as well as ease and rapidity of execution.

Price of "Course in Writing Department.—Business Penmanship $5; Ornamental Penmanship, $20; which must in *every* instance be pre-paid or secured.

For further information apply for catalogue or personally to W. M'K. SCOTT, A. M., Principal.
aug 11-1y

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Railroad City Book Store.
COX & MATHES,

South side of Washington. between Illinois and Meridian streets,
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

AT wholesale and retail, Standard and Miscellaneous Works, Law, and Medical Books, School Books, Plain and Fancy Stationery, Blank Books, Wall Papers, &c., &c. mar 2

THE ONLY TRUE PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

JUST PUBLISHED.

T. B. Welch's Magnificent
PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

Engraved (by permission) from Stuart's only original portrait, in the Atheneum, Boston.

THIS superb picture, Engraved under the superintendence of THOMAS SULLY, Esq., the eminent and highly gifted artist, is the only correct likeness of Washington ever published. It has been characterised as the greatest work of art ever produced in this country. As to its fidelity, we refer to the letters of the adopted son of Washington, GEORGE WASHINGTON PARK CUSTIS, who says, "it is a faithful representation of the celebrated original," and to CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY of the Supreme Court of the United States, who says, "As a work of art its excellence and beauty must strike every one who sees it: and it is no less happy in its likeness to the Father of his country. It was my good fortune to have seen him in the days of my boyhood, and his whole apearance is yet strongly impressed on my memory. The portrait you have issued appears to me to be an *exact likeness*, representing perfectly the expression as well as the form and features of the face." And says SENATOR CASS, *it is a life-like representation of the great original.* PRESIDENT FILLMORE says, "the work appears to me to have been admirably executed and *eminently* worthy of the patronage of the public." Says MARCHANT the eminent portrait painter, and the pupil of Stuart, "your print to my mind is more remarkable than any other I have seen, for presenting the *whole* individuality of the original portrait, together with the noble and dignified repose of air and manner, which all who ever saw him considereu a marked characteristic of the illustrious man it commemmorates."

For the great merits of this picture we would refer every lover of Washington to the portrait itself, to be seen at the office of this paper, and to the letters of the following Artists, Statesmen, Jurists and Scholars accompanying it.

ARTISTS.—Marchant and Elliott of New York; Neagle, Rothermel, and Lambdin, of Philadelphia; Chester Harding of Boston; Charles Fraser, of Charleston, S. C; and to the adopted son of Washington, Hon. Geo. W. P. Custis, himself an artist. STATESMEN.—His Excellency Millard Fillmore, Major Gen. Winfield Scott, Hon. George M. Dallas, Hon. William R. King, Hon. Daniel Webster, Hon. Lynn Boyd, Hon. Lewis Cass, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Hon. John P. Kennedy, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, LL. D. JURISTS—Hon. Roger B. Taney, Hon. John Duer, Hon John McLean, Hon. Rufus Choate. SCHOLARS.—Charles Folsom, Esq. the well known Librarian of the Boston Atheneum, who says, "I would rather own it than any painted copy I have ever seen;" E. P. Whipple, Richard Hildreth, Hon. Edward Everett, LL. D., Jared Sparks, LL. D., Wm. H. Prescott, LL. D., Washingion Irving, Ralph W. Emerson, Esq, Prof. T. C. Upham, J. T. Headley, Fitz Green Halleck, H. W. Longfellow, Wm. Gilmore Simms; and FROM EUROPE, Lord Talfourd, T. B. Macauley, Sir Archibald Alison, Lord Mayor of London, &c., &c. THE PRESS, throughout the entire Union, have with one voice proclaimed the merits of this suberb engraving.

To enable all to possess this valuable treasure, it is sold at the low price of $5 per copy.

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This Portrait can only be obtained from MR. STEEL, or from his duly authorized agents.

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A MAGNIFICENT PORTRAIT OF
General Jackson,
Engraved by T. B. WELCH, Esq., after the original portrait painted by T. SULLY, Esq.

This Portrait will be a match for the Washington, and is in every respect as well got up.

Price $5.00 per copy. Address as above.
nov 10-3m

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INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.
UNDER THE CONTROL OF W. M'K. SCOTT,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law, and Notary Public.

The attention of the Agency will be devoted,

First—To the collection of debts and the payment of Taxes for non-residents in any county in the State. Also, the redemption of Lands sold for Taxes, sale, purchase or lease of Lands, purchase of adverse claims, examination and perfection of Title, &c., &c.

Second—To the prosecution of claims against the General Government, procuring Land Warrants, Patent Rights, and Pensions under the various Pension Laws, &c.

Third—All other Miscellaneous agencies as may be intrusted to the care of this office.

Fourth—The taking of Depositions and Attestation of all instruments requiring a seal

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Prompt attention to all letters on business that are *pre-paid.* Address W. M'K. SCOTT,
Real Estate and General Agent,
jan 5-1y Indianapolis, Ind.

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WE are now running a daily line East and West, accompanied by special messengers, and with the speed of the mails, running our own cars with the passenger trains.

Packages will be received at the cars up to the time of starting, and at our office until 1 o'clock each day.

We are prepared to transport packages, bank notes and specie, to and from any of the eastern cities, also, Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington, Ky., St. Louis, Mo., or any points on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; and to and from Terre Haute, and all intermediate points, and to forward freight from Terre Haute up and down the Wabash.

In addition to these, we have the most complete arrangements for transporting packages to and from California and Europe.

Exchange on England, Ireland, and Scotland, for sale, payable at any bank in the kingdom.

Foreign passage tickets; by Grinnell, Minturn & Co.'s line to Liverpool and London, constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.

Notes, drafts, and bills collected in any of the Eastern or Western cities

Orders for goods to be returned by Express, sent free. Our rates of charges have been greatly reduced, and the public will find this a safe and expeditious method of transportation.

Indianapolis, June 30, 1852. ADAMS & CO.

Office in Indianapolis in Journal Building, west side Pennsylvania Street.

Office open during business hours.

june30 1y C. WOODWARD, Agent.

HANNAMAN & DUZAN,
DEALERS IN
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
Surgical Instruments, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Woods, Medical and Window Glass, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.

Washington, 3 doors west of Pennsylvania St.,
june 30 1y INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

"And by the river, upon the bank thereof shall grow all trees for meat, whose leaf shall not fade and the fruit thereof shall be for meat and the leaf thereof for medicine."

Here was hope for the sick recorded long ago, and every year adds new proof to the assurance that these promises shall not fail.

As Medical Science discovers and designates the remedies nature has given, one by one, the diseases that afflict our race yield to the control of art. Of all the maladies we suffer from, none has carried more victims to an untimely grave than Consumption of the Lungs. Subjoined we give some evidence that this too may be cured, and that Pulmonary complaints, in all their forms, may be removed by Cherry Pectoral.

Space will not permit us to publish here any proportion of the cures it has affected, but the Agent below named, will furnish our Circular, free, whereon are full particulars and indisputable proof of these facts.

Sufferers: read and judge for yourselves.

For Influenza and Whooping Cough.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 26, 1851.

Sir: I have repeatedly used your Cherry Pectoral for Whooping Cough and Influenza, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it a complete remedy.—Four of my children have been afflicted with these diseases, and the free use of the Pectoral has always afforded almost instant relief.

JAMES GLOVER.

We attest the truth of the above statement.
M. McGINTY, Ed. of Nashville Whig.
J. M. ZIMMERMAN, Druggist.

For a Consumptive Cough.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 25, 1851

Dear Sir:—For three years I have been afflicted with a Cough, so distressing that I frequently dispaired of recovery; much of the time I was obliged to sit up all night in my chair, as my cough would suffocate me when I laid down. Having used many r medies without much relief, I at last tried the CHERRY PECTORAL which under Providence has cured me altogether.

I am with gratitude yours,
JAMES M'CANDLESS.

This is one of the numerous Cures of Asthma which have been accredited to Cherry Pectoral.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 17, 1848.

DR. AYER, Lowell. Dear Sir: I have for years been afflicted with Asthma in the worst form, so that I have been obliged to sleep in my chair for a larger part of the time, being unable to breathe on my bed. I had tried a great many medicines, to no purpose, until my physician prescribed, as an experiment, your Cherry Pectoral.

At first it seemed to make me worse; but in less than a week I began to experience the most gratifying relief from its use; and now, in four weeks, the disease is entirely removed. I can sleep on my bed with comfort, and enjoy a state of health which I had never expected to enjoy.

GEORGE S. FARANT,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant.

From the President of Amherst College,
EDWARD HITCHCOCK, M. D. LL. D.,

J. C. AYER. Sir: I have used your Cherry Pectoral in my own case of deep-seated bronchitis, and am satisfied, from its chemical constitution, that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngial and bronchial difficulties. If my opinion, as to its superior character, can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK.
Amherst, Sept. 12, 1849.

Among the other distinguished authorities who have lent their names to recommend this preparation as the best known to them for affections of the lungs, are:

PRESIDENT PERKINS, Vermont Med. College.
PROF. SILLIMAN, Yale College.
PROF. VALENTINE MOTT, New York.
PROF. CLEAVELAND, Bowdoin Med. College.
PROF. BUTTERFIELD, Ohio Med. College.
Canadian Journal of Medical Science.
Boston Med. and Surgical Journal.
Charleston, S. C. Medical Review.
New Jersey Medical Reporter.
Hon. GEO. P. MARSH, Am. Ambassador to Turky
Gen. EMANUEL BULNES, President of Chili.
Rt. REV. ED POWER, Lord Bishop of Toronto.
Rev. DOCT. LANSING, Brooklyn, New York.
ARCHBISHOP PURSELL, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Also, many eminent personages in foreign countries.

Not only in the more dangerous and distressing diseases of the Lungs, but also as a family medicine for occasional use, it is the safest, pleasantest and best in the world.

Prepared and sold by JAMES C. AYER, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Indianapolis, Ind by CRAIGHEAD & BROWNING; in Madison by F. E. SUIRE, and sold by the druggists every where throughout the State and country. jan. 6 3m

D. CRAIGHEAD. R. BROWNING.

CRAIGHEAD & BROWNING,

Dealers in all kinds of

Drugs, Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Paints, Oils, Chemicals, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Glassware Window Glass, Brushes, Cosmetics, Spices, Cigars, Tobacco, Perfumery, &c.,

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INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

ALL are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices, as we feel confident we can render satisfaction both as to prices and quality of articles. Great care is taken in the selection of articles, in reference to their purity, as we endeavor at all times to keep such articles as are strictly pure and genuine. Every article will be waranted as represented. Orders from Physicians and others promptly attended to. Particular attention given to filling Prescriptions and compounding Medicines, which, in all cases, shall receive the personal attention of one of the firm. june 30

TRY
BROWN'S
COUGH CANDY!

NEVER fails to cure the most obstinate COLD or COUGH of recent origin, and for the alleviation of PTHISIC, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, and all other diseases of the organs of respiration, thousands bear testimony to its efficacy. Sold at the proprietor's prices, by

jan 19 2m ¶ CRAIGHEAD & BROWNING.

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A Weekly Journal:---Devoted to Temperance, Morality, Education, Literature, Useful Arts, Science, General Intelligence, &c.

J. W. GORDON, M. D., EDITOR.] ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA. [JOHN H. OHR, PRINTER.

VOL. II. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1853. NO. 50.

THE TEMPERANCE CHART,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE GRAND DIVISION, S. of T. OF INDIANA.

Edited by J. W. Gordon, M. D.

To whom all Communications and Subscriptions must be addressed, post-paid.

OFFICE—*in second story of Temperance Hall Building, Washington St., Indianapolis.*

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☞ In advance in all cases,

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One Squre, (12 lines,) for one week,	$0 50
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" " for 6 months,	5 00
" " for 1 year without alteration,	8 00
" " for 1 year, with changes,	12 00

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Cuts double the above rates.
Advertisements must be handed in by Saturday, of each week, to insure insertion.
Applications for advertising, or for any kind of Printing for the Order, must be made to

J. H. OHR, Indianapolis.

POETRY.

The Golden Bowl Broken,

OR THE HUSBAND LEFT ALONE. *

'Twas midnight, and he sat alone—
  The husband of the dead,
That day the dark dust had been thrown
  Upon her buried head;
Her orphan'd children round him slept,
  But in their sleep would moan:
Then fell the first tear he had wept—
  He felt he was alone.

The world was full of life and light,
  But ah, no more for him!
His little world, once warm and bright,
  It now was cold and dim;
Where was her sweet and kindly face,
  Where was her cordial tone?
He gazed around his dwelling-place,
  And felt he was alone.

The lovely wife—maternal care—
  The self-denying zeal—
The smile of hope that chased despair,
  And promised future weal;
The clean bright hearth, nice table spread,
  The charm o'er all things thrown—
The sweetness in whate'er she said—
  All gone; he was alone!

He looked into his cold, wild heart,
  All sad and unresigned;
He asked how he had done his part
  To one so true—so kind?
Each error past he tried to track—
  If torture would atone—
Would give his life to bring her back—
  In vain; he was alone!

He slept at last, and then he dream'd,
  (Perchance her spirit woke)
A soft light o'er his pillow gleamed—
  A voice in music spoke:
"Forgot, forgiven all neglect,
  Thy love recalled alone;
The babes I love, oh love, protect!
  I still am all thine own."

---

* In comparison with the loss of a wife, all other bereavements are trifling. The wife! she who fills so large a space in the domestic heaven—she who is so busied, so unwearied for the precious ones around her, bitter, bitter is the tear that falls upon her cold clay! You stand beside her coffin and think of the past. It seems an amber-colored pathway, where the sun shone upon beautiful flowers, or the stars hung glittering overhead. Fain would the soul linger there. No thorns are remembered above that sweet clay, save those your hand may unwillingly have planted. Her noble, tender heart, lies open to your inmost sight. You think of her now as all gentleness, all beauty, all purity. But she is dead! The dear head that laid upon your bosom, rests in the still darkness, upon a pillow of clay. The hands that administered so untiringly, are folded, white and cold, beneath the gloomy portals. The heart, whose every beat measured an eternity of love, lies under your feet. The flowers she bent over with smiles, bend now above her with tears, shaking the dew from her petals, that the verdure around may be kept green and beautiful.

There is no white arm over your shoulder; no speaking face to look up into the eye of love; no trembling lips to murmur, "Oh, it is so sad."

There is so strange a hush in every room! No light footstep passing around. No smile to greet you at nightfall. And the old clock ticks and strikes, and strikes and ticks—it was such music when she could hear it! Now it seems to knell only the hours through which you watched the shadows of death gathering upon her sweet face.

And every day the clock repeats that old story. Many another tale it telleth, too—of joys past, sorrows shared, of beautiful words and deeds that are registered above. You feel—oh, how often. that the grave cannot keep her.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Interesting Discovery.

The following letter, which we copy from the Boston Herald, will claim attention. The letter of it is attached to a party who so engaged in making a survey for the location of a division through New Hampshire [illegible] the eastern part of New England. The [illegible] stated by him must excite curiosity and study, and if they be fully established, may well demand the fullest investigation.

NESTOR Gap, Franklin co., March 27, 1853.

DEAR B——:—We are in the small hamlet which bears the name of Nestor Gap. We have been groping about, for the last two weeks, under the most discouraging circumstances. We have had snow, hail, sleet, ice, rain, floods, mud, and all other unbearable things to contend with. Yesterday freezing, to-day thawing. But I must forego the account of my personal experience and sufferings, and hasten to give you a sketch of a most extraordinary discovery made by us.

Yesterday we were surveying near the brow of the range of hills which makes up from this gap. The air was piercing and chilly, and filled with driving snow. Suddenly the sun closed in and rain mingled with hail, drove us to seek a shelter.—There was no house or sign of human habitation within eight miles of us. Captain Edwards, who leads our party, had met with a severe sprain in the early part of the day, and was incapable of exerting himself; from this cause he suffered severely. While painfully tracing our way in quest of shelter, Mr. Samuel Emerson, my companion and chum, discovered a cleft in the side of the mountain, which could be approached very easily, and would afford a sufficient retreat for our party. We reached the spot, and bestowed ourselves as cosily as possible.—We were protected from the wind and storm. The reaction of our feelings, and the sudden rush of blood to the surface, which always follows exposure like that to which we had been subjected, caused us, in a short time, to be very comfortable.

Emerson, who never can be long quiet, began to explore every side and corner of our retreat. He noticed a large flat stone which sounded hollow as he struck it. It appeared to be laying upon the ground, disconnected with any other rock. Besides, his quick eye detected that the stone was of a different character from the natural formation of the mountain. This was enough to excite his curiosity. With the help of myself and another, the stone, which was lying at an angle, was removed, and we found an aperture beneath, lined with rude steps. This was a spur to further explorations. After half an hour's rather hard work, we succeeded in making an opening sufficiently large to afford an entrance.

Before us lay a cave. Emerson would have entered it at once, but Captain Edwards restrained him until such times as ventilation would render it safe. Emerson went in first, I followed, and the rest came after us. After descending seven steps, the aperture widening all the way, we found ourselves in a spacious cave with the roof ascending until it reached a height of nearly forty feet. The size of the chamber was, by actual measurement, ninety-four feet long, and sixty-three feet at its widest part. Beyond this another flight of steps, seemingly deeper than the first, extended to another chamber, but we have not yet explored it. What lay beyond the first room, to what extent the cave reaches, or what it contains, remains to be seen. But judging from what we have already discovered, the investigations that are to be made will possess the most overpowering interest. When we had been in the cave long enough to accommodate our eyes to the dim light furnished by the opening we had made, we began to make our observations. We were filled with astonishment at what lay before us. The cave or grotto had evidently been used as a hiding place for treasures, and a place for concealment by those who had used it. Implements of defence lay in groups upon one side.—They were of an exceedingly antique form. Hoar antiquity rested upon every article before us. The dust of ages had settled down upon all things in the cave.

In one corner we found three earthen vessels of singular construction and shape. These were filled with coin, of silver, brass and iron, but mostly of brass, of various shapes. The coin bore no image, were coarsely but most curiously wrought, and Capt. Edwards, who boasts some knowledge of coins, declares them to be entirely unlike anything he had ever seen or read of, and of a very ancient date.

But the most singular and interesting discovery of all consists in our having found, in a niche, several rolls and packets, composed of a material entirely unknown to us, upon which were inscribed figures and characters, the meaning of which, as yet, we have not been able to determine upon, or make out the nation or date to which they may have belonged.

We go to-morrow to the cave, having made ample preparations for exploring its utmost extent. We take with us provisions for a week, and bedding for our accommodation. We shall occupy the chamber already discovered. Capt. Edwards is so deeply interested in the investigation, before him, that he has abandoned, for a week, at least, his surveying expedition. He is filled with the highest hopes, and, although a cold an unimpressive man in the ordinary concerns of life, he is now animated with the greatest enthusiasm.

Conversing on this topic this afternoon, he declares his belief that both the coin and the scrolls have a date anterior to the Christian era. If this be so, we certainly have a clue that will conduct us to an inquiry that has hitherto been clouded in mystery and the silence of the grave,—What was the condition of this country centuries ago, and who inhabited it? It cannot be supposed that this vast continent has been permitted to be a howling wilderness for so many thousand years; or that our mighty rivers have flowed through rich and fertile valleys since the creation, without the intelligence to sound the praises of the Lord and Maker of them all.

Capt. Edwards has forwarded a small quantity of the coin, and a scroll of the manuscript to his brother, Cornelius R. Edwards, Esq., of the Exchange Coffee House, with a request that he would lay them before the learned and scientific men of Boston, and also before the faculty of Harvard University. His letter and package will doubtless reach the city by the same conveyance that brings you this, and I recommend you to call upon him and view the curiosities of our cave. Besides, he may have other and more minute descriptions from Capt. Edwards himself, than I am able in this hurried letter to give. You may depend upon hearing from me next Sabbath on our return to this place. We have a mail but once a week, which passes every Wednesday, so you may expect to hear from me more at length, by Thursday night of next week.

I remain, yours, &c.,

CHARLES G. PROCTER.

Speak Kindly.

In our daily intercourse with those we love—in our family relations as husbands and wives, parents and children, brothers and sisters—a constant watchfulness ought to be maintained over our words and actions, in order to avoid inflicting unnecessary pain. How frequently does it occur, that a word unkindly done to those we once loved, but who have been since removed by the hand of death, will haunt our memory long afterward, like an avenging demon, causing us poignant and vain regrets! Years after the circumstance had passed out of our own minds and the mind of the friend we may have grieved er wronged, if some sudden calamity befals him, or some unexpected summons calls him away from earth, and removes him from the scope of your ability to make redress, will the awakened memory of the unkind act or word cloud the melancholy reflections of our waking hours, and even haunt our dreams. But the most bitter and poignant reflections arise, when we have parted in unkindness from some one connected with us by the tenderest ties; and then no opportunity occurs to effect a reconciliation, the person we have injured is removed from us suddenly by death; then comes the period of vain regrets and unavailing self-reproach. What would we give for a moment of time to ask and obtain one word of forgiveness from that loved one we have wronged! but, alas! too late! too late!

The experience of an acquaintance, related by himself not long ago, illustrates most forcibly the above position. He had been living, he said, away from home for several months, and was on a visit of a week or two, at his father's house. The father was a man of the most uncompromising integrity, and cherished strong, though honest, prejudice against all light or transient amusements. He had never allowed his children, while under his control, to attend dancing parties or shows, or to mingle in the sports which most men regard as unobjectionable, or at least not altogether to be condemned. The consequence was, that the children, as is usual under similar circumstances, were fond of indulging in the interdicted pleasures, and were apt, when an opportunity did occur, to carry them too far. They felt that their father was prompted by a sincere conviction of, and a desire to discharge the duties of, a parent who feels the weight of his responsibility to God—but they felt also that he was unnecessarily stringent in his interpretation of what he considered right or wrong. As a consequence, they did not hesitate, when circumstances favored it, to evade their father's mandates upon the subject, and even, when they dared, to set them at defiance.

"I shall never forget," said the narrator, "nor cease to regret the incidents of my last visit home during my father's life. There was to be a ball at a neighboring tavern, by no means a reputable place, and it was to come off the evening before I was to return to my employment in a distant town. Feeling myself emancipated from paternal control, (for I had just reached my majority,) and priding myself upon the idea that I was now master of my own actions, I signified my intention to be present. My father, as usual, forbade my attendance. I answered him in anger, stating that his authority over me was henceforth ended; that he had treated me like a boy, and I had submitted like a boy until now; but since I had reached the age at which the law permitted me to think and act for myself, I was determined to assert my rights. I even went so far, and was so unjust to my father, as to intimate that a desire existed on his part to tyrannize over us, from a love of paternal authority. He was a man of strong and naturally irritable feelings, but his motives were always of the purest kind; and my conscience smote me as I uttered the sentiment, which my pride would not permit me to recall.

"An angry blush passed over his countenance at such an unusual reception of his commands, but he checked himself instantaneously and answered with unusual mildness: 'Charles, I may have erred in many points touching the government of my children, but I have endeavored to do my duty as a parent and a man. The time may come when you will be sorry for what you hove uttered to-day!'

"And that time did come more speedily than even he anticipated. They were prophetic words, and even at this late day, they haunt me in my dreams.

"I went to the ball, but I did not enjoy myself; I was jovial, and full of glee; my associates thought me in unusually good spirits, but it was all feigned and hollow-hearted as a sepulchre. 'Charles, the time may come when you will be sorry for what you have uttered to-day!' rung in my ears.

"It was near morning when the party broke up, and I returned home, jaded in spirit, exhausted in physical energy, and worn down with excitement. I went to bed and fell into a troubled sleep, which lasted until near noon. When I arose a dizziness and pain in the head incapacitated me from mental exertion; still I half resolved, ere I left home in the afternoon, to confess my fault to my father. I met him at the dinner table, but no allusion was made by either of us to the incident of the previous day; and when we arose from the table, it was near the hour at which it was necessary for me to take the coach. I followed my father into our little parlor, whither he had gone, as if desirous of affording me an opportunity to to speak with him alone; but I was ashamed to confess that I was wrong; and merely said I must bid him good bye, as the coach was coming.

"'Have you nothing more to say, Charles?' he inquired.

"'No,' I answered, and we parted. I took the coach for the scene of my labors, displeased and angry with myself, but now penitent; and for a week succeeding was industriously employed in my vocation, having allowed the unpleasant circumstance to pass out of my mind, when an express came requiring my immediate presence at home, for it was stated that my father, in a state of apparently perfect and florid health, had been stricken down by an apoplectic fit.

"Although still alive when the messen- left, he was insensible, and was not expected to survive. Then, indeed, I felt the full force of the ominous prediction, 'The time may come when you will be sorry for what you have uttered to-day.' I hastened home full of anxiety and grief, only to find my father at the point of death. He never gave a token of recognition of my presence, and resigned his spirit into the hands of God, amid the grief of a sorrowing household, of whom mine was infinitely the most bitter. Once, indeed, before my arrival, he rallied sufficiently to inquire if I had come, and on being answered in the negative, relapsed into a state of insensibility, and never spoke again. As I stood beside his bed, and gazed upon the lifeless features of one of the best of fathers, whose every command it was my duty to have obeyed, (and which, as a general thing, I did obey,) the thought of the last act of disobedience and unkindness tortured me like an avenging fiend; and I felt as if a word of forgiveness from those cold lips would have been received more joyfully than a welcome admission to the bliss of heaven."

"I want to be an Angel."

A child sat in the door of a cottage at the close of a summer Sabbath. The twilight was fading, and as the shades of evening darkened, one after another of the stars shone in the sky, and looked down on the child in his thoughtful mood. He was looking up at the stars and counting them as they came, till they were too many to be counted, and his eye wandering all over the heavens watching the bright world above. He was so absorbed that his mother called to him and said:

"My son, what are you thinking of?"

He started as if suddenly aroused from sleep, and answered,

"I was thinking—"

"Yes," said his mother, "I know you were thinking; but what were you thinking about?"

"Oh," said he, and his little eyes sparkled with the thought, "*I wanted to be an angel!*"

"And why, my son, would you be an angel?"

"Heaven is up there, is it not, mother? and there the angels live, and love God, and are happy; I do wish I was good, and God would take me up there, and let me wait on him forever.

The mother called him to her knee and he leaned on her bosom and wept. She wept too, and smoothed the soft hair of his head as he stood there, and kissed his forehead, and then told him that if he would give his whole heart to God, now while he was young, that the Savior would forgive his sins, and take him up to Heaven when he died—and then he would be with God forever.

His young heart was comforted. He knelt at his mother's side and said:

"Jesus, Savior, Son of God:
  Wash me in thy precious blood;
I thy little lamb would be,
  Help me, Lord, to look to thee."

The mother took the young child to her chamber, and soon he was asleep, dreaming perhaps of angels and heaven.

A few months afterwards sickness was on him, and the light of that cottage, and the joy of that mother's heart went out. He breathed his last in her arms, and as she took her parting kiss, he whispered in her ear:

"I'm going to be an angel."

Little reader, do you not wish to be an angel?

Springs are little things, but they are sources of large streams—a helm is a little thing, but it governs the course of a ship—a bridle bit is a little thing, but see its use and power; hairs and pegs are little things, but they hold the large parts of large buildings together; a word, a look, a frown—all are little things, but powerful for good or evil. Think of this and mind the little things. Pay that little debt—it's a promise, redeem it—if it's a shilling; hand it over—you know not what important event hangs upon it. Keep your word sacredly—keep it to the children, they will mark it sooner than any one else, and the effect will probably be as lasting as life. Mind the little things.

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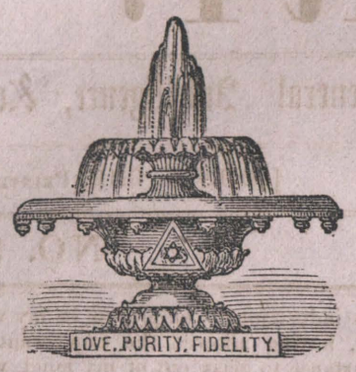
TEMPERANCE CHART.



PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.
WM. HANNAMAN, C. E. BABB,
JAMES HALL, R. T. BROWN,
JOHN B. ABBETT.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1853.

ORIGINAL POEM.—We publish this week a beautiful poem from the pen of the gifted Miss Chitwood. It is sufficient for its own commendation. Her efforts have been well received by the press all over the Union; and although no prophet, it is safe to predict that many years will not pass before her name will be a household word wherever sweet song is admired and cherished.

☞ There are now pending in the Supreme Court several cases involving the constitutionality of the existing liquor law. SENATOR PETTIT, we are informed, has presented an elaborate brief to show that the law is unconstitutional; but this we know has been ably answered by Messrs. TAYLOR and COBURN, of this city. We will give the decision as soon as rendered.

☞ The news from the elections comes in slowly upon us; but so far as received, it is most cheering; and plainly shows that the people want but the opportunity to sweep the whole liquor traffic from the State. Still, let us have the returns. Our State is full of the right spirit, and the returns will show it.

Our Police,

There is manifest fault in our city police. Our streets are seldom altogether clear of drunkards, who annoy the passers. Now, these poor fellows must get their whisky at some one of our numerous under-ground roads to ruin; and one would think that proper vigilance might ascertain where the poison is sold. It is sold; for the *liquor fiend* never gives it away. And if it is sold, it is sold without legal authority—in violation of law; and is, therefore, crime. To discover and bring to punishment the criminal is the proper end of police regulations. To that end have we assumed the prerogatives of a city, elected officers, passed by-laws, and levied taxes. If our laws are so defective that offenders escape punishment in consequence thereof, let them be amended. If our officers have forgotten their duty, let them remember it soon, or we shall be flooded with hosts of grog-made furies, who will prey upon our people, and eat out our substance.

But few days pass without witnessing scenes in our streets, which should be ended by official interference. At one time may be seen and heard some isolated victim of our retailers belching forth indecency and profanity at the top of his voice; and at another, a crowd of kindred spirits, stung by the worm of the still to madness, go whooping along the streets to the shame of the decent and the terror of the feeble and unprotected. Are our officers elected that they may wink at these things? Is our marshal's staff bestowed that he who bears it may be the protector of the law or of its violators? It is with no design to impugn any man's motives, or censure his conduct that we have said this much. Our police may be doing all it can to suppress crime, but if it is the whisky vendors must be doing something extra in their line.

The Maine Law for the Indians.

The following document has been placed in our hands, by Lawrence M. Vance, Esq., of this city. It is both curious and interesting, and well deserves the consideration of those who think we are progressing too rapidly in reference to intemperance. Our forefathers thought it right to protect even the Indians from the ruinous effects of intoxicating liquors. If Congress had the right in those early times to prevent the liquor traffic among the Indians, is there no right in the States, or any other part of our system of government, that will enable us to rid *ourselves* of the same curse?—Have we power to protect *only* the savages of our borders?

By WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, *Esquire, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Indiana Territory, and Superintendant of Indian affairs for the same:*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, of the thirtieth of March last past, the President of the United States is authorized to take such measures as he may deem expedient for preventing the introduction of Ardent Spirits amongst the Indian tribes; and whereas, I have received instructions and authority from the said President to suppress the sale of Ardent Spirits to the Indians within this Territory, I do by this, my Proclamation, strictly enjoin upon all traders, and other persons, to forbear in future to sell any Ardent or Intoxicating Liquors to any Indian, or Indians, whatever. Such traders as may heretofore have taken Liquors into the Indian country, are allowed until the 1st day of December next, to remove the same, after which period it shall be considered as an infraction of the regulations for the government of the Indian department, if any such Ardent Spirits shall be found in their possession, and their bonds will be forfeited accordingly.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the Territory, at Vincennes, this fourteenth day of Oetober, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and two, and of the Independance of the United States, the twenty-seventh,

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

By the Governor,
JNO. GIBSON, *Sec'y.*

Is he a Man?

Have you ever, gentle reader, almost, if not altogether, stumbled over some victim of vice, or misfortune, as you were merrily bustling along the highway of life? Perhaps he was down even in the gutter, covered over by so dire a cloud of filth, as to prevent the man from shining out? And, thus taken aback, have you never felt degraded by contemplating one so fallen; and turned away, saying in your heart—or perhaps audibly—that he had descended below the reach of human sympathy, and merited his fate, even though it were to perish, like a brute, in the streets? Nay, have you not felt as if to touch him, would be pollution; and that to own him as your brother—partaker of the same human nature,—and heir of the same immortality with yourself,—would be the profoundest stoop?

If such thoughts have ever come up on such occasions, they were unworthy of you as a man. They came not from *above*, but from beneath; not from the giver of good and perfect gifts, but from the enemy of all righteousness. That same man, however fallen he may be, is still thy brother; and could the trials and temptations that humbled him from the proud height of manhood to his present brute level, have fallen in thy path, perhaps thou too wouldst have fallen as low as he. Until *his* heart-history is known—the power that tempted him, and the resistance made by him, laid open to the world—he, who has no heart to pity and no hand to rescue such a one, proud as may be his position in life, is possessed of no attribute of soul above the wretch he despises and spurns.

We have before now seen upon the gravelled sidewalk of one of our streets, a handsomely clad young gentleman, as the world styles him, down upon his knees—his kid gloves off, and his rattan laid aside—turning over the gravel with his taper fingers, and manifesting the utmost care. Sympathizing with his apparent axniety, we have asked him what he had lost, deeming that we might aid him in his search. On one occasion we were answered—"a gold dollar;" and the search went forward for an hour or more, although the winter blast was keen and the ground wet. But after all, the gold dollar was not found, and indeed there was very little hope that it would be from the first. But the *exquisite* searched for it carefully—unbending his dignity, and even soiling his clothes in the pursuit. And well he might, for a *gold dollar* was lost; and what a world of enjoyment even that might purchase for a being, whose highest joy is to have a handsomely *greased and curiously curled head of hair*, or a finely trimmed *mustache* or *goatee;* or to waste his days and nights with maidens silly as himself, who deem him wonderful *nice*, and mistake his impudent pertness for an indication of brains.

Again, we have seen that same exquisite, turning up his lip in scorn, or passing some vulgar jest at beholding a man prostrated in the street by the vice of intemperance. He is above stooping to lift him up, and endeavor to restore him to himself and friends. There he his, lost to both, and ready to perish; but he who searched an hour for a gold dollar, and felt no humiliation in the search, feels that he would be degraded by finding an immortal being, and restoring him clothed and his right mind to his owner—the Father above.

Is this the tendency of the age? Is a gold dollar really to be preferred to our brother and the salvation of his manhood? There is too much in the practices of our people—too much in what they smile at and approve, that goes to answer these questions affirmatively. It is to be feared that with all our progress, our humanity is gradually becoming extinct. It is seldom that we act with reference, as we should, to the highest good of the race, and from a design to produce that result. The world needs another visit from Him, who, more than eighteen hundred years ago, came from Heaven to Earth to rebuke hypocrisy and to teach humanity. Could the Christianity that flaunts our streets in gaudy finery and silvered carriages, while poverty and wretchedness cry in vain for bread, or even a word of consolation, behold the "man of sorrows" walking, as then, with the humblest, the poorest, and even the vilest of the race, and hear him saying for their comfort—"Blessed are the poor in spirit," it might feel constrained either to doff all pretension to what it professes; or, like the priests of old, to crucify him again as a vile pretender. It was to humanize humanity—to restore the feeling and sympathy of a common brotherhood, that he labored and suffered while here; and until that is our aim, we must forever fall short of the standard of manhood he has given us—"He that loveth not his brother abideth in death."

Is he a man, that needs our assistance, our sympathy, our care? Let that be enough to incite us to labor for his weal. He may be poor. So was his Redeemer. He may be hated and despised by the children of fashion, and the votaries of fashionable religion. So was his Redeemer. He may have no house to shelter him from the storm. "The foxes had holes, and the birds of the air had nests, but the Son of Man had not whereon to lay his head." Be careful, therefore, that you despise him not; but that you labor more, far more for him, than for many *gold dollars;* for in "as much as you do it to one of the least of these His brethren, you will receive credit for having done even so to Him." If he is fallen, then, help him rise; if he has sinned, strive to lead him to repentance; and, in all things, show to him and the world, that you regard him as your brother, and of more worth "than many sparrows."

Three Books.

ANOMALY:—Taking up an old book the other day, which we acknowledge to have too much neglected, we stumbled upon the following injunction: "BE NOT CONFORMED TO THIS WORLD." The simplicity and directness of the injunction struck us as not likely to be misinterpreted by any but those who "wrest the Scriptures."

In another book—a special favorite of ours—we also read the following picture of one of the gayest and most voluptuous scenes of *this world*—avowedly so.

"There was a sound of revelry by night,
And Belgium's capital had gathered then,
Her beauty and her chivalry, and bright
The lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men;
A thousand hearts beat happily! *and when*
Music arose with its voluptuous swell,
Soft eyes looked love to eyes that spoke again,
And all went merry as a marriage bell."

Byron.

Again, we read in the Indianapolis Journal—

"Great pains were taken to decorate the Hall. We had then been traveling from ten o'clock in the day until nine at night, and when we entered the Hall, just from the noise, dust, and darkness of the railroad, a scene resembling fairy land burst upon our vision. Delicious perfumes ravished the senses, sylph-like forms glided along, mirth and gay laughter prevailed,

'And when
Music arose with its voluptuous swell,
Soft eyes looked love to eyes which spake again,
And all went merry as a marriage bell.'

"To come down to the material: we have not seen the figures, but presume that it paid a handsome sum toward Church purposes. The item of epistolary communication was brisk. Eleven dollars were taken at the post-office."

To an outsider it seems, that, with others, as well as himself, the Old Book is indeed becoming antiquated.

☞ Bro. SAGE, G. W. P. of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of this State, called at our office the other day, on his way to the National Division. He was in fine spirits, and full of hope for the ultimate triumph of our good cause. He is actively engaged in advancing our principles, and whatever he can do will be done to promote their benign influences.

The following Circular which he has published, in compliance with the resolution of the Grand Division, at its late session, is worthy of the careful perusal of the friends of our cause all over the State. Read the Circular, and heed it:

Circular.

To the Members of the Order of the Sons of Temperance:

BRETHREN:—The undersigned was instructed, by the Grand Division at its last session, to address you a Circular in behalf of the "TEMPERANCE CHART."

The time has [illegible] question is to be settled, whether it shall live or die. It cannot much longer survive our neglect and indifference. For a while past it has been living a dying life. Good wishes and fine promises will not support it; neither can it live upon the conceded fact, that such an organ is indispensable to the prosperity and success of our Order, and our cause. The paper must be patronized.—Members and Divisions should take it.

Its circulation ought to be greatly and immediately increased. There are whole Divisions in which not a single copy of the "Chart" is taken by their members. Hundreds of those members, however, are at the same time regular paying subscribers of papers which are inimical to their temperance principles. Is this as it ought to be? Do they not stint their own growth and check intelligent activity in the Temperance cause, by omitting to take the "Temperance Chart?"

The Grand Division, at its last session, appropriated $570 to discharge the present indebtedness of the Chart. Can such an appropriation be repeated annually? Brethren, if it could, it need not be done.

There are thirteen thousand members of our Order in the State, while there are but three thousand three hundred subscribers to the Chart. A number of these are not Sons of Temperance, and some are not residents of the State. Our religious papers reckon on at least one subscriber for every five of the membership of the churches which support them.

Ought we not to have a much larger proportion, in as much as the membership of our Order are all males above the age of eighteen; whereas, Christian churches receive both males and females of all ages, Surely some Divisions, and some members, have not well considered the subject, and are, therefore, found in that long list of non-subscribers. And now we put the question, shall the Chart be supported? Is it not worthy of our patronage? Does not our Order need such an organ?—Is not a Temperance paper in our State desirable and indispensable? Shall it become a fact, that Indiana has no press to speak in favor of the principles of our Order, and a prohibitory law? Shall our paper die on our hands, while so many of our sister States are enlarging the subscription lists of their old papers, and establishing new ones? Shall we throw away our chief weapon of attack and defense, at the very moment when the friends of rum are becoming timid and fearful of defeat, and the friends of Temperance are growing bold, and hopeful of glorious victories and complete success?

Shall we spike the Chart and leave ourselves and our cause exposed to the merciless fire of the various presses, which, like so many open or masked batteries, are constantly cannonading us? Let the universal answer be—NO!

Our paper is a cheap one—our Editor gives entire satisfaction, and let us, one and all, give him our hearty encouragement and support. We may then "hang our banner on the outer wall," well assured that "our castle strength will laugh a siege to scorn."

P. S. SAGE, G. W. P.

Allensville, Ind., May 10, 1853.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE.—We have received from the Book Store of COX & MATHES, the June number of this popular periodical. It still sustains the position it took at first, among the magazines of the day. In America we have none more deserving of patronage. It is far more solid than HARPER; and far less truckling than GRAHAM.

It can be had at COX & MATHES' RAILROAD CITY BOOK STORE, where we advise all lovers of literature to go to gratify their taste.

Correspondence.

For the Temperance Chart.

Stanzas,

AFFECTIONATELY INSCRIBED TO I. N. CRAIG,

BY M. LOUISA CHITWOOD.

Don't grow heart-sick—don't grow weary
Battling with life's roar and din—
Ope thy heart and let the angels
Of life's early morning in.
Roam away to waodland arches,
Where gay birds rock to and fro,
And the voices 'mid the larches
Trill the notes of long ago.

Where bright rivulets meander
Over rocks and through the dells,
Where the wood-nymphs singing wander,
And the white-winged naiad dwells,
Where the bee steals honey treasures
From the aromatic flowers,
Wander there, and dream the pleasures
O'er of life's departed hours.

Yes, go there, and 'mid the weaving
Of the sunlight's golden woof,
And the zephyr's lute-like breathing
Through the forest's leafy roof,
Bird and bee, and breeze and blossom,
Will not speak to thee in vain;
Hope's bright angels in thy bosom
Will bind up life's leaves again.

When we leave the isle of childhood,
Of much light are we bereft,
But there is in vale and wild wood,
Much of broken music left;
Music sweet with skillful fingers,
Memory's hand may bind the strings,
And the harp while feeling lingers,
Tells of childhood's glorious things.

We may roam tbrough castles olden,
We may gaze on works of art,
Where the light falls soft and golden,
Like a blessing on our heart;
But our early home before us,
Is the sweetest picture yet,
And while stars shine brightly o'er us,
We can learn not to forget.

Thanks that in the brightest places
Our heart's corridors can keep
Memory's pencil softly traces
Strains we would not woo to sleep.
Thanks, although of many treasures,
'Mid life's ways we are bereft,
For affections boundless measures,
And the broken music left.

Mount Carmel, Ind.

☞ The New Orleans True Delta has the following. Let the reader multiply 50 by 20 and the total by 365, and the amount is astonishing. Yet we believe it is true:

At a cost to the city of at least $20 each, about fifty persons are every night arrested for intemperate disturbance of the peace in the several districts of the city. In the morning they are taken before the Recorder, and nine out of ten get off scot free. This should not be so. Either the officers do wrong in arresting them, or the offender should indemnify ihe city for the expenses they put it to. The fining power judiciously exercised, would create a fund sufficient to pay half the expense of the city police, and nothing would have so salutary an effect on drunken squabblers as the appeal to their pockets which good fines would make. As it is, the lawyers get the money which should be exacted from prisoners in the shape of fines. It certainly does no good to arrest a man at night and tell him in the morning he can go, save, perhaps, the opportunity it affords the Recorder of being generous to prisoners; and ungrateful would be the prisoners who would afterwards forget such generosity.

DILL AND DAVIS.—We have on hand in the way of preparation an article on the Groggery of these gentlemen (?), that will, if we shall be able to do justice to the subject, present their establishment as the lowest and vilest of its class. We intend, as heretofore, to offer our services to the police, if not as eyes, at least as spectacles, and if they wont look through us, we can't help it. They will see sights if they do.

The covetuous man reverses the principle on which Æsop chose his burthen, and oppresses himself with a heavier load of provisions the nearer he gets to the end of his journey.

The Hottentots run to suppress a quarrel in a family, the same as we do to extinguish a fire; and they allow themselves no repose till every matter in dispute is adjusted.

Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic--True Conservatism.

Terms often lose their appropriate meaning, by a continued improper use of them. Conservative and progressive are not necessarily antagonistic. Indeed they harmonize. The healthy tree cannot grow and produce fruit unless it be preserved from decay. A good constitution must be kept sound, to enable the man to develop his physical powers, and improve in strength and activity. And the peace and prosyerity of a State or nation require that the fundamental principles, which are essential to their preservation and progressive expansion, be sedulously guarded against the influence of everything calculated to work deterioration and ruin.—They, then, are the true conservatives in the social compact, who devote themselves most firmly to the work of resisting dangerous innovations, by the introduction of principles and practices which tend to corrupt society and produce disorder and ruin.

That the drinking usages of the country, sustained by the liquor traffic, is preducing more evil to community than all the other causes of deterioration combined, we consider no longer an open question. The most violent opposers of every practicable measure to remove the blighting curse, admit it. Yet there are few that assume to manage the political machinery which controls public affairs, who seem to this grave matter entitled to any consideration. Anything that can be manufactured by party leaders into importance enough to be made a party question, becomes a theme for the party organs and stump orators; and candidates for office are obliged to pledge themselves for its support, as a condition of receiving the suffrages of the party. But the extirpation of this all-pervading and most ruinous evil, the liquor traffic, must not be mingled with politics—must not be brought into the party issues.

Well, if parties persist in refusing to place this question, of such acknowledged importance to the safety of our institutions, and the well being of society, among others of inflnitely less importance, for political and legislative action, they cannot complain if those who view it in its true light, fulfill their duty respecting it without them. They have the same right to unite for the purpose of saving the country from dissipation and ruin by intemperance, that others have for the emoluments of office, and the gains of an unrighteous business. We go for a conservative party—a party that will, from principle, unite their efforts and energies to extirpate the great evil of drunkenness from the land, by a prohibitory liquor law. And we doubt not but there is virtue enough in the masses, who are sufficiently removed from the power and influence of liquor dealers to act independently, to sustain the measuie as a conservative state policy, which the condition of the country demands. Let the sovereign people be appealed to. Let them be enlightened on the subject by the same means which party politicians employ to influence their trained followers, and the cause of truth and righteousness will find them true to its claims. Cheated and deceived as the honest lovers of peace and good order have been by the professions and promises of politicans and office-seekers, it is time for them to think, speak, and act independently. The liquor traffic is not an element in the righteous principles upon which the structure of our free institutions is founded. Prohibition would neither weaken this foundation, nor retard the progress of our national prosperity, but, on the contrary, greatly strengthens the one and facilitates the other. This is true conservatism.—*Temperance Journal.*

Sitting on a Block in Church.—A young man was seen to enter a church during service. He paused at the entrance; the congregation started; he advanced but a few steps, and calmly surveyed the assembly, commenced a deliberate march up the broad aisle. Not a pew was opened; the audience was too busy for civility. He wheeled in the same manner, performed a march, stepped as if to Roslyn Castle, or the time of the Dead March in Saul, and disappeared. A few minutes after, he re-entered with a large block upon his shoulder. His countenance was immovable. Again the good people started, and half rose from their seats, with their books in their hands.—At length he placed the block in the center of the principal passage, and seated himself upon it. Then, for the first time, the reproach was felt. Every pew-door in the house was instantly thrown open. But no, the strangar was a gentleman; he came net there for disturbance; he moved not, smiled not, but preserved the utmost decorum till the service was concluded, when he deliberately shouldered his block, and to the same slow step bore it off, and placed it where he found it. The congregation is now the most polite and attentive to strangers of any in America.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

☞ Flowers are the alphabet of angels whereby they write on hills and fields mysterious truths.

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine,

New York—Published monthly py Freeman Hunt, at five dollarl per annum.

We have often expressed our admiration of this periodical, the oldest, as it is undoubtedly the most reliable work of the kind, in the world. The number before us, March, 1853, is part of vol. xxviii, an age rarely attained to in enterprises of this nature, especially when we consider that the original projector of the work is still editor and sole proprietor. May he live long to elucidate the mysteries of trade to his thousands of readers.

Our object for introducing his name and Magazine in our present issue is, to call attention to the following extract from his Commercial Chronicle and Review. It contains the most sensible view of the situation and bearings of our markets that has been offered:

"That there has been a very great expansion in credits, with a corresponding influence upon prices, is apparent to the most casual observer; but the course which this movement will take in future—whether toward a still greater inflation—a gradual reduction—or a sudden collapse—it is not easy to predict. Many who remember the rapid expansions of former periods, so speedily followed by sudden and disastrous revulsions, look for the same catastrophe as the certain result of the present excitement; while others rogard the sources of our prosperity as beyond the reach of a commercial panic. It may be that both classes are mistaken.—There is certainly no such analogy between the *causes* of the present expansion, and those which produced similar excitements in the past, as would warrant a belief in the certainty of a like termination in a sudden and disastrous revulsion. The fever of speculation in the past has been almost always caused by a very rapid and unwarranted increase in the quantity of nominal capital in circulation, which capital was found totally nnreliable, the moment the seeming prosperity received a healthful check. The history of the present expansion has a totally different reading. It began side by side with the increase of our coined gold, and it has hardly kept pace with this increase in relative expansion.—We hazard nothing in saying that the nominal value of other species of property has not increased uniformly with the product of gold; and the relative proportions between capital and credits bear, at this moment, a comparison more favorable to the latter than at the commencement of the expansion. In plain words, there is at this moment a greater amount of solid available capital in proportion to the business of the country, than there was four years ago. We know that new enterprises have been started, requiring a great outlay of money, and that many of these schemes have absorbed heavy sums in their progress; but the amount of coin distributed through the channels of trade, and more especially throughout the interior of our country, is enormously large, compared with our progress in that respect in former years.

* * * * * *

"The thing most to be dreaded in the present excitement is, the waste of money in useless projects and wild schemes, where the capital can neither be regathered or profitably employed. The mere transfer of local property from one hand to another at a high nominal rate, works much less mischief than is generally supposed. The chief evil resulting from it is, the idleness and extravagance it is apt to engender among the speculators themselves.

"We do not wish to be understood as warranting the continuance of our present prosperity; our object has been to show that it is not chimerical, and that it is not to be permanently checked, by the same causes which have brought on the revulsions of the past. If evil overtake us, it will come in some other shape. Suppose, for instance, that while our imports are swelling to a large amount, and while capitalists are carrying a load of stocks and bonds greater than ever before known, the cotton crop should fail, or the production of this staple should be greatly diminished, in this case those who suppose that the bulk of our new securities are held abroad, would find themselves wofully mistaken. They would find a great portion of it represented by the additional capital already noticed, which being called upon to make good the deficiency of exports, would leave the securities like a mill-stone upon the neck of the money market. Such a contingency, however, may not arise, and if it should, the immediate decline of imports would soon regulate the evil, and apply the proper correction."

☞ A late German writer says that the people of the Unitad States can burst more steamboats and chew more tobacco than any other five nations in the world. Complimentary thai.

The art of being able to make a good use of moderate abilities wins esteem, and often confers more reputation than real merit.

Robert Fulton.

With the success of Capt. Ericsson and his caloric ship before us, we sat down a few days since and read the "Life of Robert Fulton, by his friend Cadwallader D. Colden, New York, 1847." A new generation has sprung up since this memoir was published; and of the distinguished men mentioned in its pages few remain to the present day. Even going back fifty years seems like taking a long step into the past; and the fifty years to come will strike most of our names from the list of the living. Before that period shall pass, the pall will rest on many a youthful form, youthful no longer. We of to-day will pass from maturity to decay, from the labor of this little life to the vast eternity beyond.

Fulton fell with his hands full of work, and his active brain busy as ever planning new inventions. We give a few facts of his history that may not be known to every reader. He was born in the town of Little Britain, Lancaster county, Pa., in 1765. His family was respectable but not wealthy, and it may be interesting to add, that his people were natives of the "Emerald Isle." His childhood and youth were passed in acquiring the rudiments of an education, together with a considerable knowledge of mechanics, which he obtained in leisure hours by frequenting shops and factories.

By the time he had attained the age of seventeen years, he became so much an artist with his pencil as to derive emolument from painting portraits and landscapes in Philadelphia, where he remained until he was twenty-one. In this time he had made the acquaintance of our celebrated countryman, Dr. Franklin, by whom he was much noticed.

We next find him abroad, where he spent several years, principally at Paris; and while there he projected the first panorama exhibited in that city. This being a novelty, attracted many spectators, and was a source of considerable profit. It will lead us too far to speak of his ingenious torpedoes and his submarine experiments. We come to the crowning effort of his genius—the navigation of the Hudson by steam, in August, 1807. His first boat, called the North River, or Clermont, was one hundred and thirty-three feet in length, and only attained a speed of five miles an hour. Ais sixth boat reached nine miles an hour. The time occupied in the passage from this city to Albany may be thus set down:—In 1807, thirty hours; 1818, eighteen hours; 1848, nine hours.

Fulton's first trip having been made in August, it is really a matter of wonder that the anniversary of so eventful a voyage has not been observed. What more fitting occasion could be presented for those numerous excursions which enliven our river and bay during the heat of summer? On the river which witnessed his triumph, Fulton seems well nigh forgotten.

Considerable exposure in the winter of 1814-15, brought on an illness which baffled the highest medical skill, and on the 23rd of February, 1815, closed his useful life. He was buried the day following, from his residence in State street, and the funeral procession embraced all the officers of the National and State governments then in the city, a number of societies, and a larger number of citizens than had ever been collectnd on any similar occasion.—The procession moved to Trinity church, amid the firing of minute guns from the steam frigate and the Battery. The remains were enclosed in a leaden coffin covered with mahogany, and deposited in a vault belonging to the Livingston family.

Mr. Fulton was about six feet high.—His person was slender, but well-proportioned, and well formed. Nature had made him a gentlemen, and bestowed upon him ease and gracefulness. His features were strong, and of a manly beauty, he had large dark eyes, and a projecting brow, expressive of intelligence and thought. His temper was mild, and his disposition lively; he was fond of society, which he always enlivened by his sensible conversation.—*N. Y. Times.*

Old Fogies.—This name is applied to all hang-back, draw-back, rusty old politicians who are afraid of progress. We are glad that we have very few worthy of such an unenviable designation in the temperance ranks, and we are sorry that there are any. We occasionally meet with a practical temperance man who thinks that the progressives will ruin everything, and that we must get back to the license system and moral suasion, before good will be done. There is no use of arguing the question in the paper, for not one of these poor souls take the Organ, and we will only commend them to the pity and compassion of our readers. Forgive them for their indifference in the hour of trial, they know not what they do. They can only injure us negatively, for they are too stupid to wake up and go to work on the other side.

The religion of Christ is peace and good will—the religion of Christendom is war and ill will.

Deserted Age.

One of the most touching sorrows of old age is solitude. To outlive the world in which we are born—to be the last survivor of our generation, is to any a melancholy position to occupy, but bleak and dreary in the extreme to him who has no hopes of a brighter existence beyond the grave. Our natural repugnance to death renders us willing to live on, but what sorrowful changes are produced by the lapse of a few years! One generation passes, another springs up; and he that passes on to third finds himself a stranger in the world. Familiar faces have disappeared; loved ones have passed away, joys are only remembered, and the remembrance is sorrowful. Busy thought brings back the vision of happiness departed, and never to be recalled; and a sense of painful loneliness falls over the heart although the world is as gay and as busy as ever.

We have felt melancholy thoughts obtruding themselves on our minds as we have gazed on a solitary tree that had escaped the axe which had prostrated whole forests besides; and now in its age, withered at the top and decayed in its branches, was left to encounter the peltings of every storm. But a sorrowful feeling has possessed us in beholding the aged and decrepid man, who had lost the fire of his eyes, and vigor of his limbs, and from whose side had been struck down all who felt an interest in his existence. The world passes on, and each succeeding year sunders some endearing tie; and sad and melancholy must be our lot if amidst this wreck, which the storms of death produce, we have no brightening hope of the renewal of our youth in a happier and a more genial clime.

☞ "Luther threw his inkstand at the Devil," saith history. The reformer was a man of true moral heroism, and boldly encountered an enemy. He was a man of iron nerve and indomitable will. No difficulties discouraged him—no dangers appalled him. The rack and the axe frowned at Werms, but he declared his determination to go there, though there should be as many devils as tiles on the roofs of houses. With a giant arm and a spirit which never knew defeat, he encountered the overshadowing iniquity of papal despotism, and shook it to the foundations.

We love that free, bold. never-say-die, indomitable spirit. There is a moral grandeur in its exhibitions. It bears itself so gallantly in the contest, and wears so haughty a crest. Enemies even, send up a cheer as that plume comes tossing into the field. There is something in it which commands respect. The odds may be against it. It may go beleagured by violent foemen; but with a kindling eye and a steady lip it plunges into the ranks and cuts to the right and left. If it falls, it falls with the feet to the foe, and that foe has a generous tear for the fallen, for the brave love the brave. Once convinced of the right and enlisted in its defence, it counts no odds. Expediency or policy are not in its vocabulary. It does not stop to ask what that or this man, or class of men, will think or say. "Is it right?" That question once determined, there is but one course. There is no deviation.—From its own warm throbbing heart, the spark is struck out, and others grow warm in its light until a band of moral heroes swarm at the breach of error and enter over its crumbling ruins.

Give us the men of bold, unhesitating action. They say less words, but do more deeds.—*Cayuga Chief.*

Mind One's own Business.—Women gossip of right; but we are sure, in Philadelphia, the men do a little too. Does a person move into a larger house? Instantly his business neighbors begin to wonder if he can afford it, implying, of course, by the question, that he cannot.—Does another buy a horse? There are ominous shakes of the head, and sage remarks, in whispers, about spendthrifts.—Does a third beautify his store, or enlarge his stock? Dark hints are heard respecting people that go too fast, and who are certain always to end in ruin. Has a fourth made a fortune? As people cannot now abuse him for spending money, they say he has grown haughty, so that, unless he is twice as affable as before, he is sneered at for being "purse proud."—A fifth, a sixth, a seventh, and so on endless, has some other pretended fault, over which his acquaintance talk behind his back, or hint of, winking as they smoke their cigars. There is a good deal of this minding other people's business to be found among even men in Philadelphia, and we suspect elsewhere also. Sensible people, however, find their own affairs as much as they can attend to properly.—Depend upon it, he who is always minding the business of other persons, is very apt to neglect his own, till it gets into a hopeless tangle.

Laws are generally not understood by three sorts of persons; namely—by those who make them, by those who execute them, and by those who suffer if they break them.

"I Can't."—Apollo! what a face, doleful as a hearse; folded hands; hollow chest, whining voice; the very picture of cowardly irresolution. Spring to your feet, hold up your head, set your teeth together, draw that fine form of yours up to the heighth that God made it; draw an immense long breath and look about you. What do you see? Why, all creation taking care of number one—pushing ahead like the car af Juggernaut, over live victims. There it is, and you can't help it. Are you going to lie down and be crushed?

By all that's glorious, no! dash ahead! You've as good a right to mount the triumphal car as your neighbor. Snap your finger at croakers; if you can't get *round* a stump, leap over it, high and dry!—Have nerves of steel, a will of iron; never mind side-aches, or heart-aches, or head-aches,—dig away without stopping to breathe, or to notice envy or malice. Set your target in the clouds and aim at it.—If your arrow falls short of the mark, what of that? Pick it up and go it again. If you should never reach it, you'll shoot higher than if you only aimed at a bush. Don't whine, if your friends fall off. At the first stroke of good luck, by Mammon! they'll swarm around you like a hive of bees, till you are disgusted with human nature.

"I Can't!" Oh, psaw! I'll throw my glove in your face, if I am a woman! You are a disgrace to corduroys. What! a *man* lack courage! A *man* want independence! A *man* to be discouraged at obstacles! A *man* afraid to face anything on earth, save his Maker! Why! *Why, I'm a little "Bunker Hill," myself!* I've the most unmitigated contempt for you! you little *pusillanimous* pussy cat! There's nothing manly about you except your whiskers. Fanny Fern.

Eloquence.—Eloquence, in it highest flights, is beyond all question the greatest exertion of the human mind. It requires for its conception a combination of the most exalted faculties: for its execution, a union of the most extraordinary powers. Unite in thought the most varied and dissimilar faculties of the soul—strength of understanding with redundancy of imagination; fire of conception with solidity of judgment; a retentive memory with an enthusiastic fancy; the warmth of poetry with the coolness of prose; an eye for the beauties of nature, with a command of the realities of life; a mind stored with facts, and a heart teeming with impressions—and you will form the elements from which the most powerful style of oratory is to be created. But this is not all. Physical powers, if not essential, are at least a great addition to the mental qualities required for its success. The orator must have at once the lengthened thought which is requisite for a prolonged argument, and the ready wit which can turn to the best advantage any incident which may occur in the course of its delivery. More than all is required the fixity of purpose, the energy in effort, the commanding turn, which, as it is the most valuable faculty of the mind, so it is the one most rarely to be met with in any walk of life, and least of all in combination with the brilliant and imaginative qualities which are the very soul of every art which is to subdue or captivare mankind.

Acknowledgments.

Received of Ransom Stattery 50 cents for the Chart 8 months; of J. A. Arnet 25 cents, for the Chart 4 months; of H. E. Roads, of Waveland, $6, for 8 copies for one year; of Brother Sage, of Allensville, $10, for 14 copies as far as it goes; of Thomas Fitton, Cedar Grove, $1, for the Chart; of J. D. Koffel, Leesburgh, for the Chart, $1; of D. E. Horton, Marion, for the Chart for Grant Division of the S. of T., $1; of J. H. Frazier, Delphi, $9; of F. M. Thomas, of Albia, $1; J. B. Innis, of Cross Plains, $1; of R. S. Frazier, Indianapolis, $1,25; and of Alexander Warner and others, at Metamora, $3.

About two weeks since we received a letter containing $4.50, but having laid the letter aside, before entering it in our books, it was lost, and we have forgotten the writer's name, and even his post-office. Those who sent the money will confer a favor on the Editor by informing him of their names and post-office address.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS,

We are still prepared to print Constitution and By-Laws, where the alterations are few from the copy recommended by the Grand Division, at the following rates:

100 copies, (or less)	$5 00
200 "	8 00
300 "	10 00

We will pay the postage on all ordered from us.

☞ All orders accompanied by the cash, will be promptly attended to.

Address, JOHN H. OHR,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00. Books, $2 00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. WOODWARD, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind, free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20 00.

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

J. H. OHR, G. W. R.

Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys of ——, believing the Order of Cadets of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Section of the State of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called the —— Section, No. ——, Cadets of Temperance, of the State of Indiana, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Section, and also those of the acting Head of the Order.

Enclosed is the fee for Charter, R. B.'s and officers' cards, $5 00.

It must also be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not; if they are, of what Section. The application to be directed to the Grand Secretary, free of postage.

It must also be certified by a W. P. or P. W. P, that the W. Patron elect is a Son of Temperance in good standing.

Address (post paid) HENRY OHR, G. S., C. o T., Indianapolis, Indiana.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the —— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00.

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

Address (post paid,) Mrs. ELIZA RICHMOND, G. S. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

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Feb 16 3w G. S. SCOFIELD, Agent.

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INCORPORATED, 1853.

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THE Session will commence at College Hall as follows:

1st Session on the first Monday of September.
2d Session on the 1st Monday of November.
3d Session on the 1st Monday of January.
4th Session on the 1st Monday of March.
5th Session on the 1st Monday of May.

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For the great merits of this picture we would refer every lover of Washington to the portrait itself, to be seen at the office of this paper, and to the letters of the following Artists, Statesmen, Jurists and Scholars accompanying it.

ARTISTS.—Marchant and Elliott of New York; Neagle, Rothermel, and Lambdin, of Philadelphia; Chester Harding of Boston; Charles Fraser, of Charleston, S. C; and to the adopted son of Washington, Hon. Geo. W. P. Custis, himself an artist. STATESMEN.—His Excellency Millard Fillmore, Major Gen. Winfield Scott, Hon. George M. Dallas, Hon. William R. King, Hon. Daniel Webster, Hon. Lynn Boyd, Hon. Lewis Cass, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Hon. John P. Kennedy, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, LL. D. JURISTS—Hon. Roger B. Taney, Hon. John Duer, Hon John McLean, Hon. Rufus Choate. SCHOLARS.—Charles Folsom, Esq. the well known Librarian of the Boston Atheneum, who says, "I would rather own it than any painted copy I have ever seen;" E. P. Whipple, Richard Hildreth, Hon. Edward Everett, LL. D., Jared Sparks, LL. D., Wm. H. Prescott, LL. D., Washington Irving, Ralph W. Emerson, Esq., Prof. T. C. Upham, J. T. Headley, Fitz Green Halleck, H. W. Longfellow, Wm. Gilmore Simms; and FROM EUROPE, Lord Talfourd, T. B. Macauley, Sir Archibald Alison, Lord Mayor of London, &c., &c. THE PRESS, throughout the entire Union, have with one voice proclaimed the merits of this suberb engraving.

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II. The Men and Women of the Age. This department will consist of beautifully executed portraits of the leading characters of the age, especially of those who figure on the stage of humanity as the world's benefactors. Each portrait will be accompanied by an interesting biographical sketch.

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VOL. II. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1853. NO. 51.

THE TEMPERANCE CHART,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE GRAND DIVISION, S. of T. OF INDIANA.

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You've been a false friend unto me;
When I met with you first I was healthy and strong,
And handsome as handsoue could be:
I had plenty of cash in my pocket and purse,
And my cheeks were as red as a rose,
And the day when I took you for better for worse,
I'd a beautiful aquiline nose.

But now only see, I'm a sight to behold,
The beauty I boasted has fled,
You might think I was nearly a hundred years old,
When I'm raising my hand to my head;
For it trembles and shakes like the earth when it quakes,
And I'm always spilling my tea;
And whenever I speak, I make awful mistakes,
Till every one 's laughing at me.

The ladies don't love me; and this I can trace
To the loss of my aquiline nose—
Like an overgrown strawberry stuck on my face,
Still larger and larger it grows—
And I havn't a cent in my pocket or purse,
And my clothes are all ragged and torn,
Oh! you old brandy bottle you've been a sad curse,
And I wish I had never been born.

You old brandy bottle, I'll love you no more,
You've ruin'd my body and soul;
I'll dash you to pieces—and now from this hour,
To give up both you and the bowl,
And I'll now go and sign—I can surely do worse—
On that pledge all my hopes I'll repose,
And I'll get back my money in pocket and purse—
I'll get back my beautiful nose.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Anecdote of Dan. Webster.

I well remember hearing my father tell the following anecdote, illustrative of the early genius of that great man whose loss a mighty nation mourns:—

Ebenezer Webster, the father of Daniel, was a farmer. The vegetables in his garden had suffered considerably from the depredations of a woodchuck, whose hole and habitation were near the premises.—Daniel, some ten or twelve years old, and his older brother Ezekiel, had set a trap, and finally succeeded in capturing the trespasser. Ezekiel proposed to kill the animal and end at once all further trouble from him; but Daniel looked with compassion upon his meek, dumb captive, and offered to let him go free. The boys could not agree, and each appealed to their father to decide the case. "Well, my boys," said the old gentleman, "I will be the judge, there is the prisoner (pointing to the woodchuck), and you shall be the counsel, and plead the case for and against his life and liberty."

Ezekiel opened the case with a strong argument urging the mischievous nature ef the criminal, the great harm he had already done, said that much time and labor had been spent in his capture, and now, if he was suffered to go and live again at large, he would renew his depredations, and be cunning enough not to suffer himself to be caught again, and that he ought now to be put to death; that his skin was of some value, and that to make the most of him they could, it would not repay half the damage he had already done. His argument was ready, practical, to the point, and of much greater length than our limits will allow us to occupy in relating the story.

The father looked with pride upon his son, who became a distinguished jurist in his manhood. "Now, Daniel, it is your turn; I'll hear what you have to say."

It was his first case. Daniel saw that the plea of his brother had sensibly affected his father, the judge, and as his large, brilliant, black eyes looked upon the soft, timed expression of the animal, and as he saw it tremble with fear in its narrow prison house, his heart swelled with pity, and he appealed with eloquent words that the captive might again go free. God, he said, had made the woodchuck; he made him to live, to enjoy the bright sunlight, the pure air, the free fields and woods.—God had not made him, or any thing in vain; the woodchuck had as much right to life as any other living thing; he was not a destructive animal, as the wolf and and the fox were; he simply ate a few common vegetables, of which they had a plenty, and could well spare a part; he destroyed nothing except the little food he needed to sustain his humble life; and that little food was as sweet to him, and as necessary to his existence, as was to them the food on his mother's table. God furnished their own food; he gave them all they possessed; and would they not spare a little for the dumb creature, who really had as much right to his small share of God's bounty, as they themselves had to their portion? Yea, more; the animal had never violated the laws of his nature, or the laws of God, as man often did; but strictly followed the simple, harmless instincts he had received from the hand of the Creator of all things. Created by God's hand, he had a right, a right from God, to life, to food, to liberty; and they had no right to deprive him of either. He alluded to the mute but earnest pleadings of the animal for that life, as sweet, as dear to him, as their own was to them, and the just judgment they might expect if, in selfish cruelty or cold heartlessness, they took the life they could not restore again—the life that God alone had given.

During this appeal the tears had started to the old man's eyes, and were fast running down his sunburnt cheeks; every feeling of a father's heart was stirred within him; he saw the future greatness of his son before his eyes; he felt that God had blessed him in his children beyond the lot of common men; his pity and sympathy were awakened by the eloquent words of compassion, and the strong appeal for mercy; and forgetting the judge in the man and the father, he sprang from his chair, (whilst Daniel was in the midst of his argument, without thinking he had already won his case,) and turning to his older son, dashing the tears from his eyes, exclaimed, "ZEKE, ZEKE, YOU LET THAT WOODCHUCK GO."—*Boston Traveller.*

London Literary Lions of the Day.

In a charming mansion in St. James' Place, secluded somewhat from the roar and tumult of the great city, still lives the venerable poet of the "Pleasures of Memory," whose great age (ninety years have rolled over his bald, ripe forehead), disqualifies him for taking his long-accustomed walks about the metropolis.

Mr. Rogers sat in Westminster Hall when Burke and Sheridan were pouring out their invectives against Warren Hastings, and all London was ringing with the applauses which eloquent Brinsley elicited on that occasion. He is, therefore, part and parcel of bygone days, and very good authority on what happened during the last sixty years.

In a fine large house in Tavistock Place, Tavistock Square, sits Charles Dickens, busy as a bee over "Bleak House," and "Household Words." On an afternoon, the loiterer in that vicinity may catch a glimpse of his thin hair, now sprinkled with gray, as it is tossed by the summer wind which visits his desk, as he sits writing in his ample writing room. It is not an unfrequent occurrence to meet him in a rail car, rushing out of London for a few days' respite at Brighton or Bath.

Thackeray has, ere this, got home again, and any fine day, between twelve and two o'clock, he may be found at the Garrick Club, in King street, Covent Garden, poring over a French newspaper, or chatting with Albert Smith over a mutton chop and Sherry additions. It is not an unusual thing to find him at one end of poor old Charles Kemble's ear trumpet, or vis a vis with Buckstone, the comedian, discussing old actors and defunct Drury Lane.

Walter Savage Landor is at home in Bath, having been expelled from Italy, on account of his "dangerous liberty doctrines." At rare intervals he goes up to London, and then his hosts of friends flock around him, and make his fine old face radiant with smiles at the profuse hospitalities poured around him.

In the village of Twickenham, in a modest brick house by the road side, muses Alfred Tennyson, the Poet Laureate of England. His own publisher only meets him once or twice a year, as he eschews London and loves privacy. As you walk by the side of the Thames at the sunset hour on a Sunday evening, sometimes the wide hat of Alfred, the bard of Locksley Hall is visible.

The Brownings are like swallows, flitting from clime to clime, but London is often in their way, and they may be met not unfrequently in the National Gallery, in Trafalgar square, or at the opera. Both are so delightful to encounter, this pleasure, like all exquisite enjoyments, is rare.

If one should try very hard to get a glimpse of the illustrious Thomos Carlysle, the great "Sartor Resartus" of modern Europe, he would find it a difficult matter. Thomas likes to be a lion, but he don't want anybody in his cage besides himself. He lives in Chelsea, and often comes to town, but to find him often is not common even to his best friends.

Macauley is a club man, and when he is not among his idols—the books of the British Museum—he may be met with in the brilliant halls of the Athenæum or the Reform. On a lazy, hazy, London day proper, he might with a certainty be counted on ever a folio at the British.

Dear, kind, gentle old Leigh Hunt toddling over the pavement in the Strand toward's his son's newspaper office, is a common occurrence. He lives a few miles from the dust of Fleet street, but he seems to love its dingy walls, and grows warm and eloquent over its rush and whirl. Is he the Skimpole of "Bleak House?" The knowing ones of London say he is.

To the left, as you go up Piccadilly to the Parks, stands a neat book shop, with Chapman & Hall over the door. The tall gentleman with the large nose and the waistcoat, and the elegant cravat, is Sir Edward Lytton, or Bulwer, as you may happen to call him. He is telling Mr. Chapman, who has his ear close to the Baronet's bosom, that the engraving just brought in for his inspection, is not quite right in the direction of the whiskers or the shirt collar. Spite of his dandy aspect and his affected drawl, no better hearted gentleman wields the fluent quill, than the author of "My Novel." Whenever he runs down from his elegant retreat at Knebworth to London, he does so many kind acts for the poor brother authors, that "Bulwer's guineas" are sure as morning suns or evening stars.—*Boston Transcript.*

The Throne of Solomon.

The following account of a remarkable piece of mechanism is taken from a Persian manuscript, called "The History of Jerusalem." It purports to be a description of the throne of King Solomon, and if the details are correctly given, it undoubtedly surpasses any specimen of mechanism produced in modern times, notwithstanding the wonderful inventions and improvements which have lately taken place in every brach of science:

"The sides of it were of pure gold, the feet of emerald and rubies, intermixed with pearls, each of which was as big as an ostrich egg. The throne had seven steps; on each side were delineated orchards full of trees, the hranches of which were composed of precious stones, representing fruit, ripe and unripe; on the tops of the trees were to be seen figures of beautifully plumaged birds, particularly the peacock, the etaub, and the kurges.—All these birds were hollowed within artificially, so as occasionally to utter a thousand melodious notes, such as the ear of mortal has never heard. On the first were delineated vine branches, having bunches of grapes, composed of various sorts of precious stones, fashioned in such a manner as to represent the different colors of purple, violet, green, and red, so as to render the appearance of real fruit. On the second step, on each side of the throne, were two lions, of terrible aspect, as large as life, and formed of cast gold. The nature of this remarkable throne was such, that when the prophet Solomon placed his foot on the first step, the birds spread forth their wings, and made a fluttering noise in the air. On his touching the second step, the two lions expanded their claws. On reaching the third step, the whole assembly of demons and fairies and men repeated the praise of the Deity.—When he arrived at the fourth step, voices were heard addressing him in the following manner: 'Son of David, be thankful for the blessings the Almighty has bestowed on you.' The same was repeated on his reaching the fifth step. On his touching the sixth, all the children of Israel joined them; and on his arrival at the seventh, all the throne, birds and animals, became in motion, and ceased not until he had placed himself in the royal seat, when the birds, lions, and other animals, by secret springs, discharged a shower of the most precious perfumes on the prophet; after which two of the kurgeses descended and placed a golden crown upon his head. Before the throne was a column of burnished gold, on the top of which was a golden dove, which held in its beak a volume bound in silver. In this book were written the Psalms of David; and the dove having presented the book to the king, he read aloud a portion of it to the children of Israel. It is further related, that on the approach of wicked persons to the throne, the lions were wont to set up a terrible roaring, and to lash their tails with violence; the birds also began to bristle up their feathers; and the assembly also of demons and genii to utter horrible cries, so that for fear of them no person dared be guilty of falsehood, but confess their crime. Such was the throne of Solomon, the son of David.

Liquid Eloquence

Paul Denton, a Methodist preacher in Texas, advertised a barbacue, with better liquor than that usually furnished. When the people were assembled, a desperado in the crowd cried out, "Mr. Paul Denton, your reverence has lied. You promised us not only a good barbacue, but better liquor. Where is the liquor?" "There," answered the Missionary, in tones of thunder, and, (says a Yankee contemporary,) pointing his motionless finger at the matchless double spring, gushing up in two strong columns, with a sound like a shout of joy, from the bosom of the earth.—"There!" he repeated, with a look terrible as lightning, while his enemy actually trembled on his feet, "there is the liquor which God, the Eternal, brews for all his children!"

"Not in the simmering still, over smoky fires choked with poisonous gases, and surrounded with the stench of sickening odors and rank corruption, doth your Father in heaven prepare the precious essence of life, the pure cold water; but in the green glade and grassy dell, where the red deer wanders, and the child loves to play—there God brews it: and down, low down in the deepest valleys, where the rills sing; and high upon the tall mountain tops, where the storm-cloud broods and the thunder storms crash: and away far out on the wide, wild sea, where the hurricane howls music, and the big waves roar the chorus, sweeping the march of God—there He brews it, that beverage of life, health-giving water.

"And everywhere it is a thing of beauty, gleaming in the dew-drop, singing in the summer rain, shining in the ice gem, till the trees all seem turned to living jewels, spreading a golden veil over the setting sun, or a white gauze around the midnight moon, sporting in the cataract, sleeping in the glacier, dancing in the hail shower, folding its bright snow curtains softly about the wintry world, and weaving the many-colored iris, that seraph's zone of the sky, whose warp is the raindrop of earth, whose woof is the sunbeam of heaven, all checquered over with the celestial flowers, by the mystic hand of refraction. Still, always it is beautiful—that blessed life-water! No poison bubbles on its brink; no madness or murder; no blood stains its liquid glass; pale widows and starving orphans find no tears in its depths, no drunkard's shrieking ghost from the grave cursing in words of eternal despair. Speak out, my friends! would you exchange it for the demon's drink—alcohol?"

A shout, like the roar of a tempest, answered "NO!"

Early Impressions.

The old monks of the middle ages had a way of erasing the ancient writings from parchment, that they might substitute the legend of a saint for the book of Livy.—But there is no art of monks, no device of chemists, no tears of repentance, even, which can blot from the child's mind the early impressions received in the school room. They strike through like the red letters on our bank bills.

Kinds words are the brightest flowers of earth's existence; they make a very paradise of the humblest home that the world can show. Use them, and especially round the fireside circle. They are jewels beyond price, and more precious to heal the wounded heart, and make the weighed-down spirit glad, than all other blessings the earth can give.

As there are some faults that have been termed faults on the right side, so there are some errors that might be denominated errors on the safe side. Thus we seldom regret having been too mild, too cautious, or too humble; but we often repent of being too violent, too precipitate, or too proud.

It is in the power of every man to preserve his probity; but no man living has it in his power to say that he can preserve his reputation, while there are so many evil tongues in the world, ready to blast the fairest character, and so many open ears ready to believe their reports.

Those who wish for what they have not, forfeit the enjoyment of what they have. Set a just term to your wishes, and when you have touched it, make a stand; happiness only begins when wishes end, and he that hankers after more, enjoys nothing.

It often happens that those are the best people whose characters have been injured by slanderers; as we usually find that to be the sweetest fruit which the birds have been pecking at.

A man that has nothing to do, is generally doing wrong. If you would keep out of deviltry, therefore, have as little to do with idleness as possible. Give a boy a holiday, and in less than an hour a brindle dog will have him by the corduroys for robbing an apple orchard.

We may glean knowledge by reading, but the chaff must be separated from the wheat by thinking. Knowledge is proud that he has learned so much! Wisdom is humble that she knows no more.

Avarice has been termed, "the vice of little minds." And though the vice of a little mind, it is by no means a little vice, but one of the largest, as it is insatiable in its desires, and unlimited in its cravings.

But for pride, many a man who sits in the poor-house porch to-day, might have rested in the shadow of his own household tree.

There are many doublings in the human heart; do not think you can find out the whole of a man's real character at once.

The face of nature is the footprint of God.

HONOR.—What is honor but the height and flower-top of morality, and the utmost refinement of conversation? Virtue and honor are such inseparable companions that the heathen would admit no man into the temple of honor who did not pass into it through the temple of virtue. Princes, indeed, may prefer honor, or rather titles and names of honor, but they are man's and woman's own actions which must make him or her truly honorable. And every man's life is the herald's office whence he must derive and fetch that which must blazon him to the world; honor being but the reflection of a man's own actions, shining brighter in the face of all about him, and from thence rebounding on himself. It teaches a man not to revenge a contumelious or a reproachful world, but to be above it, and, therefore, it was greatly spoken by Caius Marius—he said that he valued not what men would say of him, for, if they spoke true, they must needs speak honorably of him; if otherwise, his life and manners should be their confutation. And doubtless it is a truer and nobler vindication of a man's honor to clear off and confute a slander by his own life than by another man's death—to make his innocence and his virtue his compurgators; and not to fight, but to live down and shame the calumniator.

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TEMPERANCE CHART.

PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.
WM. HANNAMAN, C. E. BABB,
JAMES HALL, R. T. BROWN,
JOHN B. ABBETT.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1853.

Temperance at Greenfield.

The Sons of Temperance at Greenfield, in Hancock county, held a meeting a few weeks ago, which was all that could have been desired. The attendance was large and spirited. The most determined efforts are being made to dry up the streams of vice and death that have swept over that county for the last few years. Every thing indicates that the good cause will triumph. "No license" carried the day there by a large majority, and, not like it has been here, the law has been nobly enforced. Their officers go about the discharge of their duties with alacrity and effect; and the result is, that, although only a few weeks have passed away since the election, there is little or no liquor sold in the county. His Honor, Judge Gooding, metes out justice to the *scamps* that dare violate the law, and the officers of the court are not so fond of oysters or office, as to earn the contempt of honest men by winking at crimes they are sworn to bring to punishment.

The meeting was ably addressed by our Prosecuting Attorney, R. A. Riley, Esq., and Dr. Wm. C. Thompson, whose stirring appeals awoke the most exalted enthusiasm in the multitude. It has been our pleasure to listen to both these able advocates of progressive Temperance Reform. We know, therefore, that the audience had a "feast of reason and flow of soul." Hurrah for Greenfield!!

Temperance does not lack Advocates.—We mentioned last week that our present liquor law was undergoing the scrutiny of the Supreme Court. It will soon be known whether it has any force or none. We have received an able *printed brtef* prepared by Messrs. Orth & Brakett, of Lafayette, in answer to Mr. Pettit's, already noticed. It is worthy of the high reputation of its authors; and clearly presents, in our opinion, the only just view of the case. Our cause will not want advocates—the ablest and best men will stand ranged on the side of Virtue and Temperance, against the lawless and disobedient.

Dennis Malony was fined yesterday fifty dollars, by Esq. Sullivan, for selling spirituous liquors, contrary to law. Stick it to 'em. A large majority of the voters of this township have decreed that "fire-water" shall not be sold among them: therefore no man has a right to sell spirituous liquors except as provided by the late temperance law, and if any one violates it he does it knowingly, and should be severely dealt with.—*Journal.*

Constable Stapp officiated on this occasion. and brought the offender before the justice. Why is it that our Marshal has not been accused of doing the like in a single instance? Can any one answer? We hope a *can of oysters*, &c., &c., has not prevented him. It is certain, if he were not as blind as an owl at noon-day, he could not fail to find offenders.

Strawberry Entertainment.—Do n't forget the Feast of Fruits, Flowers, and *Feminine Graces*, to-night at Masonic Hall. The Depot Church Ladies will spare no pains to make this equal to those that have preceded it. This Church needs help, and we hope the people will attend in great numbers and manifest their liberality.—*Journal.*

Now that the party is over, we should be pleased to know, if the Local of the Journal attended; and if so, whether he had the privilege of sitting down to a dish of "*Feminine Graces?*" We ask for information, as we were still an outsider.

The Ladies' Christian Annual.

This beautiful little parlor visitant, under the care of its estimable editor, James Challen, has completed its first year.—None of our monthlies have been more welcome—none have left us less to regret for the time spent in their perusal than it. It pours upon the mind of the public a healthy and pure stream of fresh and vigorous thoughts; and will be felt in its influences when the minds in which they originated shall have been transplanted to other fields than those of earth. It began its career at the "*Queen City of the West*" but soon crossed the mountains and is now permanently located in the "Quaker City." It will always be welcome to our table, while it continues, as it has heretofore been, a medium of pure thought and high tendencies.

It is published by the Editor, and sent to subscribers. at the following rates:

Single copies, one year, $1.00, *in advance.*

To clubs, 6 copies,	one year,	$5.00
13	"	10.00
27	"	20.00
50	"	36.00

Payments invariably in advance.

A "Sick of Fitness."—Our friend, the Editor of the Chart, takes exceptions to the little fantasy which we penned last Wednesday, while the transporting scenes of the Strawberry Supper of the night before dwelt in our senses. The Doctor's intention is to give a back lick at the plan of raising funds for Church purposes by Strawberry Suppers, Fairs, and other social entertainments; and while this is his design he is too great an admirer of woman's sense of right and wrong to say openly that such means are not proper.—You admit, Doc., that you were an "outsider." No wonder, then, that you are so sour in your feelings. Without assuming too much in prescribing to a physician, we advise you to attend the Strawberry Supper in Masonic Hall to-morrow night. Bathe your senses in the purifying element of woman's smiles: then take a potion consisting of equal parts of cheerful gossip with the young ladies; grave disquisition with the old folks; "music with its voluptuous swell;" promenading with some lady of good gait and gab; hearty laughter, and genuine good nature—take this potion to the dregs, wash it down with the numerous good things which may be purchased there *cheap*, and then reject from your diet all the acid of opposition to innocent social pleasure, and if you are not cured, you are a "gone case." We are confident you will be healed, however, if you only follow the directions "with a will."—*Journal.*

Now, Mac, you don't expect us to take that prescription, do you? We are fearful your compound might prove poisonous, for it is manifestly composed of *incompatibles:*—"*Cheerful gossip,*" and "*grave disquisition;*" "*voluptuous swell,*" and "*gait and gab;*" "hearty laughter," and "good nature"—why really that would be a singular compound. Inflated with poetry as you certainly are, we would have supposed the idea of "dregs" resulting from such a compound would not have entered into your head. Is it possible there would be a residuum in the form of "dregs" from such a compound. How much of each of the *simples* of which it is composed would be found among the "*dregs?*" What part of "*cheerful gossip,*" *voluptuous swell,*" "*gait and gab,*" etc., would be left as dregs? Or would they all result in one item of bitterness, to be shuddered over at the mourner's bench as a part of the follies of life? It is not for us to say; but it seems that such results might follow from scenes manifestly as incompatible as those of *the strawberry party*, and the *altar of God.*

J. C. Richardson, of "the Garland," of Cincinnati, called at our sanctum on last Saturday; and thus enabled us to make personally an acquaintance which, through his valuable sheet, we had already been most happy to enjoy. He is engaged actively in the promotion of our good cause; and has our warmest wishes for his success.

"The whole Christian religion lies in this: Faith in Jesus Christ as the means of salvation; the Gospel, as the source of light; the Spirit of God, as our our guide; the love of God, as our law; Heaven, as our home; eternal life, as our end."

We enhance the reputation of some with a view of depreciating that of others: and sometimes we should not praise the Prince de Conde and M. de Turenne so much, if we did not wish to blame them both.

The Pardoning Power.

It is to us a matter of regret that His Excellency, Governor Wright, should deem the vendors of alcoholic poisons proper recipients of executive favor, when they find themselves visited by the penalties of the laws which they have violated. It seems, nevertheless, that such is the fact; for in a single instance in ono of our counties, he has remitted to one whisky seller one hundred and seventy dollars, which a court had imposed for a wilful violation of law—law passed by the Legislature, and sanctioned by a large majority of the voters of Indiana.

Now, it might strike one at first glance, that the people really do not know what is necessary for their well-being; and that His Exce'lency, out of his abundant wisdom and benevolence, has in this instance set them right in that regard. We do not deny that there are circumstances where the Executive merits applause and not censure for interferences of this kind—where clemency may be shown with advantage to the people and honor to him who is their agent in manifesting it; but it is respectfully submitted whether the case of the *liquor fiend* is among such cases. He sells his poison from motives low as any gambler or thief that ever stole his neighbor's goods. He knows that his traffic is one of unmixed evil to community; that it is forbidden by every consideration that should induce men to act; and that it conduces to his individual profit only. He knows, too, that the law and his fellow-citizens have forbidden it. Yet propelled by sheer selfishness, he sells it. He is taken up, tried, and fined: and His Excellency wipes out the fine with a single dash of his pen, and informs the people, that their power shall be employed to thwart their will, and turn upon them the lawless and disobedient. Better, far better, release a whole *menagerie* of tigers, lions, bears, hyenas, and poisonous serpents. These might be got rid of in a way that would end their depredations; but with John Pettitt to argue that our law is unconstitutional, and His Excellency to pardon all who may suffer under its provisions, what hope have we, except through the judiciary, to rid ourselves of the hordes of whisky monsters that are preying upon our people?

It is understood that His Exeellency has in one instance in this city, interfered for the relief of a scurvy Irishman, who, too mean to acknowledge that he sells liquor in violation of law, charges his little daughter with committing the crime for which he was fined. When shall these things end? Will His Excellency let the justice of the peace in our State know, that, although they may fine for petty offences, he can pardon even down to the pettiest?

Humor.—The eccentric Carlyle thus discourses concerning humor:

"The last perfection of our faculties, says Schiller with a truth far deeper than it seems, is that their activity, without ceasing to be sure and earnest, become *sport.* True humor is sensibility, in the most catholic and deepest sense; but it is this sport of sensibility; wholesome and perfect therefore; as it were, the playful teasing fondness of a mother to her child.

"That faculty of irony, of caricature, which often passes by the name of humor, but consists chiefly in a certain superficial distortion or reversal of objects, and ends at best in laughter, bears no resemblance to the humor of Richter. A shallow endowment this; and often more a habit than an endowment. It is but a poor fraction of humor; or rather, it is the body to which the soul is wanting; any life it has being false, artificial, and irrational.—True humor springs not more from the head than from the heart; it is not contempt, its essence is love; it issues not in laughter, but in still smiles, which lie far deeper. It is a sort of inverse sublimity; exalting, as it were, into our affections what is below us, while sublimity draws down into our affections what is above us. The former is scarcely less precious or heart-affecting than the latter; perhaps it is still rarer, and, as a test of genius, still more decisive. It is, in fact, the bloom and perfume, the purest effluence of a deep, fine, and loving nature; a nature in harmony with itself, reconciled to the world and its stintedness and contradiction, nay, finding in this very contradiction new elements of beauty as well as goodness."

Truth is a rock of strength, sufficient to bear the universe: error, a mire in which bodies sink in proportion to their gravity.

Horrid Murder.

A few days since a Mr. Vice, of this city, died of *delirium tremens.* He had long been a customer of our groggeries, and had seen, step by step, every element of his prosperity depart, until reputation, friends, and even hope were gone.—Pinched by dire necessity, and haunted by the dim remembrances of what he once was, he resolved, as such poor victims often resolve, to quit the city, where his old associations rendered his reformation hopeless. But he had no means to carry out this resolution.

A single bed, however, was left; and it was at last agreed between him and his stricken wife, that this should be sold, and the money obtained by the sale, appropriated to the payment of their fare from this city to seme other abode. The bed was sold; but, the victim was destined never to escape. The eyes of such men as GARNER, FORD, and DILL and DAVIS were upon him. They got his money and gave him poison in return.—Leaving his last farthing with his destroyers, he returned to his cheerless home to die. We need not say how he died. The awful agony of his last struggle; the more than midnight blackness that enveloped his entrance into the dark valley; and the bitter, burning tears shed over his grave by his heart-broken wife—these may not be described.

Such scenes call for action on the part of the friends of humanity. It is our duty to ferret out and drive out the murderers; and to minister to the wants of those whom they have robbed and made desolate.

Dill and Davis.—It was our intention to have arraigned these men at the bar of an outraged public opinion, in the present number; but we have not yet obtained all the facts necessary to expose their nefarious practices fully as we intend to do.—There is such studied concealment on their part that it is next to impossible to detect their deep iniquity. They deal in more unlawful *ways* and *wares* than the liquor and fish-berry business; and, if we are not greatly mistaken, we shall be able to drag them to the light—a work that, if our Marshal had either eyes, or energy, or sense of propriety, would not be left to our hands.

Good and True.—A man, says Doctor Franklin, as often gets two dollars for the one he spends in informing his mind, as he does for a dollar he lays out in any other way. A man eats up a pound of sugar, and it is gone, and the pleasure he has enjoyed has ended; but the information he gets from a newspaper is treasured up in the mind to be enjoyed anew, and to be used whenever occasion or inclination calls for it. A newspaper is not the wisdom of one man, or of two men; it is the wisdom of the age, and of past ages, too. A family without a newspaper is always half an age behind the times in general information; besides, they can never think much nor have much to talk about. And then there are the little ones growing up in ignorance without any taste for reading. Besides all these, there is ihe wife, who when the work is done, has to sit down with hands in her lap, and nothing to amuse her or divert her mind from the toils and cares of the domestic circle.—Who, then, would be without a newspaper? [Do you take the Temperance Chart?]

Sticking to Principles.—About thirty-five years ago, there resided in the town of Hebron, a certain Dr. T——, who became very much enamored of a young lady in the same town. In due course of time they were engaged to be married.—The Doctor was a strong and decided Presbyterian, and his lady-love as strong and decided a Baptist. They were sitting together one evening, talking of their approaching nuptials, when the Doctor remarked, "I am thinking, my dear, of two events which I shall number among the happiest of my life." "And pray, what may they be, Doctor," asked the lady.—"One is the hour when I shall call you my wife for the first time." "And the other, if you please?" "It is when we shall present our first-born for baptism." "What, sprinkled?" "Yes, my dear, sprinkled." "Never shall a child of mine be sprinkled." "Every child of mine shall be sprinkled." "They shall be, ha?" "Yes, my love." "Well, sir, I can tell you then, that your babies won't be my babies. So good night, sir." The lady left the room, and the Doctor left the house. The sequel to this true story was, that the Doctor never was married, and the lady is an old maid.

The desire of appearing clever often prevents our becoming so.

Beauties of Ignorance.

[A paper, printed at Tipperary, in Ireland, gives the following account of a case of superstition, and its melancholy consequences. There was no cruelty of purpose in this; It was sheer ignorance, only.—Ed.]

"A man of the name of James Mahony, who lives on the demesne of Heywood, the property of Mr. Charles Riall, had a son of the age of six or seven, a most delicate child. It appears the boy had been confined to bed, for two years, with an affection of the spine; and, being a very intellectual child, and accustomed to make the most shrewd remarks about everything he saw and heard passing around him, his parents and the neighbors were led to the conclusion that he was a fairy! Under this impression, a consultation took place, at the house of Mahony, and the result was, that the intruder from the 'good people' should be frightened away; and, accordingly, on Tnesday night last, the poor, dying child was threatened with a red-hot shovel and a ducking under a pump, if he did not disclose where the real John Mahony was; and so successful were the actors in their scheme devised for the expulsion of the fairy, that the feeble child, after being held near the hot shovel, and also having been taken a part of the way to the pump, told them he was a fairy. and that he would brlng back the real John Mahony, the next evening, if they gave him that night's lodging. This occurred on Tuesday night last, and the child was dead the next morning. When our active stipendiary magistrate, Mr. William Nash, heard of the matter, he immediately had four persons, named Pierce Whelan, James and Henry Beresford, and James Mahony, taken into custody, as being implicated in the unprecedented affair; and, on yesterday, an inquest was held on the body, before Mr. William Ryan, coroner, when several witnesses proved the facts as stated above, and said, they had seen the shovel prepared to a red heat, and the child placed over it, close enough to burn him. Mr. Nash said, that such a case of ignorance, cruelty, and superstition, should be exposed before the world. Dr. John Smith deposed, that the child was in a very debilitated state for some time before its death; that it labored under a curvature of the spine, and that the debility produced by the affection caused death.—Ans. to Mr. Nash: If anything was done that could cause excitement, when that excitement had subsided, a greater degree of debility may be superadded, which would accelerate death. The investigation here closed, and the jury, after deliberation for about twenty minutes, returned a verdict of, 'Died by the visitation of God.'"

[The true verdict would have been,—"Died by ignorant parents."—Ed.]

Ignorant parents may have been the cause of death; but the remote cause undoubtedly was the undue influence of a despotic Church and priesthood.—Editor Chart.

Tom Corwin--Good Advice.

Mr. Harvey, the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, tells the following tale:

"About three years ago, a young man presented himself to Mr. Corwin for a clerkship. Thrice was he refused, and still he made a fourth effort. His perseverance and spirit of determination awakened a friendly interest in his welfare, and the Secretary advised him in the strongest possible manner to abandon his purpose, and go to the West, if he could do better outside the departments. 'My young friend,' said he, 'go to the North-west, buy one hundred and sixty acres of government lands—or, if you have not the money to purchase, squat on it; get you an axe and mattock, put up a log cabin for your habitation, and raise a little corn and potatoes; keep your conscience clear, and live like a freeman, your own master, with no one to give you orders, and without dependence upon anybody. Do that and you will be honored, respected, influential, and rich. But accept a clerkship here, and you sink at once all independence, your energies become relaxed, and you are unfitted in a few years for any other and more independent position. I may give you a place to-day, and kick you out again to-morrow; and there 's another man over there at the White House, who can kick me out, and the people, by and by, can kick him out, and so we go. But if you own an acre of land, it is your kingdom, and your cabin is your castle—you are a sovereign, and you will feel it in every throbbing of your pulse, and every day of your life will assure me of your thanks for having thus advised you." If the thousands who so ardently strive for places under government would ponder well these words and exercise a sound discretion in their application, thus many a young and gallant spirit would be saved from inanition to be useful to the world; and a joy rather than a grief to its possessor."

Correspondence.

For the Temperance Chart.

Prohibition--A Song.

Suggested by the late Meeting held in Concert Hall, Philadelphia, on the subject of Prohibition.

BY JAMES CHALLEN.

I.

Prohibition! Prohibition!
Let us form a coalition,
Strong and mighty as our mountains,
Thundering, as their gushing fountains,
Flowing now, and flowing ever,
'Till they swell a noble river;
For a voice is heard in sadness,
Heard in wailing and in madness,
Which shall turn to joy and gladness,
Louder still, and louder sounding,
O'er our hills and valleys bounding,
From our sisters and our brothers,
From our fathers and our mothers.
Prohibition—for our dying,
Prohibition—for us sighing,
See—the foe—is from us flying.

II.

Prohibition! Prohibition!
Let us form a coalition,
Like our fathers who in story,
Won immortal fame and glory,
When their rights had been invaded,
Chain'd, insulted, and degraded,
Up they rose, like clouds in heaven
By the gathering tempests driven,
When the gnarled oaks are riven,
Hark! The voice is louder sounding,
O'er our hills and valleys bounding,
From our sisters and our brothers,
From our fathers and our mothers,
Prohibition, sternly crying,
Prohibition, for the dying,
Prohibition, for the signing,
See—the foe—is from us flying.

Philadelphia, May 25, 1853.

For the Chart-

Died, on Wednesday evening, the 8th inst., HIRAM BROWN, ESQ., of this city.

The announcement of the death of Hiram Brown fell cold upon the hearts of hundreds on last Thursdry morning. It seemed but a day since he had been moving in our streets and courts of justice, as had been his wont for many years. His disease was congestion of the brain, his illness but of four days' duration, although he had been in feeble health for months. He was a native of Pennsylvania, for many years a resident of Lebanon, Ohio, and for the last thirty a citizen and prominent member of the bar of Indianapolis. His age was about sixty-one years.

Noted for his ingenuity, his acumen and eloquence, he has in many a heady fight, grappled with the master spirits of the Indiana bar, with no doubtful success. With a musical voice, a measured perfection of sentences, and an unfailing flow of language, at all times, he spoke well, and when occasion required, rose naturally and easily into a powerful eloquence.—He was an off-hand speaker, and relied, perhaps, too much on tbe impulse of the hour. He was a man of genial, humorous temperament, at times rising into wit of polished sharpness, and then gliding off into the slyest and shyest drolleries. He was not a student nor a scholar, but a man of broad common sense and keen discrimination, and of that practised sagacity and unflagging energy that commands success.

As a citizen he stood up among the best friends of good order and good morals, and men of public spirit. His zeal in the cause of temperance was active, wakeful, and efficient; he was an advocate of its principles when and where it was weak and unpopular; and now in that its dawn of triumph is breaking, he stood upon the right side, battling as of yore, and hailing the coming brightness.

Perhaps no one among us outshone Mr. Brown in the social circle. Affable, bland, gentle, his humor bubbled up a perpetual fountain. His memory was stored with anecdote, while his fancy warmed and kindled it into life.

Like all of us, Mr. Brown had his faults, but they were so much over-balanced by his better parts, that no one will deny, that it was well that he lived; that he was no ordinary man in mind, in moral courage, in influence, and in action; that he leaves a wide void in society not easily filled; that his name will long live among the people, in the forum, throughout the State;—that his children may regard with pride as well as devotion the memory of their father; that his friends can look backward with satisfaction upon his well-spent career, and forward to the rewards of a better world than this.

What we Labor for.

We have often been asked this question—What are you laboring for? It would seem that no answer was necessary—that the state of society would itself point out what we labor for, and the necessity of that labor.

Look at that gathering at a fair: see some of them staggering about under the vilest agency which Hell has employed to people its dominions! No sense of pride keeps that poor fellow from rolling about in the mud—no love for the partner of his bosom, prevents him from spending his money for rum; no love to his children keeps him from degrading them by his drunken frolic, and why? Rum has stolen his honest pride; crushed his love for his wife and his hope for his children,—it is for this we labor.

Look at this house, or hovel. There sits a poor woman plying her needle with an earnestness and softness that shows that she is not given to laziness. The room is scantily furnished; the furniture is broken; the crockery is in a like condition; the clothing of the woman and the covering of the bed are scaree enough to keep the cold from her. And why is this? Why does the poor woman toil thus long and hard, and yet have so few necessaries? She has not a depraved look; there is pride, even nobility in her eye; and though now thin and sallow, and her eyes red with weeping and working long, long and late, she has the impression of former beauty; she has seen better days. Why is it thus, why so poor, so forlorn, so wretched? Her husband is a drunkard, and steals, yes steals her earnings to fire his brain with rum. It is for such as her we labor.

Look at that poor little boy selling newspapers. No shoes cover his feet; his hat is minus of a rim, and shows the little fellow's hair through the top; his pants have a rent on the knee, and various patches are seen on his coat. All these betoken poverty, wretchedness, and woe. But why does this little boy roam the streets to sell papers? He is a child that could learn; he should go to school; his eye and brow show that he is not a dull fellow; they betoken intelligence, decision and perseverance. Ask him. "My father is a drunkard, my mother is sick, and I must work to keep us from starving." It is for such as him we labor.

Look at that young tailoress girl; she is dressed neat but plainly. She is just returning to her humble home, but she carries her work with her; she will sit up late and work, that she may earn the bread she daily eats. She is strong now but her hard labor is beginning to take the roses from her cheek, the elasticity from her step, and the brightness from her eye. She will soon be worn out, and her form will be laid on a sick bed; consumption will claim her, and she must surrender.—But why need she labor so; why wear out her life? Her father is a drunkard, and oft he will steal *her* earnings and the comforts of life that she has purchased, and pawn them for rum. She has a mother, who is also working hard, and two or three little sisters who she is trying to keep from starving and from rags! It is for *her* we labor.

This is our work; this our end! To assist the poor; to shield the innocent; to save the erring! To battle for that law which will remove all these sad evils; will bring happiness to these bruised and broken hearts; will make cheerful those firesides now the abode of sorrow and wretchedness! And is not this a glorious work? Is not this a work of love? Does not the present temperance man exult in the glorious cause he is pursuing? Does he not thank his God that such a noble work has been given him? Such should be his feeling: for it is a noble lot, it is a sacred calling. And then let us pursue that calling with energy, with untiring zeal; and, with the blessing of God, we shall succeed. Future generations will look with joy to the present, and revere the memory of those who the second time brought liberty to the land, liberty from the chains of despotic Rum.

TOBACCO.—Dr. Warren of Boston, says that "tobacco, used in the way of mastication, is a slow poison, which were it administered by another person, would deserve and receive retribution from the laws of the land." After stating the injurious effects of smoking, as well as chewing, this "poweaful vegetable poison," he adds: "These statements are not exaggerated, but the result of many years' experience and observation; so that when a young man applies to me for a cure of pain in the chest, and symptoms of dyspepsia, I feel it my first duty to inquire whether he smokes or chews tobacco.

My Wife is the Cause of it.

It is now more than forty years ago that Mr. L—— called at the house of Dr. ——, one very cold morning, when on his way to R——.

"Sir," said the Doctor, "the weather is very frosty; will you not 'take something to drink,' before you start?"

In that early day, ardent spirits were deemed indispensable to warmth in winter. When commencing a journey, and at every stoppage place along the road, the traveller always used intoxicating drinks to keep him warm.

"No," said L——, "I never touch anything of that kind, and I will tell you the reason; my wife is the cause of it. I had been in the habit of meeting some of our neighbors every evening for the purpose of playing cards. We assembled at each other's shop, and liquors were introduced. After a while we met not so much for playing as for drinking, and I used to return home late in the evening, more or less intoxicated. My wife always met me at the door, affectionately, and when I chided her for sitting up so late for me, she kindly replied, 'I prefer doing so, for I cannot sleep when you are out.'

"This always troubled me; I wished in my heart that she would only begin to scold me, for then I could have retorted and relieved my conscience. But she always met me with the same gentle and loving spirit.

"Things passed on thus for months, when I at last resolved that I would, by remaining very late and returning intoxicated, provoke her displeasure so much as to cause her to lecture me, when I meant to answer her with severity, and thus by creating another issue between us, unburthen my bosom of its present trouble.

"I returned in such a plight about four o'clock in the morning. She met me at the door with her usual tenderness, and said, 'Come in, husband, I have just been making a warm fire for you, because I knew you would be cold. Take off your boots and warm your feet, and here is a cup of coffee for you.'

"Doctor, that was too much. I could not endure it any longer, and I resolved that moment that I would never touch another drop while I lived, and I never will."

He never did. He lived and died practising total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, in a village where intemperance has raged as much as any other in this State.

That man was my father, and that woman my mother. The facts above related I received from the Doctor himself, when on a visit to my native village not long since.

May we not safely assert that were there more wives like my blessed mother, there would be fewer confirmed drunkards.

The Marriage Altar.

Judge Charlton, in a recent eloquent address before the Young Men's Library Association, at Augusta, Georgia, thus sketches the marriage scene:—

"I have drawn for you many pictures of death; let me sketch for you a brief but bright scene of beautiful life. It is the marriage altar. A lovely female, clothed in all the freshness of youth and surpassing beauty, leans upon the arm of him to whom she has just plighted her faith; to whom she has just given up herself forever. Look in her eyes, ye gloomy philosophers, and tell me if you dare, that there is no happiness on earth.

"See the trusting, the heroic devotion which impels her to leave country and parents for a comparative stranger. She has launched her frail bark upon a wide and stormy sea; she has handed over her happiness and doom for this world, to another's keeping; but she has done it fearlessly, for love whispers to her that her chosen guardian and protector bears a manly and noble heart. Oh, wo to him that forgets his oath and his manhood!

'Her dark wing shall the raven flap,
O'er the false-hearted,
His warm blood the wolf shall lap,
Ere life be parted.
Shame and dishonor sit,
On his grave ever;
Blessings shall hallow it,
Never! oh, never!'

"We have all read the story of the husband, who, in a moment of hasty wrath, said to her who but a few months before united her fate to his, 'If you are not satisfied with my conduct, go, return to your friends and to your happiness.' 'And will you give back that which I brought to you?' asked the despairing wife.—'Yes,' he replied; 'all your wealth shall go with you; I covet it not.' 'Alas!' she answered, 'I thought not of my wealth; I spoke of my devoted love; can you give this back to me?' 'No!' said the man, as he flung himself at her feet. 'No! I cannot restore these, but I will do more—I will keep them unsullied and untainted; I will cherish them through my life, and in my death; and never again will I forget that I have sworn to protect and cherish her who gave up to me all she held most dear.'

"Did I not tell you there was poetry in a woman's look—a woman's word? See it here! The mild and gentle reproof of love, winning back from its harshness and rudeness, the stern and unyielding temper of an angry man. Ah! if creation's fairer sex only knew their strongest weapons, how many of wedlock's fiercest battles would be unfought; how much of unhappiness and coldness would be avoided!'

Wanted.

AN ANGEL FOR HEAVEN.—And so death closed those little eyes—shrouded their light glances. Oh, that the sun would not come streaming on her shrouded form, as if their were no grief in the world.

How sweetly she sleeps, that little angel! How lightly curl the glossy rings on her white forehead! You could weep your very soul away, to think those cherub lips will never, never unclose. Vainly you clasp and unclasp that passive, darling hand that wandered so often over your cheek. Vainly your anguished glance strives to read the dim story of love in those faded orbs. The voice, sweet as winds blowing through wreathed shells, slumbers forever. And still the busy world knocks at your door, and will let you have no peace. It shouts in your ear; its chariots rumble by; it smiles broadly in your care-worn face; it mocks you as you sew the shroud; it meets you at the coffin, at the grave; and its heavy footsteps tramp up and down in the empty rooms whence you have borne the dead. But it comes never in the hush of night to wipe away your tears!

Wanted—an angel for Heaven? Can you look up? Can you bear the splendor of that sight? Ten thousand celestial beings, and your own radiant child-angel in their midst;

"In her eyes a glory light,
On her brow a glory crown."

Wanted—angels for heaven! Cling not too closely to your beautiful treasures, children of earth!

EDUCATION FOR THE PEOPLE.—The education required for the people is that which will give them the full command of every faculty, both of mind and body; which will call into play their powers of observation and reflection; which will make thinking and reasoning beings of the mere creatures of impulse, prejudice, and passion; that which, in a moral sense, will give them objects of pursuit, and habits of conduct, favorable to their own happiness, and to that of the community of which they will form a part; which, by multiplying the means of rational and intellectual enjoyment, will diminish the temptations of vice and sensuality: which, in the social relations of life, and as connected with objects of legislation, will teach them the identity of the individual with the general interest; that which, in the physical sciences, especially those of chemistry and mechanics, will make them masters of the secrets of nature, and give them powers which, even now, tend to elevate the moderns to a higher rank than that of the demi-gods of antiquity. All this, and more, should be embraced in that scheme of education which would be worthy of statesmen to give, and of a great nation to receive; and the time is near at hand when the attainment of an object thus comprehensive in its character, and leading to results, the practical benefits of which it is almost impossible for even the imagination to exaggerate, will not be considered a Utopian dream.

A THOUGHT TO BE THOUGHT OF.—It is the suggestion of philosophy, acccording to some, that any ideas that ever get into a man's mind, become, as it were, part of it; and he will never lose them. What a thing it is, to think that there are minds in hell that wlll carry with them throughout all eternity a complete, accurate knowledge of the system of mercy and the way of redemption; that there are immortal spirits there, that have in them all the ideas necessary to a full, correct comprehension of the way of salvation; that there are minds in hell, that have far more knowledge of the Word of God and the way of mercy, and far more accurate acquaintance with the whole theory of theology, than what served numbers in getting to heaven; that there are minds that have got to heaven with less knowledge than many carry with them to hell!—Now do not let that start you. I think the ideas necessary for a man to get to heaven are very few and simple,—knowl- of his danger, a knowledge of his Redeemer. And many a learned man with the learning of folios in his memory, and with an accurate knowledge of all the principles and all the doctrines of the Gospel, yet because his heart has not been touched, and his mind has not been given up to Christ, all his knowledge will not avail him; he will go to hell! and his knowledge will go with him throughout all eternity. But it is a fearful thing, to think that the human spirit should be thus suffered under the condemnation of impenitence, guilt, disobedience, and yet within it, in the mind and in the memory, the knowledge of the way by which it might have been saved.—*T. Binney.*

Moral Reflections, Sentences, and Maxims.

There are some crimes which become innocent, and even glorious, by their renown, their number, and their excess.—Hence it is that public robberies become proofs of talent, and seizing whole provinces unjustly is called making conquests.

We confess our faults, to make amends by our sincerity for the harm they have done us in the opinion of others.

There are heroes in evil as well as in good.

We do not despise all those who have vices, but we despise all those who have not a single virtue.

The name of virtue is as serviceable to interest as vice is.

The health of the soul is no more secure than that of the body; and though we may appear free from passions, we are in quite as much danger of being carried away by them as we are of falling sick when we are in health.

It would seem that Nature has prescribed to every one from the moment of his birth certain limits for virtue and vice.

It belongs only to great men to have great faults.

It may be said that the vices await us in the journey of life like hosts with whom we must successively lodge; and I doubt whether experience would make us avoid them if we were to travel the same road a second time.

When our vices quit us we flatter ourselves with the belief that it is we who quit them.

There are relapses in the disorders of the soul as well as in those of the body. What we take to be our cure is most often nothing but an intermission or a change of the disorder.

The faults of the soul are like wounds in the body. Whatever care we take to cure them the scar always appears, and they are every moment in danger of reopening.

What often prevents our abandoning ourselves to a single vice is, our having more than one.

We easily forget our faults when they are only known to ourselves.

There are some people of whom we should never have believed evil unless we had seen it, but there are none at whom we ought to be surprised when we do see it.

Virtue would not travel so far if vanity did not keep her company.

He who thinks he can find in himself the means of doing without others is much mistaken; but he who thinks that others cannot do without him is still more mistaken.

Pretenders to virtue are those who disguise their faults from others as well as from themselves. The truly virtuous know their imperfections and confess them.

FANNY FERN'S BEST THING.—We think Fanny Fern never wrote a better pair of paragraphs than the following, from the Olive Branch:

"Look on this picture, and then on that. Father is coming! and little round faces grow long, and merry voices are hushed, and toys are hustled into the closet, and mamma glances nervously at the door, and the baby is bribed with a lump of sugar to keep the peace; and father's business face relaxes not a muscle; and the little group huddle like timid sheep in a corner, and tea is despatched as silently as if speaking were prohibited by the statute book, and the children creep like culprits to bed marveling that the baby dare crow so loud, now that '*Father has come.*'

"Father is coming! and bright eyes sparkle for joy, and tiny feet dance with glee, and eager faces press against the window-pane, and a bevy of rosy lips claim kisses at the door, and picture books lie unrebuked on the table, and tops, and balls, and dolls, and kites are discussed, and little Susy lays her soft cheek against the paternal whiskers with the most fearless 'abandon,' and Charley gets a love-pat for his 'medal,' and mamma's face grows radiant, and the evening paper is read (not silently, but loud,) and tea, and toast, and time vanish with equal celerity, for jubilee has arrived, and '*Father has come!*'"

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS,

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Indianapolis, Indiana.

CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00. Books, $2 00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. WOODWARD, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind, free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20 00.

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

J. H. OHR, G. W. R.

Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys of ——, believing the Order of Cadets of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Section of the State of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called the —— Section, No. ——, Cadets of Temperance, of the State of Indiana, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Section, and also those of the acting Head of the Order.

Enclosed is the fee for Charter, R. B.'s and officers' cards, $5 00.

It must also be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not; if they are, of what Section. The application to be directed to the Grand Secretary, free of postage.

It must also be certified by a W. P. or P. W. P, that the W. Patron elect is a Son of Temperance in good standing.

Address (post paid) HENRY OHR, G. S., C. o T., Indianapolis, Indiana.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the —— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00.

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

Address (post paid,) Mrs. ELIZA RICHMOND, G. S. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

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INCORPORATED, 1853.

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Engraved (by permission) from Stuart's only original portrait, in the Atheneum, Boston.

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For the great merits of this picture we would refer every lover of Washington to the portrait itself, to be seen at the office of this paper, and to the letters of the following Artists, Statesmen, Jurists and Scholars accompanying it.

ARTISTS.—Marchant and Elliott of New York; Neagle, Rothermel, and Lambdin, of Philadelphia; Chester Harding of Boston; Charles Fraser, of Charleston, S. C; and to the adopted son of Washington, Hon. Geo. W. P. Custis, himself an artist. STATESMEN.—His Excellency Millard Fillmore, Major Gen. Winfield Scott, Hon. George M. Dallas, Hon. William R. King, Hon. Daniel Webster, Hon. Lynn Boyd, Hon. Lewis Cass, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Hon. John P. Kennedy, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, LL. D. JURISTS.—Hon. Roger B. Taney, Hon. John Duer, Hon John McLean, Hon. Rufus Choate. SCHOLARS.—Charles Folsom, Esq. the well known Librarian of the Boston Atheneum, who says, "I would rather own it than any painted copy I have ever seen;" E. P. Whipple, Richard Hildreth, Hon. Edward Everett, LL. D., Jared Sparks, LL. D., Wm. H. Prescott, LL. D., Washington Irving, Ralph W. Emerson, Esq., Prof. T. C. Upham, J. T. Headley, Fitz Green Halleck, H. W. Longfellow, Wm. Gilmore Simms; and FROM EUROPE, Lord Talfourd, T. B. Macauley, Sir Archibald Alison, Lord Mayor of London, &c., &c. THE PRESS, throughout the entire Union, have with one voice proclaimed the merits of this suberb engraving.

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THE five numbers of this Magazine which are published, place it at the head of publications of this kind No expense will be spared to make it in every respect worthy of the name, the "Illustrated Magazine of Art. The Engravings which are preparing for the future numbers are in the hands of first-class American and European Artists.

A Series of most interesting Tales will appear in it. "The School of Life," written and Illustrated by ANNA MARY, daughter of William and Mary Howitt, will shortly appear; also, "The Dead Bridal," an historical romance, illustrative of the most interesting period in the history of the Venetian Republic, by JONATHAN FREKE SLINGSBY, of the *Dublin University Magazine;* contributions, too, from WILLIAM and MARY HOWITT, PERCY B. ST. JOHN, and other writers of distinction in America and Europe

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VOL. II. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1853. NO. 52.

THE TEMPERANCE CHART,

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Edited by J. W. Gordon, M. D.

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BY N. P. WILLIS.

My mother's voice! How often creeps
Its cadence on my lonely hours,
Like healing on the wings of sleep,
Or dew on the unconscious flowers.
I might forget her melting prayer,
While 'wildering pleasures madly fly;
But in the still, unbroken air,
Her gentle tones come stealing by;
And years of sin and manhood flee,
And leave me at my mother's knee.

I have been out at eventide,
Beneath a moonlit sky of spring,
When earth was garnished like a bride,
And night had on her silver wing;
When bursting buds and dewy grass,
And waters leaping to the light;
And all that makes the pulses pass
With wilder fleetness thronged the night:
When all was beauty then have I
With friends on whom my love is flung,
Like myrrh on winds of Araby,
Gazed on where evening's lamp is hung.

And when the beauteous spirit there,
Flung over all its golden chain,
My mether's voice came on the air,
Like the light dropping of the rain;
And, resting on some silver star,
The spirit of a bended knee,
I've poured a deep and fervent prayer,
That our eternity might be—
To rise in heaven, like stars, by night,
And tread a living path of light.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Boston Olive Branch.

A Mother's Influence.

BY FANNY FERN.

"And so you sail to-morrow, Will? I shall miss you."

"Yes, I'm bound to see the world.—I've been beating my wings in desperation against the wires of my cage these three years. I know every stick and stone and stump in this village by heart, as well as I do those stereotyped sermons of Parson Grey's. They say he calls me a scapegrace—pity I should 'have the name without the game,'" said he bitterly.—"I haven't room here to run the length of my chain. I'll show him what I can do in a wider field of action."

"But how did you bring your father over?"

"Oh, he's very glad to be rid of me; quite disgusted because I've no fancy for seeing corn and oats grow. The truth is, every father knows at once too much and too little about his own son; the old gentleman never understood me; he soured my temper, which is originally none of the best, roused all the worst feelings of my nature, and is constantly driving me *from* instead of *to* the point he would have me reach."

"And your mother?"

"Well, there you have me; that's the only humanized portion of my heart—the only spot upon it. She came to my bed last night, after she thought I was asleep, gently kissed my forehead, and then knelt by my bed side. Harry, I've been wandering round the fields all the morning, to try to get rid of that prayer. Old Parson Grey might preach at me till the millennium, and it wouldn't move me any more than that stone. It makes all the difference in the world when you know a person feels what they are praying about.—I'm wild and reckless and wicked, I suppose; but I shall never be an infidel, while I can remember my mother. You should see the way she bears my father's impetuous temper; that's *grace* not *nature*, Harry; but don't let us talk about it—I only wish my parting with her was all over. Good bye; God bless you, Harry; you'll hear from me, if the fishes don't make a supper of me;" and Will left his friend and entered the cottage.

His mother was moving nervously and restlessly about, tying up all sorts of mysterious little parcels that only mothers think of, "in case he should be sick," or in case he should be this, that, or the other. interrupted occasionally by exclamations like this from the old farmer:

"Fudge—stuff—great, over-grown baby—making a fool of him—never be out of leading strings;" then turning short about and facing Will, as he entered, he said:

"Well, sir, look in your sea-chest, and you'll find gingerbread and physic, darning needles and tracts, bitters and Bible, peppermint and old linen rags, and opodeldoc. Pshaw! I was more of a man than you are when I was nine years old. Your mother always made a fool of you, and that was entirely unnecessary, too, for you were always short of what is called common sense. You needn't tell the captain you went to sea because you didn't know enough to be a landsman; or that you never did anything right in your life, except by accident. You are as like that *ne'er do well*. Jack Halphine, as two peas. If there is anything in you, I hope the salt water will fetch it out. Come, your mother has your supper ready, I see."

Mrs. Low's hand trembled as she passed her boy's cup. It was his last meal under that roof for many a long day. She did not trust herself to speak—her heart was too full. She had heard all his father so injudiciously said to him, and she knew too well from former experience the effect it would have upon his impetuous, fiery spirit. She had only to oppose to it a mother's prayers, and tears, and all-enduring love. She never condemned, in Will's hearing, any of his father's Philippics; always excusing him with the general remark that he didn't understand him. Alone, she mourned over it; and when with her husband, tried to place matters on a better footing for both parties.

Will noted his mother's swollen eye-lids; he saw his favorite little tea-cakes, that she had busied herself in preparing for him, and he ate and drank what she gave him, without tasting a morsel he swallowed, listening for the hundredth time to his father's account of "what he did when a young man."

"Just half an hour, Will," said his father, "before you start; run up and see if you have forgotten any of yonr duds."

It was the little room he had always called his own. How many nights he had lain there listening to the rain pattering on the low roof; how many mornings awakened by the chirp of the robbin in the apple-tree under the window. There was the little bed with its snowy covering, and the thousand and one little comforts prepared by his mother's hand. He turned his head—she was at his side, her arms about his neck. "God keep my boy!" was all she could utter. He knelt at her feet as in the days of childhood, and from those wayward lips came this tearful prayer, "O God, spare my mother, that I may look upon her face once more in this world!"

Oh, in after days, when that voice had died out from under the parental roof, how sacred was that spot to her who gave him birth!—*There was hope for the boy, he had recognized his mother's God!* By that invisible silken cord she still held the wanderer, though broad seas rolled between.

Letters came to Moss Glen—at stated intervals, then more irregularly, picturing only the bright spots in his sailor life (for Will was proud, and they were to be scanned by his father's eye.) The usual temptations of a sailor's life when in port were not unknown to him—of every cup the syren Pleasure held to his lips, he drank to the dregs; but there were moments in his maddest revels when, "God keep my boy," palsied his daring hand, and arrested the half-uttered oath. Disgusted with himself, but only to drown again more recklessly "that still small torturing voice."

* * * *

"You're a stranger in these parts," said a rough farmer to a sun-burnt traveller. "Look as though you'd been in foreign countries?"

"Do I?" said Will, slouching his hat over his eyes. "Who lives in that little cottage under the hill?"

"Old Farmer Low—and a tough customer he is too; it's a word and a blow with him. The old lady has had a hard time of it, good as she is, to put up with all his kinks and quirks. She bore it very well till the lad went away, and then she began to droop, like a willow in a storm, and lose all heart, like. Doctor's stuff didn't do any good, as long as she got no news from the boy. She's to be buried this afternoon, sir."

Will staid to hear no more, but tottered in the direction of the cottage. He asked no leave to enter, but passed over the threshold into the little "best parlor.," and found himself alone with the dead.—It was too true! dumb were the lips that should have welcomed him: and the arms that should have enfolded him were crossed peacefully over the heart that beat true to him to the last.

Conscience did its office. Long years of mad folly passed in swift review before him; and over that insensible form a vow was made, and registered in heaven.

* * * *

"Your mother should have lived to see this day, Will," said a gray-haired old man, as he leaned on the arm of the clergyman, and passed into the village church.

"Bless God, my dear father, there is 'joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth;' and of all the angel band, there is one seraph hand that sweeps more rapturously its harp to-day, for 'the lost that is found!'"

Attention.

When a speaker or writer has exhausted his powers of thought and analysis on any given subject, if you would be benefitted by his lucubrations, you must think with him. No minds are so powerful and fruitful as those which compel us to think. But even the most original teacher will fail to be appreciated unless he can command attention, and the great secret of his success will arise from securing this from those whom he designs to instruct. In the parable of the sower and the seed, the only one benefitted by the word, was the one who heard and understood it; he alone yielded fruit.

It was remarked by Haller, "That we are deaf while we are yawning." The muscles which are extended in the act of yawning naturally closes the ear. This it would be well to remember in the schoolroom and chapel. Every lecturer is dull and uninteresting to those who by this process close their ears. I have really thought that there was something in the atmosphere of the conventicle to produce this phenomenon. Whether it is owing to the monotonous tones of the speaker, to his matter or manner, the air of quiet and repose which rests upon the congregation, the little interest which men feel on subjects with which they are familiar, or the bad ventilation in houses of worship; it is certain that of all places of my knowledge where people assemble together, none seem to affect one so much as meeting-houses. Various plans have been resorted to by preachers to keep their people awake, and some have been a little amusing. I once saw a good brother, who was a little corpulent, and fond of a nap in the church, whose eyes began to grow heavy, and whose countenance to assume that stolid and simple appearance, which it is most apt to do when one is caught napping in improper places. For the effort to keep awake, and the overpowering influence of Morpheus, produce most singular changes upon the face—of course unknown to the unfortunate sleeper, but quite manifest to the speaker.—Well, I say, this brother, after many unsuccessful attempts to keep awake finally yielded, with as little reluctance as might be imagined, to the influences which had fallen upon him, and put down his head to take a regular *siesta!* When, whether from malice or some higher motive I will not say, but raising my voice to its utmost tension, and directing it in a line with his ear, for you must know that he was some little distance from me, I made a strong assertion, growing out of my subject, and promised to prove it, provided my hearers would keep *awake!!* in the meantime. Reader, it has been some years since this occurred—but I have a most distinct recollection of the *crack*-like sound of that word—awake—and the effect it produced—not only on the ears, eyes, and person of the party for which it was designed, but of others who had been placed in a similar *category*. But there is the "mental yawn," which places the person in the same predicament: the ear *within* is closed by the same process. Inattention will shut up any avenue to the mind. The best writen book will fail to amuse or instruct, and the most accomplished speaker will be considered dull to those who are given to this unfortunate habit.

In these busy, stirring times nobody thinks, so *I* think. Certainly it is not one of the characteristic features of the age.—There is too much bustle and noise, too much sensuality or levity for thought.—The mental process requires patience; and who now-a-days has any patience?—This virtue, once held in such high esteem, and ever in such constant demand, is well nigh regarded as obsolete. It would be quite a discovery to find out some infallible way to enable one to think. Many persons deceive themselves on this head. They dream, they indulge themselves in all the "reveries of a bachelor," they sigh over the follies of the age, and perchance their own—and they call this thought. Anybody can do this; it is the easiest thing possible; it will not cost you any mental labor; but do not suppose that this is worthy the name of thought. Let any one read "Butler's Analogy," or "Foster's Essays," and he will find that the labor of comprehending such works is almost equal to the task of making them.

Sir Isaac Newton, with that modesty which is characteristic of true greatness, attributed his success in the discovery of truth, not to any superior force of intellect, but to patient thought. "I sat," said this prince of philosophers, "until truth made her appearance, and then with my whole heart I embraced her. Truth never fails to come at the bidding of such; she is naturally coy and reserved, and always gives some intimation of her approach. She knocks at the door, and waits for you to open, and then she will enter, and will tarry only so long as she is an honored and welcome guest. Her presence, like the ark in the family of Obed-Edom, always leaves a blessing behind.

Let the reader, then, learn to think, cultivate the power of attention, and be patient in his pursuits of knowledge.

I am always thankful to the author or speaker who obliges me to think; but there is one class of men who are so self-confident that they are right, and who have such an exalted opinion of their powers of reasoning, that they wonder why all do not see with their eyes what they suppose is so perfectly plain. Thus they charge every one with obtusity of intellect, want of good taste, or moral turpitude, who fails to understand or appreciate their reasonings.

Coleridge says of Warburton, in his "Divine Legation of Moses," "That he seems to have written, as if he deemed it a duty of decorum to publish his fancies on the Mosaic Law as the Law itself was delivered, that is, 'in thunders and lightnings': as if he had applied to his own book, instead of the sacred mount, the menace, '*There shall not a hand touch it, but he shall surely be stoned or shot through with a dart.*'" This is not so surprising in a mind of such calibre as Warburton's, when treating of the "fiery law," but when the same dogmatism is indulged in with regard to the Gospel it is without apology. Have we not seen some who seemed to be possessed of a double psrtion of that spirit which asked for "fire from heaven" to consume their adversaries, and as impatient of contradiction as if they were "Sir Oracle," against whom no one should dare to "bark?"

FREEDOM FOR CUBA—REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS!—Havana, May 28th.—It is reported here that the Captain General has received instructions from Madrid to consider, in connection with the principle slaveholders, the propriety of emancipating the negroes and binding them as apprentices; also to allow the introduction of emigrants from Africa.

Intelligence from Cardenas confirms previous reports of the finding of revolutionary documents among the soldiers of the Barracks.

There was quite a row at the University on the 19th of May, the anniversary of the landing of Lopez. Several students were arrested, four of whom were charged with having collected money for the Cuban junta, were dismissed. Political affairs for the moment are quiet; business is dull; weather very fine.

Moral Reflections, Sentences, and Maxims.

Folly pursues us in every period of life. If any one appears wise, it is only because his follies are proportioned to his age and fortune.

There are some silly people who know themselves, and make a clever use of their silliness.

He who lives without folly is not so wise as he thinks.

As we grow old we become more foolish and more wise.

Some people resemble ballads, which are only sung for a certain time.

The generality of people only judge of men by the fashion they are in, or by their fertunes.

Love of glory, fear of shame, the design of making a fortune, the desire of rendering our lives easy and agreeable, and the envious wish of lowering the fame of others are often the causes of that valor so celebrated among men.

Valor in common soldiers is a dangerous trade, which they have adopted to gain their livelihood.

Perfect bravery and thorough cowardice are two extremes which are seldom reached. The space between the two is great, and comprehends all other kinds of courage, between which there is as much difference as between countenances and dispositions. There are some men who expose themselves readily at the commencement of an action, and are disheartened and discouraged by its duration; some are content as soon as they have satisfied their reputation with the world, and do very little beyond this. We see some who are not at all times equally masters of their fears; others suffer themselves to be carried away by general panics; others go to the charge because they dare not remain in their posts. We find some in whom an acquaintance with petty dangers strengthens their courage, and prepares them to expose themselves to greater ones. Some are brave when sword in hand, and yet dread the fire of musketry; others are steady under fire, and fear the sword. All these different species of courage concur in this, that night, by augmenting fear and concealing good or bad actions, gives the privilege of being discreet. There is another species of discretion which is more general, for we never see a man perform as much in an encounter as he might do if he were sure of coming off safe; so that it is evident the fear of death subtracts something from courage.

Perfect valor is to do unwitnessed what we should be capable of doing before all the world.

Intrepidity is an extraordinary strength of mind, which raises it above the troubles, the disorders, and the emotions, which the sight of great perils is calculated to excite; it is by this strength that heroes maintain themselves in a tranquil state of mind, and preserve the free use of their reason under the most surprising and terrible circumstances.

One thing is quite clear, that whether Fortune be more like Plutus, or an angel, it is no use abusing her—one may as well throw stones at a star.

A truly virtuous man is he who prides himself upon nothing.

Severity of demeanor in women is a species of decoration and paint which they add to their beauty.

The virtue of women is often love of their reputation and of their quiet.

It is to be a truly virtuous man to wish to be always exposed to the view of virtuous people.

An important verdict has lately been rendered in a telegraph suit, which proves the liability of the companies for errors which happened through the blunders of the operators. Sometime in 1850, Messrs. Bidwell & Co., of Adrian, sent by telegraph to Bowen & NcNamee, of N. Y., for "one handsome eight dollar blue and orange" shawl. When they receved the dispatch, it read "one hundred." The ninety nine odd shawls were sent back, after the season was over, when they were depreciated in value. B. & McN. sued the telegraph company for the cost of transportation and depreciation in value. Verdict for plaintiffs $118.

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TEMPERANCE CHART.

PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.
WM. HANNAMAN, C. E. BABB,
JAMES HALL, R. T. BROWN,
JOHN B. ABBETT.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1853.

To Correspondents.—We have received numerous letters, which will receive suitable attention in our next. There are no Temperance song books now to be had in this city.

The Chart.

The present is the last number of the present volume of the Chart. With it closes the subscription of many of our patrons. It is fondly hoped they will renew their names for the sake of the good cause to which it is devoted. It may not claim much for its ability, but we have endeavored to make it the medium of independent thought. In this way only does it seem to us, that any paper can deserve the support of free men. It is not to say things agreeable to our readers; but to present fairly, what seems to us the truth, that should furnish the rule of our conduct. It has been our aim to speak the truth, however, unpleasant it may have been to us at times, to utter some hard things, which it demanded, against our personal friends. We have spoken with freedom, to freemen, believing that they would be pleased with our real thoughts, when an attempt to please them by adopting their sentiments would not fail to offend. But good or ill—the Chart must be its own advocate. It neither becomes us to speak in its praise; nor to attempt to give it a character differing from that arising from its efforts to promote our principles. It must stand as its own apology; and its fate must repose in the zeal of the Temperance men of Indiana.

It will be sent for one or two numbers to all our old subscribers, after the expiration of the present volume. Each paper when the time is out, will be marked with a cross at the end of the name. Take notice!

William J. Brown.

We are again assaulted by the Editor of the Sentinel; and treated as though we were responsible for the conduct of those over whom we have no control. He intimates that we are by concert acting with the Journal for Whig principles; because we are a Whig. The charge whether intimated remotely or spoken out plainly, is false in the conception, utterance and intent; and would have choked the filthy life out of its author, and left his carcass as cold, as similar utterances have long left his conscience, had not his throat been the highway of falschood for so many years that it is enlarged to a sufficient capacity to accommodate any of the monstrous creations of a heart utterly at war with truth.

He cannot, however, provoke us into a renewal of our old feud so easily. We have once been compelled to publish a brief sketch of his career; and that must suffice. It is not desirable to foul white paper with his name, nor insult decency by giving utterance to the truth concerning such a moral monstrosity. In the national mind his character for duplicity will long remain; for his protracted career of iniquity has given us a stereotyped edition of his adventures. To that we appeal for a vindication from his calumnies. If ever man could read his history in a nation's eyes, he is that man. He has read it in the Hall of the National Legislature; and at Louisville on a recent occasion. His memory by one voice—South and North—has been gibbetted, and pelted so often and so long with suitable missiles, by an indignant people, that, covered over with filth and infamy, he is no longer sensible of pain under any infliction. *Vale.*

The Evening Time, and its Thoughts.

'Tis evening. The church bells are ringing out their beautiful chime to call the worshippers together. A thousand pleasant and pure memories are borne to the heart by every stroke; and visions of departed joys renew to us our earliest and happiest years. The breeze, "freighted with perfume" from the flowers that deck the breast of June, steals gently into our sanctum, and silent and holy as a ministering angel woos us—oh how lovingly!—to think of the better hereafter—the heart's own loved ideal of home. Light clouds, tinged with a thousand hues, career in beauty o'er the stilly blue of heaven, as missioned to bear its messengers of mercy to the abodes of human sorrow and suffering. The moon sails brightly up the sky, and countless stars look smilingly and encouragingly on the children of men.—A miracle of love and loveliness is spread before the world. The mighty One is heard, felt and seen in it all. Not operating merely through those unfeeling agencies—the physical laws of the universe; but heard, felt and seen as its quickening spirit.—Love—His own paternal affection—for the beings he has created, lives in all its parts and irradiates them with a divine glory. The heart quickens its stroke, for it feels that the eye of the Purifier is upon it; and that its hidden depths are open to His gaze. The mind is uplifted from its earth-level to the contemplation of His excellencies, who "is good unto all, and whose tender mercies are over all his works." At such a moment who would not be alone?

But, alas! we are not alone. The city's hum is mingled with nature's song of praise, and half drowns the whisperings of our guardian angel, as they fall in music and hope on the silence of the soul. The clatter of myriad feet, and the coarse voices of the rabble, hurrying on to loose themselves in the wine cup and revel, come ringing upon the ear, with an assurance that man is still "of the earth, earthy." The auction bell, too, and the Negro's "O yes!"—what music the former, and what motto the latter for the busy world to keep time to, and follow! Thousands spit forth blasphemies in the very face of their Creator, and laugh, without knowing why, at follies that "make the angels weep." A thousand beauties, wonders and blessings cannot win men from the iron-hooped cage of selfishness in which they have shut themselves; or the abyss of abasement into which they have heedlessly plunged. The man of the world counts his dimes; weighs the chances of increasing them; schemes, and plans, and presses forward for one object only. Money has become "the end and aim of his existence," and money he must have or die. Thus always degraded by his idol from the privileges of true manhood, he wanders farther and still farther from happiness, at every step he takes in the journey of life. and dies at last the most utterly miserable of all the fools of earth, who barter their manhood for the earth-bubbles that glitter but for a moment, and then vanish forever. Not even the fool that treads the slime-polluted paths of vice pursues his career with more certainty of disappointment and sorrow, than the mere earth-worm—to whom God has said: "Thou fool, this night thy soul shall be required of thee." If to none but the crawler after yellow dirt—the emulator of "Gripus or Gripus' wife," this language has been uttered, does it not become many who are "still at ease in their possessions," to ponder it. Let it arise like an old memory from the soul's depths, to rebuke, reprove, correct and purify the soul. Then shall it be a voice of hope and not of despair—a note of gladness and rejoicing forever.

A Scurvy Irishman.—Mr. Brown, of the Sentinel, charges us with calling O'Biren a scurvy Irishman, because he voted against the Whigs, although we expressly assigned our reason for so naming him. It is this: He said *his little daughter sold the liquor for which he was fined;* and no man who is not a *scurvy dog*, will make such a stoop even if it were true; but in this case it is utterly false, for Miss O'Brien was fined for her own offence and paid it. O'Brien's slander upon his daughter entitled him to the epithet we applied to him almost as justly as your intentional falsehood in his defence entitles you to be called a LIAR!

The Pardoning Power.

By the Constitution of Indiana, the Governor is empowered "to remit fines and forfeitures, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law," and is required to report to the General Assembly at its next session, each case; "and also the names of all persons in whose favor remissions of fines and forfeitures shall have been made, and the several amounts remitted." See, Constitution of Indiana, Article 5, sec. 17.

Under this provision of the Constitution, Governor Wright—as we are informed—procured the passage of the following statute, which was duly approved June 14, 1852:

"Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana,* That all applicants to the Governor for the remission of fines and forfeitures, shall forward to him, with their application, the opinion of the propriety of so doing, of a majority of the following officers in the county where the fine was assessed, or forfeiture occurred, viz.: the Clerk of the Circuit Court, Auditor, Sheriff, County Treasurer, and such officers as shall, from time to time, have the care and custody of the Common School fund within the county."

It will be seen, by reference to our School Law, as prepared and published by our worthy Superintendent, that the school fund of each county is placed under the control of the Treasurer and Auditor, subject, however, to the supervision and control of the County Commissioners. See, Prof. Larrabee's edition of the School Law, p. 43–45. We thus have before us a basis upon which we can rest our conclusions, in reference to the conduct of our officers in the remission of fines and forfeitures; and with this basis to build on, we have a few remarks to submit to the candid of all parties.

From the 12th of November, 1851, until the 24th of December, 1852, the Governor remitted fines and forfeitures which had been imposed upon sixty-one persons, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $4,425 33. Of these, ten cases appear from the Governor's list attached to his last Annual Message, to have been cases of retailing, and the aggregate of fines remitted in these cases, $246. One of the last of these cases is that of Balous Coates, of Marion County, who was fined in two cases, at the June term of the Marion Circuit Court, 1851, in the sum of $51. The petition was signed by the Prosecuting Attorney, County Assessor, Recorder, Clerk, District Attorney, Seminary Trustee, and other citizens, and shows no reason whatever why clemency should have been extended to the culprit.

Merit Teague, of Switzerland County, fined $11 for three offences, had his fine remitted on the representation of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, Treasurer *elect*, and other citizens, that he was poor. The date of the remission in this last case is November 30, 1852. Now, it must be remembered, that the law of which we have already quoted the first section, was approved and went into operation by virtue of an emergency clause before that time. That law requires a majority of the following officers to sign the application before the Governor can hear it, viz.: "*the Clerk of the Circuit Court, Auditor, Sheriff, County Treasurer, and such officers as shall from time to time have the care and custody of the common school fund* within the county." The Constitution gives the Governor power to remit fines only in accordance with "*such regulations as may be prescribed by law.*" *Here* the Governor has given us the facts; and was, as we are informed, instrumental in procuring the passage of the law cited; and we now place the Constitution, law and facts, side by side, and leave an honest public to decide whether the remission, in the last named case, is in accordance with the constitution and law. Is the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Switzerland County a majority of the officers of that County, named by the law, under which the Sentinel justifies the course pursued by his Excellency? You appeal to the law, and by the law you shall be judged. The facts which we cite are of your own divulging, the law of your own recommending, and the Constitution of the people's choosing, and the conclusion to be deduced from the facts, law and Constitution, is now referred to the people also.

His Excellency, however, remitted a forfeiture of $1,000, December 20, 1852, after the law already quoted went into operation, against *the express remonstrance of all the officers named in the law, and over the opinion of fifty of the principal citizens of Morgan County*, where the forfeiture was taken. By that law—and the Governor knew it—the application for the remission could not legally be heard unless accompanied by the opinion of the propriety of so doing of a majority of the following officers in the county, viz.: "*the Clerk of the Circuit Court, Auditor, Sheriff, County Treasurer, and such officers as shall from time to time have the care and custody of the common school fund within the county.*" What do you say to this case? To be sure whisky may have had nothing to do with it.

But we are compelled in self-defence to present a different, and, we are sorry to say, far less favorable view of the conduct of his Excellency, than that deducible from any special case. There is a class of cases in which we are fearful he has acted not only without authority to remit the fines, but in violation of the express letter of the Constitution, which he is sworn to support. The Constitution gives his Excellency no power to remit fines or forfeitures at all before the Legislature under it, pass a law prescribing the manner in which he shall remit them: there was no law passed by the Legislature on that subject, until the 14th of June, 1852; yet the Governor remitted from the 14th of November, 1651, till the 8th of June, 1852, fines and forfeitures to the amount of $2,381 33. *Here* is an oversight, to say the least of it, that presents the conduct of his Excellency in this particular in no very favorable light. What authority had he to act in the premises? Did he derive it from the Constitution? That granted him no authority, until the Legislature should prescribe the manner of its exercise. He acted then without authority. An important question here presents itself for our consideration. It is this: Are not all the Gubernatorial remissions of fines and forfeitures, between the coming into force of the new Constitution, and the passage of the law of the 14th June, 1852, void? If so, is it not the duty of courts to enforce their collection? These are grave questions, and that they will, if tested, be settled affirmatively, we have no doubt.* Those who know the law can decide whether we are correct in this conclusion or not.

We should not have thought of referring to these things, but for the unprovoked and uncandid charges of Mr. Brown. We refer to our course hitherto, as the best evidence of our feelings towards his Excellency. Those who have read the Chart, know that we have spoken of him on all occasions kindly both as a Governor and a man; but we "paddle our own canoe," and do not intend to be sunk by a broadside from the piratical craft in which our neighbor of the Sentinel sails.

*The following dictum will show that our position is fully sustained by the Supreme Court of the U. S., on this point:

"The constitution of Mississippi adopted in 1832, prohibited the introduction of slaves into that State as merchandize, from and after the 1st day of May, 1833. A contract for the purchase of negroes introduced into that State in 1835 was not invalidated, because the legislature passed no law to carry into effect that article of the constitution till 1837." 15 *Peters*, 449.

The Southern Ladies' Book.

We have before us the May number of this truly beautiful monthly. This is the commencement of its second volume, and if it receives a patronage equal to its merit and beauty, it must already be high on the road to complete success. It is beautifully printed on excellent paper, and embellished in a superior style. The present number, contains two excellent engravings—the first being "the raising of Lazarus"—the second, the beautiful and intellectual face of its Editress—Mrs. L. Virginia French, whose name is a sufficient guarrantee for the literary character of the periodical. It ranks among its contributors a galaxy of the best literary talent in the Union. Among these we may mention Mrs. French, George D. Prentice, and M. F. Bigney, all of whom have favored the present number with a sample of their writings, well worthy of their reputation.

All in all, the work is much superior to its competitors "Godey" and "Graham;" and, if for nothing else, should be preferred by all the people of the free States, on account of its independence. It does not pander to our opinions for the sake of popularity among us, as those just named do to the notions of the South. We love outspoken independence, even when opposed to all our opinions; and although we regret the difference, we are willing to hold up both our hands in favor of such an opponant, while we heartily despise the cringing and false advocate of our most cherished principles. The present number contains but one article which we could wish were not in it. We allude to the notice of Mrs. H. Beecher Stowe. Whatever may be her faults, as an author, her character, as a woman and a philanthropist, is above reproach. Abuse can not reach either; and is not certainly the best weapon with which to vidicate even a good cause. An honest difference of opinion may and often does exist between individals on points of the most vital and fundamental character, in morals, politics, and religion; and hence Christian forbearance should induce us to treat even what we conceive to be the gross faults of others with kindness—and display towards them that beautiful charity "which thinketh no evil."

"The Southern Ladies' Book" is published at New Orleans, and mailed to subscribers at $3.00 per annum, in advance. We are assured that our friends Cox & Mathis, of the "Railroad City Bookstore," intend to obtain the agency for this city. The work will sell, as it ought, wherever sound literature is appreciated.

Glass was made to look through.

It has often occurred to us, in passing the windows of certain shops in our city, that there must be something wrong in them; for their windows were either hung with red curtains, or the glass thereof painted, so that the eye of an outsider might not pierce the mystery that lies beyond. It is not now-a-days the custom of honest traders thus to skulk behind screens, and curtains, and paint. They show their wares; invite all to inspect them; and solicit an open and manly patronage. Yet all our traders do not act thus above-board, and in the light. Like thieves, some of them steal through the darkness and heat, and *malaria* of their polluted rooms, and dare not let even their right hand know what their left hand doeth. Like counterfeiters, they dive into cellars, and hide in darkness. The pure bright light of heaven is too pure for their chambers. They paint their glass, set up screens or hang red curtains, to modify its brightness and sully its purity. And so they ought. It would be too much for their weak eyes to gaze upon such a glory as a sunbeam new and warm from the face of the day-god. Yet, after all, the glass was made to look through; and it is only those whose eyes are weak, or whose vices and crimes demand protection from the public gaze, that will shut out the light. It is proper for the groggery—the gaming-house, and kindred establishments, to hang their windows with red curtains, or paint them; for to expose their traffic would subject them to pains and penalties for open and notorious public indecency.

More about the Pardoning Power and its friends.

In the case of O'Brien, the Irishman fined before Mayor Scudder, we have taken some pains to ascertain the facts, from the proper records. The names of the officers designated in the law accompanied the application. The clerk of the Circuit Court signed it first, with a declaration that he knew nothing of the amount of the fines inflicted or the character of the offences for which they were inflicted; next follows the names of the Recorder, Sheriff, and Auditor, without qualification; and last that of the Treasurer, Willis W. Wright, who states, that he knows nothing of the facts set forth in the petition, "except from rumor." We *can* find it in our heart, to overlook whatever those of our officers, who are not avowedly temperance men, do in these cases; but when a temperance man thus aids the guilty to escape from the penalties of the law against intemperance, which he has violated, we have no plea for his conduct. Nor does it help his case that he predicates his action on rumor. If he knows nothing about the case, he should refuse to act. Indeed, it is but a pitiful subterfuge altogether below manli-

ness, to attempt thus to dodge responsibility. His "rumor" is intended as it has been employed by the Journal already, to excuse his act with the better class of men, while his name is lent to the *liquor fiend* to secure his influence in some future political emergency. Away with such dishonesty! We abhor it, and happen where and how it may, we shall never withhold our unqualified disapprobation from such conduct. Nor is it more painful for us to pronounce our condemnation of the conduct of W. W. Wright, Treasurer of Marion county, for his part in such remission, than it was, and is, to express our unpleasant convictions of the kindred errors of Joseph A. Wright, Governor of the State of Indiana. We should even have thought better of the Treasurer, if he had left out his little qualification; for then it would have borne the face of manliness; but it is unmanly to do our actions with some back door always open to admit of an escape from responsibility whenever we may desire to fly. The fact, however, does not make the case any better; but on the contrary leaves us free to presume that the act was characterized by duplicity from the beginning.

But our Treasurer is not the only one who has aided and abetted in releasing the victims of the law from punishment suitable to their crimes. We are sorry to write it; but we are in truth and honor bound to say that Brother Woodward, G. S. of the Grand Division of this State, has allowed himself to be used for the same purpose. Wm. C. Vanblaricum, famous for keeping a gambling house—known as the California Exchange—in this city, was fined by our Circuit Court in the sum of $150, in three cases; and on the recommendation of C. Woodward, D. B. Culley, J. W. H. Langsdale and others, not known as Temperance men, these fines were remitted without any other reason for their remission whatever. The California Exchange was a liquor establishment too, of the lowest order—kept by a man that braved public opinion and law—and laughed at the agony he inflicted upon others. How can temperance men hope to succeed while they assist in removing the oonsequences of such crimes from the doors of the criminals? What heart have officers to labor to drag the guilty to justice, if the professed conservators of good order are the first to labor for their release? What would a prohibitory law avail, if as often as the engines of the law were brought to bear upon the groggeries and their keepers, the leaders of the Temperance reform would rush between them and the power that threatened to destroy, and rescue them from destruction? A thousand Maine laws would be impotent, as ropes of sand under such circumstances. Temperance men have no right to throw stones at others, until they can say, they are in that regard "without sin." Let us stand "erect" before we blame others for obliquity.

Indianapolis Groggeries.
No. IV.
DILL & DAVIS.

A few weeks since we published a series of sketches designed to enable the traveling public to know the locality of some of our most conspicuous and destructive groggeries. The series was then left incomplete in consequence of our temporary absence from home, and our time has been so much engrossed with other topics since our return, that we have hitherto been deterred from resuming that subject. A moment's leisure enables us to turn our attention once more to it; and we seize upon the favorable opportunity with alacrity. Do not, however, suppose that the occasion brings to us any other pleasure than that arising from an opportunity to discharge a solemn duty. There is nothing grateful to our feelings in plunging into the stews of vice and filth, the haunts of their depraved and degraded victims, or in the delineation of the cold and fiend-like selfishness of those who for "*filthy lucre*" pander to their vices, and aid in maturing them for the penitentiary or the gallows. On the contrary, it is a duty undertaken with reluctance, and only performed because imposed bp obligations which we can not disregard. Nevertheless we do not say these things by way of apology; for next to positive evil-doing we deem most apologies, and feel certain than an honest intention can seldom have occasion to adopt them as a part of its panoply.

Something over a year ago, DILL & DAVIS established themselves, in violation of the will of the people, and the laws of the State, in their present locality, on the East side of Illinois street, and upon the alley immediately North of Mr. Towsey's corner. From the date of their establishment, that spot became a marked place in our city. It was no longer the abode of quiet, of decency, of purity, or of safety; but the home of disorder, indecency, impurity, obscenity, profanity, violence, and crime. The carcase was there, and if not the eagles, the buzzards and night owls that delight to revel and riot on viands eschewed by every clean beast and bird, were there also, They came to the piping, and caught greedily at the bait, which the Masters of the domicil had spread to allure them from the paths of virtue, not knowing or not caring that it was for their lives. The street in front of their house—that nursing mother of crime—has ceased to be either safe or agreeable to the passenger, and the fair and innocent have long had either to pass by on the other side, or run imminent risk of being shocked by the indecency. jostled by the rudeness or insulted by the coarseness of its patrons.

In front of the door stands a pump, over which cluster the branches of two beautiful locust trees, between these may be seen a lamp trimmed and burning as often as the darkness of the night makes it instrumental in decoying the wayfaring and simple in the purlieus of the adjacent hell. Thus are the most beautiful gifts of Providence desecrated by the destroyer. There is the pure water—a perennial fount—to slake the thirst of the wanderer, and "nourish and invigorate" all, without money and without price—a perpetual testimony of the goodness of God, and of the weakness and wickedness of man, who converts it into poison. There, too, are the green trees, instinct with life and glorious in beauty, in whose branches, as erst in the Garden, may still be heard in audible whispers the voice of God. But the wrecker has poised his piratical light in the midst of the trees, and immediately over the blessed fount of crystal water, "prepared by God himself to nourish and invigorate his creatures, and beautify his footstool." The serpent is under that covert hard by. He lurks in the shade of those beautiful trees, like his great prototype, to deceive by lies, and ruin by deceiving. Within his immediate den are many things to allure the thoughtless, and to ruin whom they allure. The ceiling of the room above is beautifully paper-hung, the shelves are backed up by large mirrors, in which the flash of the rosy wine, variously tinted liquids, ranged upon them, may be seen in the most imposing light. There, too, are the servitors, whom, out of respect for humanity which is not yet degraded to the demon level, we forbear to describe. No spider ever saw an unfortunate fly light upon his gossamer with more fiend-like delight that leers in their eyes when one of the simple ones first treads their door sill. Another victim they whisper so low as not to reach his ear, but loud enough to wake an echo of joy in all the caverns of the pit. And so they live day by day, eating the flesh and drinking the blood of their fellows. Vampire like, preying upon their kindred, and counting as a most delicate morsel the broken hearts of widows—made widows by themselves. They might perhaps be shocked at the recital of tales of African cannibalism; but a single moments reflection must satisfy any sane mind, that in all the elements of cruelty they are in every essential feature of that offence on the image of God, worse than the Caffer or Hottentot. They devour their fellow men as certainly, and with circumstances of outrage, that would make their savage brethren blush, for shame. The only difference is, that they do indirectly and knowing their crime, what the savages do directly but ignorantly.

And these men are permitted to hold on the even tenor of their way, without hindrance by public opinion or public police. With the law against their business as a crime, against their brawls and fights as crimes, and against their den and its offshoots as nuisances, they are passed-over from day to day by our Mayor, our Marshal, our constables, and our people, without being dragged to justice and punishment. If to *revel* and *riot* are criminal, their place is the ground of such crimes. If to *fight* and *brawl* are against law, they are against law. If to disturb the quiet and sleep of their neighbors, is contrary to law and right, their house is opposed to both. If to make drunkards by the score, and turn them out in shoals to infest our streets, to disturb the peace, and endanger the property of the city, is an outrage upon the rights of community, then are they guilty of that outrage. If to prepare men for the grossest and most infamous public indecencies, and thus prepared, turn them out in the streets to insult our wives and daughters, and outrage decency, by a violation of the moral sense of our people, then are these men guilty of violating that moral sense.

What hinders us from abating as a nuisance, a house known and held to be such by all who know it best, unless it be by those who unable to stand, lend themselves to it as the pillars of its support? The following case was decided at the present term of the Supreme Court:

Bepley v. The State. Appeal from the Hamilton Court of Common Pleas.

This was a prosecution for a nuisance, under the 17th Section of the act of March, 1853, regulating the retail of spiritous liquors. Trial by jury, and verdict and judgment for the State. Section 17, is as follows:

"*All places or houses, wherein spirituous liquors shall be sold or bartered, directly or indirectly, without license, in a less quantity than one gallon, or suffered or allowed to be drank in or about such place, house, out-house, yard, or appurtenance thereto, be and the same are hereby declared to be common and public nuisances, and all persons keeping and maintaining such nuisances as aforesaid, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any amount not less than ten dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars.*"

There was evidence tending to prove that Bepley, on a single occasion, sold liquor by a less quantity than a gallon, and suffered it to be drank in his house. It appeared also that he had bottles of different kinds of liquor, usual in retail establishments. It was for the jury to say, whether this evidence was sufficient. Having so decided in a matter peculiarly within their province to decide, we think the verdict ought not to be disturbed. The constitutional question so elaborately argued by Counsel, does not arise in the record. The 17th Section is not liable to any objection of that kind. It is competent for the Legislature to declare any practice deemed injurious to the public a nuisance, and to punish it accordingly. This is fully recognized in the elaborate liquor cases decided in 5 Howard, U. S. R., 504, *et infra.* There is sufficient in the Statute independent of the parts which Counsel deemed unconstitutional, to execute the 17th Section, and support the judgment of the Court below.

The following is the article of the Washington Union on Russia, which has excited so much commotion in the ranks of the Democracy, and called forth various strictures from the presses of the country at large:

From the Washington Union of May 19.

"RUSSIA.—Mr. H. Winter Davis, a conspicuous orator in the late Scott campaign, has published a hook with the fantastic title of 'The War of Ormuzd and Ahriman,' in whieh he affects to regard the United States and Russia as the respective champions of the principle of liberty, and the principle of despotism, and to foresee in the distant future a mighty and decisive conflict between these puissant combatants in the great drama of human history. The fundamental idea of this book is so absurd a fiction that no effort of ingenuity or power of eloquence could clothe it in a plausible garb. It is perfectly safe, therefore, to assume that it will not make much impression upon the country when developed in the extravagant speculation and hyperbolical rhetoric of the puerile production of Mr. Davis.

The idea of an inevitable antagonism and ultimate conflict between the United States and Russia is so silly that we can only express surprise that any sensible man could entertain it for a moment. It was the dream of the Persian mythology that the spirits of good and evil—Ormuzd and Ahriman—waged a perpetual struggle for the ascendancy over man; but to assign any such Quixotic mission to nations is to betray a sad want of philosophic reflection. To assume as the basis of a grave disquisition an inevitable and mortal antagonism between the United States and Russia is to betray an egregious ignorance of the past and present political relations of the two countries.

It is the idea of some enthusiasts that the science of government is a mere abstraction, and that its theoretical perfection necessarily implies its practical fitness for man in every condition. Persons who reason in this way may regard the Government of Russia as an unmixed evil; but when we consider the peculiar condition and wants of the Russian people, and their aggregate of individual and national happiness, we will conclude that they are not so much the victims of oppression as such writers as the author of 'Ormuzd and Ahriman' would represent. The Government of Russia may be a despotism, and for that reason abhorrent to the notions of republicans; but its effect upon the subject people establishes its fitness for them. Under the government of absolute monarchy the Russian nation have emerged from the depths of barbarism, and within a single century have taken position in the front rank of civilization.—The great fact in European history for the last hundred years is the rise and progress of Russia. At the battle of Pultowa, July 8, 1700, an infant nation struggled for existence. That infant has since grown to the stature of a giant, like a colossus, bestrides the continent of Europe. Its social development has been coincident with its growth in political power; its conquests in the realms of science and art, and learning, have even surpassed the vast achievements of its armies. In the rapidity of its progress it has outstripped every nation in Europe, and the United States alone can present a parallel to its wonderful career. In every element of national strength and happiness Russia is great and prosperous beyond any other country in Europe. Its government is more stable and efficient, and its people more contented than any other, while in respect to political supremacy it is universally recognized as the preponderating power of the Old World. In the character of its rulers Russia has been singularly fortunate. In energy of will, honesty of purpose, and force of genius, they have for the most part presented a striking exception to the proverbial stupidity, cowardice, and meanness of legitimate royalty. When we contemplate the policy of the Russian government through all the vicissitudes of its history, we are struck as much by the immense genius as by the colossal ambition of its monarchs. If the internal administration of the government be conducted with anything of the skill and energy which characterize its foreign policy, we need be at no loss to comprehend the devoted loyalty and patriotism of the nation. And we have a right to infer, from the consummate ability of the Russian diplomacy, that its government manifests no want of genius in conducting the domestic concerns of the empire. Whatever opinion may be entertained of the Russian government in an abstract view, it is idle to deny the energy of its administration and its perfect adaptation to the condition of the nation. The destruction of Moscow, the most heroic display of unconquerable patriotism which history records, illustrates, the devotion of the people to their country and its institutions.

The governments of Russia and the United States are based upon antagonistic principles; but their relations have ever been of the most amicable kind. President Jeckson, in an official message, spoke of Russia as our ancient and steadfast friend. Mr. Jefferson, radical Democrat as he was, enjoyed and reciprocated the ardent esteem of the Emperor Alexander. Indeed, strange as it may seem to theorists of the 'Ormuzd and Ahriman' school, this chivalrous Emperor entertained an admiration for American institutions. It was his friendly mediation that initiated the negotiation which resulted in the treaty of Ghent, and it was by his arbitration that the citizens of the South got indemnity for the slaves which were kidnapped by the British in the last war. The reigning Emperor shares the feelings and opinions of his predecessor; and we have every reason to believe that the United States and Russia will consolidate and perpetuate their friendly relations by the same just and pacific policy which has regulated their intercourse in times past.

HONEST LABOR.—Labor, honest labor, is mighty and beautiful. Activity is the ruling element of life, and its highest relish. Luxuries and conquests are the result of labor—we can imagine nothing without it. The noblest man on earth is he who puts hands cheerfully and proudly to honest labor. Labor is a business and ordinance of God. Suspend labor, and where is the glory and pomp of earth—the fruitful fields and palaces, and the fashionings of matter for which men strive and war!

Let the labor-scorner look around him, look to himself, and learn what are the trophies of toil. From the crown of his head to the sole of his foot, he is the debtor of toil.

Oh! scorn labor, do you—man who has never yet earned a morsel of bread. Labor pities you, proud fool, and laughs you to scorn. You shall pass to dust forgotten, but labor will live on forever glorious in its conquests and monuments.—*Ex.*

Hypocrisy is the homage which vice renders to virtue.

AUSTRIAN TYRANNY.—Kossuth, at the recent meeting held in London, to present him a copy of the Works of Shakspeare, related the following instance of Austrian tyranny, which, for cold-blooded atrocity, it would be difficult to parallel:

"You remember the attempt of Libeny to assassinate Francis Joseph, whom men may call Emperor of Austria, but who certainly is not King of Hungary.—(Cheers.) I certainly am not the man either to excuse assassins, or to justify assassinations, though you are all taught in your universities to honor Brutus with the name of a hero and a patriot. I only wonder why all who justly condemned Libeny for his criminal attempt, have not equal words of condemnation for other assassinations; but that I will leave to their own consciences. However, Libeny having stricken his blow, General Kempfen sent word to the court martial that from the vast number of Hungarian political prisoners, four should be despatched immediately to Pesth, to be executed there. The court martial—mark the words, gentlemen, even an Austrian court martial—answered that, unfortunately, they could not furnish his excellency with the wanted victims, as it just so happened that there was no prisoner condemned, or who could be condemned, to death, all fit persons having been despatched in due course.—Well, Hempfen answered, 'If you have none, I will designate four, who, guilty or not guilty, shall die.' So he did. The designated individuals had already had their trials. One had been sentenced upon suspicion to ten years' imprisonment; Juhbal, formerly tutor to the children of my sister, to four years; and the two others equally to imprisonment. Kempfen answered, 'Tried or not tried, that does not matter; they shall die:' and a new special court having been patched up in haste, they have been doomed and executed."

PRACTICAL TEMPERANCE LECTURES.—Monday morning, the 30th ult., the Kalamazoo depot was burned, the fire originating in a drunkery near by. One poor fellow, so drunk he could not remove himself from the devouring flames, was burned to death! Another man enrolled on the black catalogue of alcohol's victims!—How many more martyrs will be necessary to arouse the people to action? What other notes must he struck at these Bacchanalian orgies? A short time since another degraded specimen of fallen humanity graduated in one of the death shops of Battle creek. He was driven out of doors, successively from doggery to doggery, after getting the usual potion, until in a state of unlocomotive inebriety, he staggered into the river, and after nine days his bloated corpse rose to the surface near the saloon where he was finished. An appropriate sign, truly! That incident in rum's history aroused the people of the vicinity to action, and will probably secure many votes for the Maine Law. Those that defeat all of manhood's objects in their life, may sometimes benefit humanity by their death. Perhaps these practical lectures may have effect.—*Michigan Temperance Advocate.*

QUAKER TOAST.—"This is from me and mine to thee and thine. I wish when thou and thine come to see me and mine, that me and mine will treat thee and thine as kindly as thou and thine have treated me and mine." This is a new version of the old compliment, which runs somewhat after this wise:—"I wish thee and thy folks, loved me and my folks, as well as me and my folks love thee and thy folks. For, sure, there never was folks since folks was folks, that ever loved folks half so well as me and my folks love thee and thy folks."

Acknowledgments.

Received of S. Frazier, at Indianapolis, $1.25 for Chart; St. Joseph D. S. of T., at Mishawaka, $5 for Chart; J. C. Shutz, at Lockport, for 1 copy of the Chart to be sent to Pulaski, and 3 to Lockport, $3.00; W. L. Dorsey, at Princeton, $11; Dr. J. G. Wright, Plainfield, 50 cents for Chart, 8 months; Oliver Cassell, New Albany, $4.50 for 6 copies; R. Wheaton, Dillsboro', 50 cents; B. F. Shelley, Lewisville, $1.00; J. Becken, Wabash, $1.00; Lyman H. Gilbert, at Covington, 75 cents; West Point Div. S. of T., $2.50 for 6 copies.

We are happy to say that the $4.50 which came in a letter we lost, was for the Chart, from Anderson Div. S. of T.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS,

WE are still prepared to print Constitution and By-Laws, where the alterations are few from the copy recommended by the Grand Division, at the following rates:

100 copies, (or less)	$5 00
200 "	8 00
300 "	10 00

We will pay the postage on all ordered from us.

☞ All orders accompanied by the cash, will be promptly attended to.

Address, JOHN H. OHR,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00. Books, $2 00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. WOODWARD, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind, free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20 00.

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

J. H. OHR, G. W. R.

Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys of ——, believing the Order of Cadets of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Section of the State of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called the —— Section, No. ——, Cadets of Temperance, of the State of Indiana, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Section, and also those of the acting Head of the Order.

Enclosed is the fee for Charter, R. B.'s and officers' cards, $5 00.

It must also be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not; if they are, of what Section. The application to be directed to the Grand Secretary, free of postage.

It must also be certified by a W. P. or P. W. P, that the W. Patron elect is a Son of Temperance in good standing.

Address (post paid) HENRY OHR, G. S., C. o T., Indianapolis, Indiana.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the —— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00.

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

Address (post paid,) Mrs. ELIZA RICHMOND, G. S. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

TO BUILDERS.

North Western Christian University.

THE Building Committee of the Board of Directors of the North-Western Christiana University, propose contracting for the west wing of the *University Building*, to be put up on the University grounds in the vicinity of Indianapolis.

Sealed Proposals in detail, with prices affixed for doing the work necessary to the completion of the said Wing, will be received until the 19th day of July next, and may be handed to the undersigned, or to J. T. Cox. Secretary of the Company, at the Book Store of Cox & Mathes, in Indianapolis.

The materials and work to be according to the plan, drawings and specifications prepared by Wm. Tinsley, Architect, which may be seen and examined at his room, on the east side of Pennsylvania street, three doors north of the north-east Diagonal, in Indianapolis. The specifications have been materially changed and modified, so as to reduce the cost of the building.

Proposals for the whole combined, would be preferred; but will be received for the different parts and portions thereof separotely. The whole to be completed and fit for use by the first day of September, 1854.

Payments will be made as the work progresses, at such short periods as may suit the covenience of the Contractors. Bond and security will be required for the performance of the work.

In behalf of the Building Committee:

OVID BUTLER,
President of the Board of Directors.

June 10, 1853. june 22 3w

THE LATEST WONDER of the 19th CENTURY.

DR. G. W. BENNETT'S Celebrated Eye-Balm.

A SPECIFIC FOR CHRONIC, SORE, INFLAMED, AND WEAK EYES.

Prepared only by Dr. George W. Bennett, and for sale by Merchants and Druggists generally.

THIS Balm is an excellent and certain cure for sore and inflamed Eyes, in all cases of Psoroic, Scrofulous, and Purulent Opthalmia, and what is commonly termed wild hairs in the eye-lids. It is a specific in Infantile, Purulent, and Scrofulous Inflamed, and Sore Eyes, and all in the various diseases of the Eyes, that prevail among the human family, in every climate. It will be found a sovereign remedy if properly applied.

W. W. ROBERTS, Indianapolis, Ind. General Agent for State of Indiana, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price---Twenty-five Cents.

I warrant the above Balm to cure if the directions are strictly observed, or return the money.

june 22 4m G. W. BENNETT.

W. W. ROBERTS, Druggist and Apothecary.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, AND DYE STUFFS, BRUSHES, FANCY GOODS, AMERICAN AND FRENCH WINDOW GLASS, &c.

WASHINGTON ST., INDIANAPOLIS.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and the people generally, are invited to examine his stock, which will be sold at the lowest cash price.

☞ QUALITY WARRANTED TO SUIT. ☜

june 22 4m

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

(Late Commercial Institute,)

Of Indianapolis,

Established March 31, 1851.

INCORPORATED, 1853.

W. McK. SCOTT, A. M., *Founder and President.*

JAMES C. HAYDEN, (*Late Professor in Bacon's Mercantile College, Cincinnati.*)

PROF. OF BOOK-KEEPING AND PENMANSHIP.

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5,00	"	"	5,00	"
6,00	"	"	6,00	"

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7,50	"	"	6,00	"

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The following is a brief outline of the plan of the Magazine:

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II. The Men and Women of the Age. This department will consist of beautifully executed portraits of the leading characters of the age, especially of those who figure on the stage of humanity as the world's benefactors. Each portrait will be accompanied by an interesting biographical sketch.

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V. The Works of the Great Masters, selected from the principal Galleries of Art in the World. In general, the portrait of the Master will be given, accompanied with a highly finished engraved copy of his *chef d'œuvre.*

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VOL. III. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1853. NO. 1.

THE TEMPERANCE CHART,

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A New Poet.

England has been recently blessed with a new manifestation of the vision and the faculty divine, in the person of Alexander Smith. His appearance is so meteor-like, that the critics are quite taken by surprise—and surprisingly taken, considering the constitutional difficulty against which English critics have to labor in the appreciation of poetical merit. Mr. Smith, however, is greeted with speeches and comparisons as complimentary certainly as he could wish. Keats, Shelly, Tennyson are his company, and "Shakspearian" is thought not to be inappropriate. The Poems have been republished in this country, and some extracts are given, taken from a number in the New York Tribune. Some of them are certainly worthy of his classification:

THE POET'S MISSION.

A Poet must ere long arise,
And with a regal song sun-crown this age,
As a saint's head is with a halo crown'd;
One, who shall hallow Poetry to God
And to its own high use, for Poetry is
The grandest chariot wherein king-thoughts ride;—
One, who shall fervent grasp the sword of song,
As a stern swordsman grasps his keenest blade,
To find the quickest passage to the heart.
A mighty Poet whom this age shall choose
To be its spokesman to all coming times.
In the ripe full blown season of his soul,
He shall go forward in his spirit's strength,
And grapple with the questions of all time,
And wring from them their meanings.—As King Saul
Called up by the buried prophet from his grave
To speak his doom, so shall this Poet-king
Call up the dead Past from its awful grave
To tell him of our future. As the air
Doth sphere the world, so shall his heart of love—
Loving mankind, not peoples. As the lake
Reflects the flower, tree, rock, and bending heaven,
Shall he reflect our great humanity;
And as the young Spring breathes with living breath
On a dead branch, till it sprouts fragrantly
Green leaves and sunny flowers, shall he breathe life
Through every theme he touch, making all Beauty
And Poetry for ever like the stars.

BOOKS.

Books written when the soul is at spring-tide,
When it is laden like a groaning sky
Before a thunder-storm, are power and gladness,
And majesty and beauty. They seize the reader
As tempests seize a ship, and bear him on
With a wild joy. Some books are drenched sands,
On which a great soul's wealth lies all in heaps,
Like a wrecked argosy. What power in books!
They mingle gloom and splendor, as I've oft,
In thund'rous sunsets, seen the thunder-piles
Seamed with dull fire and fiercest glory-rents.
They awe me to my knees, as if I stood
In presence of a king. They give me tears;
Such glorious tears as Eve's fair daughters shed
When first they clasped a Son of God, all bright
With burning plumes and splendors of the sky,
In zoning heaven of their milky arms.

USES OF SONG.

What martial music is to marching men
Should Song be to Humanity. In song
The infant ages born and swathed are.
A beauteous menial to our wants divine,
A shape celestial tending the dark earth
With light and silver service like the moon,
Is Poetry.

A CHILD.

O thou bright thing, fresh from the hand of God;
The motions of thy dancing limbs are swayed
By the unceasing music of thy being!
Nearer I seem to God when looking on thee.
'Tis ages since he made his youngest star,
His hand was on thee as 'twere yesterday.
Thou later Revelation! Silver Stream,
Breaking with laughter from the lake divine
Whence all things flow! O bright and singing babe!
What wilt thou be hereafter?

THE SOUL.

A single soul is richer than all worlds,
Its acts are only shadows of itself,
And oft its wondrous wealth is all unknown;
'Tis like a mountain range, whose rugged sides,
Feed starveling flocks of sheep; pierce the bare sides,
And they ooze plenteous gold. We must go down
And work our souls like mines, make books our lamps,
Not shrines to worship at, nor heed the world—
Let it go roaring past. You sigh for Fame;
Would serve as long as Jacob for his love,
So you might win her. Spirits calm and still
Are high above your order, as the stars
Sit large and tranquil o'er the restless clouds
That weep and lighten, pelt the earth with hail,
And fret themselves away. The truly great
Rest in the knowledge of their own deserts,
Nor seek the confirmation of the world.

MARRIAGE OF THE SEA AND SHORE.

The bridegroom sea
Is toying with the shore, his wedded bride,
And, in the fullness of his marriage joy,
He decorates her tawny brow with shells,
Retires a space, to see how fair she looks,
Then proud, runs up to kiss her.

FAME AND THE POET.

Lord! how Poets geck
At Fame, their idol. Call 't a worthless thing,
Colder than lunar rainbows, changefuller
Than sleeker purples on a pigeon's neck,
More transitory than a woman's loves,
The bubbles of her heart—and yet each mocker
Would gladly sell his soul for one sweet crumb
To roll beneath his tongue.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Idleness.

BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Industry is habitual activity in some useful pursuit; and not only inactivity, but also all effort without the design of usefulness, is of the nature of idleness.—The supine sluggard is no more ignorant than the bustling do-nothing.

Men may walk much, and read much, and talk much, and pass the day without an unoccupied moment, and yet be substantially idle; because industry requires at least the attention of usefulness. Bnt gadding, gazing, lounging, mere pleasure-mongering, reading for the relief of *ennui;* these are as useless as sleeping or dozing, or the stupidity of a surfeit.

There are many grades of idleness; and we shall indulge in some descriptions of the various classes, leaving the reader to judge, if he be an indolent person, to which class he belongs. First, the lazy man.—He sleeps long and late; he wakes to stupidity, with indolent eyes sleepily rolling over neglected work; neglected because it is too cold in spring, and too hot in summer, and too laborious at all times. He is a great coward in danger, and therefore very blustering in safety.

Second;—Another idler is useless, but vastly more active than the first, attends closely to every one's business except his own. He has good advice for everybody, how to save, how to make money, how to do everything. He is a violent reader of newspapers, almanacs, and receipt books; and with scraps of history and mutilated anecdotes, he faces the very schoolmaster, and gives up only to the village lawyer.—What useful thing do these buzzing idlers perform?

Third;—We introduce another idler.—He follows no vocation; he only follows those who do. Sometimes he sweeps along the street with consequential gait; sometimes he perfumes it with the wasted odors of tobacco. His business is to see, his desire to be seen. He is a man of honor: not that he keeps his word, or shrinks from meanness. He defrauds his laundress, his tailor, his landlord. He drinks, and swears, and sometimes fights; but still he is a man of honor, for he has whiskers, wears a moustache, and says, "Upon my honor, sir;" "Do you doubt my honor, sir?"

Then there is the fashionable idler, whose riches defeat the very object for which God gave him birth. He is a reader of fiction; gay and frivolous, rich and useless, polished till the enamel is worn off, his whole life seems to make him an animated puppet of pleasure.

One other portrait should be drawn, of the person who wishes to subsist by his occupation while he attends to everything else. If a sporting club goes to the woods, he must go. He has set his line in every hole in the river, and dozed a summer day under every tree along its bank. He rejoices in a riding party, a sleigh ride, a summer's frolic, a winter's glee. He is forever busy when it will do him no good, and remiss when his interests require activity.

It would be endless to describe the wiles of idleness; how it creeps upon men, how sweetly it mingles with their pursuits, how much time it purloins from the scholar, from the professional man, from the artist. It steals minutes, and clips off the edges of hours, and at length takes possession of days. It makes heavy, scatters attention; and it lurks around to impede the sway of industry.

Indolence is a great spendthrift. An indolent young man can neither make nor keep property. If he borrows, the article remains borrowed. He spoils your work, disappoints your expectations, exhausts your patience, and hangs a dead weight upon all your plans.

You will abhor idleness in others without suspecting it in yourself. While you read, I fear you are excusing yourself; you are supposing that your leisure is only relaxation, not sloth; that it is genteel leisure, not idleness. Be not deceived; if you are idle, you are on the road to ruin; and there are few stopping places in it.

Bill Johnson's Pledge.

The Rev. John Abbot, the sailor preacher, addressed the Washingtonians of Poughkeepsie on Saturday evening, September 17th. After animadverting upon the conduct of clergymen and other persons who refuse to sign the pledge, because they love to drink a little wine occasionally, and illustrating the influence which the example of such individuals exerts on society, gave the following simile:

During the last war with Great Britain, an American soldier expressed a strong desire to have an opportunity of displaying his valor, but when the opportunity offered itself, he was the first to seek a hiding-place. His eye caught the sight of an old hollow tree, in which he snugly ensconced himself, and watched the movements of the red coats through a knot hole, with the same interest that the Texan lover did when he beheld his *gal* sewing bear-skin petticoats, though with very different feelings.

At last when they had passed, he sighed, "I hope every one of them will be taken prisoners!"

His whole heart was in the cause, like many people who say they are the friends of Temperance; but when kindly solicited to lend the influence of their names and examples to the good cause, they advance reasons for refusing to do so, as futile and cowardly as the soldier of hollow-tree memory.

Mr. Abbott concluded with the story of Bill Johnson, who was raised from the pit of inebriation through his instrumentality.

Mr. Johnson at the close of a cold water lecture, intimated that he must be permitted to sign the pledge his own way, which he did in these words: "I, William Johnson, pledge myself to drink no intoxicating liquor for one year." Some thought he would not stick three days; others allowed him a week; and a few gave him two weeks. But the landlord who knew him best, said he was good stuff, but at the end of the year Bill would have a real "bender."

Before the year was quite gone, Mr. Johnson was asked by Mr. Abbott, "Bill, are you not going to renew the pledge?"

"Well, I don't know, Jack, but what I will. I have done pretty well so far, will you let me sign it again my own way?"

"Oh, yes; any way that you won't drink rum."

He writes, "I, William Johnson, sign this pledge for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, and if living at the end of that time, I intend to make out a lease for my life.."

A day or two after, Johnson went to see his old landlord, who eyed him as a hawk does a chicken. "Oh, landlord," whined Bill, accompanied with sundry contortions of the body, as if enduring the most excruciating torments, "I have such a lump on my left side."

"That's because you have stopped drinking: you won't live two years longer at this rate."

"If I commence drinking will the lump go away?"

"Yes. If you don't you will have another just such a lump on the other side."

"Do you think so, landlord?"

"I know it: you will have them on your arms, back, breast, and head; you will be covered all over with lumps."

"Well, may be I will," said Bill.

"Come, Bill," said the landlord, "let's drink together;" at the same time pouring out the red stuff from a decanter into his glasses—gug, gug, gug.

"No," said Johnson, "I can't, for I dave signed the pledge again."

"You hain't though! You're a fool!"

"Yes, that old sailor coaxed so hard, I couldn't get off."

"I wish the devil had that old rascal! Well, for how long a time do you go this time?"

"For nine hundred and ninety-nine years," whimpered Bill.

"You won't live a year!"

"Well, if I drink, you are sure the lump on my side will go away?"

"Yes."

"And if I don't drink, I will have just such a lump on the other side?"

"Yes."

"Well, I guess I won't drink; here is the lump," continued Bill, holding up something with a hundred dollars in it, "and you say I'll have more such lumps? That's what I want!"—*Michigan Temperance Advocate.*

Loafers.

We ransack our vocabulary in vain to find words to express our abhorrence of a "loafer." Amid the stirring active scenes of this laboring world, and still loaf about with nothing to do. Ah, no! they do something. They hang about fashionable saloons, seeking for prey. The moment the young mechanic has left the shop, where he has done honor to himself and friends, he is seized by the "button-hole" by these lurking wolves, and enticed to spend a pleasant hour in some fashionable game: and it may be that at the very moment, when the evening prayer of a fond mother is ascending to Heaven for the protection of her son, these destroyers of fond hopes are chuckling over their new victims. O ye pests of society, how can ye escape the damnation of hell!

☞ The great law of Nature is, "eat and be eaten." The spawn-eater swallows the worm, the shark swallows the spawn-eater; the hawk pounces on the chicken—the eagle on the hawk—the sportsman on the eagle; rogues feed on honest men, pettifoggers on rogues, and the devil on pettifoggers. Queer arrangemrnt this; but who will say that it is not all for the best? Let us turn over and reflect.

☞ The swindler goes to the State prison for his rascality. The man who sells poison to another, and while thus poisoning, robs him of his money, is an agent of the people and the pet of good citizens.

Mrs. Stowe in England.

We heard a man say once, that there were two ways of keeping tavern—to accommodate the public, and to accommodate himself. Without being ultra in either of these directions, we suppose the matter is generally compromised, and the benefits of the calling are equally divided. The idea is suggestive. To give alms or to render homage to character—too often forgetful of the injunction not to let thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth—is, now-a-days, generally made to operate as a double glorification, and the practical, perceiving this, so arrange the drama, that the satellites can revolve around the fixed star, in full view of the admiring, or astonished beholders. Light is prized highly, even if reflected, when not possessed primarily. In the absence of true charity, it is perhaps pardonable in a worldly point of view, to appeal to vanity, where benevolence does not exist; as it is all the same to the recipient, whatever the motive of the donor may be.

Now, we think it probable, in view of the great wealth and love of show—the vast leisure and immense *ennui* of the female aristocracy of England, and the humility and servility of their worshipers, that these have, as much as anything else, stimulated them to make a pet of "Uncle Tom," and we apprehend the wrath of the United States is considered a fair offset to the glorification of Mrs. Stowe by the Bull family.

These convictions arise from the fact that there are as many millions of white slaves in England, unnoticed by these ladies, titled and toadies, as there are black slaves in the United States, and who are in as miserable a condition, morally, physically, and religiously. True charity begins at home; but there is less laudation connected with this, than the charity displayed abroad, and the former is almost always inferred from the latter: but we need not analyze the sentimentality of mankind, which comprises womankind also. It is, no doubt, gratifying to Mrs. Stowe, to be flattered by the descendants of heroes. for flattery is sometimes agreeable to those who know just what it is, such is human weakness, and provided it be not laid on too thick. But, Mrs. Stowe is a sensible woman, and, doubtless, sincere in her endeavor to assuage the grief of the oppressed everywhere, and to remove the causes of their woe. She is aware, likewise, of the impulse to action referred to in the first lines of this article, and can apply the doctrine judiciously and fairly. May we not hope, then, that she will probe the slavery of English, and especially of London life, to the very depth of its horrible repulsiveness, and the extent of its degradation, and place it in contrast with the slavery of this country.

The slavery of circumstances which are the result of law, is as oppressive, physically and mentally, as the slavery of law directly applied, and both are a libel, when enforced by personal considerations only, upon the professors of Christianity. The great struggle of mankind in this age appears to be to harmonize our duties and pecuniary interests; and this great problem is now under examination by two classes of people: those, and the fewest, who place religious duty before commercial profit, yet recognize both, and those who reverse the order. Slavery is one of the practical measures to which to apply the result of the investigation, whatever it may be.

We do not believe that Mrs. Stowe, with her host of admirers, nor the Duchess of Sutherland, with her immense "following," when thrown into the great sea of human affairs, of thought and sympathy, will expect any great results directly, and therefore have never thought much about them and their present "carrying on."—Out of evil groweth good, and

"There's a Divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough hew them how we will.

NO MORE BACHELOR'S REVERIES.—The Charleston, S. C., papers of Thursday announce the marriage of Donald G. Mitchell of Connecticut, ("Ike Marvel,") the author of the Reveries of a Bachelor, to Miss Mary F., daughter of William B. Pringle, of Charleston. Mr. Mitchell was a few days since appointed Consul to Venice by President Pierce.

"If it was not for hope the heart would break," as Mrs. Perkins said when she buried her seventh husband, and looked anxiously among the funeral crowd for another.

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TEMPERANCE CHART.

PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.
WM. HANNAMAN, C. E. BABB,
JAMES HALL, R. T. BROWN,
JOHN B. ABBETT.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1853.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The friends of the cause of Temperance, it is fondly hoped, will not forget that with this number we commence a new volume of the Chart. It is their own Organ, and hence we know they will support it. Be up and doing. Let it never be said that Indiana, ever glorious in her career and prospects is in any good word and work behind her sisters. Ohio supports several Temperance organs well. Can not Indiana support one? We will not believe the contrary. Up, then, friends of Reform and be doing. Let no call be deemed superior in point of obligation to that which rests on the friends of Temperance to sustain their Organ.

Hurrah for Dillsborough!

By reference to our acknowledgments it will be seen that the friends of the cause at Dillsborough, Dearborn county, are determined the Chart shall survive. If all our friends would do likewise, we should hereafter be able to defy misfortune. Our old friend, Col. Eggleston, gives us good cheer; and coming from that quarter, we know it is well founded. We almost feel personally complimented by such a subscription coming from our old stamping ground. Three cheers for Dillsborough!

Bro. R. T. Brown.

It is to us a matter of sincere regret, that our esteemed Brother Brown should be confined by sickness, as it must be to all the friends of the Temperance cause, for which he has done so much. He has our warmest sympathies and good wishes for his speedy recovery; for just now the cause needs all its forces. The following very brief epistle will satisfy the brethren that they will be answered as soon as practicable:

Crawfordsville, June 20, 1853.

Bro. Gordon:—I reached home from the N. D., a week ago this morning, sick, and have been confined to my bed every hour since.

Various communications accumulated during my absence, and many have arrived since my return, all of which remain unanswered. I hope the brethren will receive this as a sufficient explanation.

R. T. Brown.

Nine Cheers for Michigan!!

An extra Michigan Advocate brings us the glorious news, that Michigan has gone for the Maine Law by a majority of at least 20,000. All the large towns and cities had been heard from when the extra was printed, and even they have given a large majority for the law. Glorious Michigan! If envy could arise toward a State so noble, we might envy her career in well-doing. Again we say, three times three cheers for Glorious Michigan!

Fugitive Slave Case.—An interesting and important fugitive slave case is now pending in this city. The name of the claimant is Ellington, that of the supposed fugitive, who has resided here a number of years, Freeman. Considerable feeling has been manifested in the case by the people; but the profoundest respect for the peace and dignity of the State has hitherto been manifested. The people only seem anxious to know what the law is—a thing not seemingly very well understood even by those who administer it.

☞ We will notice Mr. Jones' beautiful song at some length in our next.—Meanwhile all who desire to purchase songs, music, or musical instruments are recommended to give him a call at his music store in Temperance Hall buildings.

The Chart.

☞ The first number of the second volume of the Temperance Chart, will be issued next week. The Chart is published by authority of the Grand Division of Sons of Temperance, and edited by Dr. J. W. Gordon, elected by the order. The Chart is a fearless and independent sheet, attacking all who advocate the liquor cause, or who aid or abet them, without regard to personal or political preferances; and this straightforward course, although it may appear harsh in some cases, is the only proper one for the permanent good of the cause. If the chart, like our political sheets, would blow hot or cold at the beck and call of every one, or truckle and play the sycophant for patronage, without regard for the public interest, it would soon lose its influence. Now is a good time to subscribe for the Chart.—*Locomotive.*

The foregoing is the opinion of one of our neighbors of the manner in which we conduct the Chart. Its author is engaged in conducting an independent paper himself; and is doubtless aware that such a paper will, if properly conducted, occasionally incur the displeasure of the purblind politicians of all parties. This can not be avoided; nor are we anxious it should be. Otherwise we might not have sufficient stimulus to keep us moving. Difficulties that may be surmounted are real advantages; and, as such, we receive the little annoyances of little men who fret and rave at an independent course on our part, almost as sensibly as an old hen when fearful of the loss of her brood.—While such are the opinions of an impartial press under the guidance of men of politics different from our own, we feel well assured of the harmlessness of the *insane raving of the old woman of the State Sentinel.*

The Sentinel.

This paper is still harping on coalition between the Chart and the Journal. We have already contradicted the insinuation in terms so direct and positive as to have subjected ourself to the editor's censure for vulgarity. We have also asked pardon for our mistake in descending so low. We shall not soon fall into the same error again. The Certificate Candidate for veracity against a prominent member of his own party is sacred, like the lightning-riven tree, from our future touch, His certificates may indeed show, that in this instance he told the truth; but, worse still, Mr. Barbour's assertion that it was not worthy of credit, and the loud applause which it called forth from his *neighbors, proves that Mr. Brown has gone so far in the path of falsehood as not to be believed when he does tell the truth.*

The Illustrated Magazine of Art.—This beautiful Magazine is before us; and we may say that for real merit, both in an artistic and literary point of view, it has no superior. This number closes the first volume; and is such as to assure its publishers of the good will and patronage of all that can appreciate the beautiful and useful combined. If it is patronized according to its merits, its success must be sufficient to fill the loftiest ambition of its conductors.

To the people of the West, and of Indiana and her capital especially, the present number must be peculiarly interesting; for it contains a good likeness of the Rev. H. W. Beecher, a name long to be remembered with pride by all who know him.

The Home Journal.—We have received this beautiful family newspaper, and must say it is every way worthy of public patronage, and of the just reputation of its editors.

Terms—$3.00 per annum; and $2.00 if paid in advance.

☞ If Frank Freeheart will favor us with a glance at his manuscript, we will inform him whether we can publish the same or not. We are satisfied the gentleman writes well; but want to see the thing.

☞ Ex-President Tyler is said to be suffering from dyspepsia and symptoms of consumption, and will not probably long survive.

☞ At Susquehannah, Brown county, recently, the engine on the Erie railway exploded, killing eleven persons, and wounding several.

The Indiana Female College

The commencement exercises of this institution were held at Wesley Chapel, on last Wednesday evening. The house was crowded by a highly intelligent audience, who seemed delighted with the evidences of progress and talent which the graduating class exhibited. It has never fallen to our lot to witness college exercises more interesting and creditable to all concerned than these. We doubt very much whether any college in the land could turn out ten young men who would write essays superior to those we heard on this occasion. The allusions to temperance were direct and eloquent, and evinced a thorough appreciation of this good cause by these educated young ladies, who will never consent to submit to the infamous follies of fashionable society on this subject. What is called polite society has done much to keep up the kingdom of rum and ruin. The truly refined and educated are now taking hold of the temperance reform in the right manner. We were very much pleased with the high moral tone of all the compositions, and also with the music. The President, Rev. T. H. Lynch, A. M., is just the man to manage such an institution, and will always turn out thorough scholars.

Indiana is happy in having such institutions in several of our principal cities, and especially at her capital. Long may the Indiana Female College live to bless and adorn central Indiana. We wish well to all the girls, and most heartily love them for the noble stand they take in morals. If they shall go out into the world with these feelings, and in the circles where Providence may cast them will use all their influence to spread peace and temperance; then, indeed, will their memorial never perish. For the sickly and disgusting depravity of wine-sipping, rowdy-living, fashionable misses, such young ladies must ever have unutterable contempt. Would to God every young lady in our State had such an education. *

The Concert of Miss Steffenone.

We had the pleasure to be present at this musical entertainment, and do not hesitate to declare it an oasis in this barren desert of negro minstrels, Amphions, Orpheans, Harmoneons, and Families innumerable, whose name is legion, and whose occupation humbug—that overruns our town, distresses (delights?!) its goodly inhabitants, and takes away its hard cash. We are glad to say that, in spite of the unusual character of the performance, the house was well filled. The audience was large and in the very best humor with itself and the artists, and well they might be.

Mc. Strakosch, the pianist, enjoys deservedly a high reputation as a performer and composer, and played some of his best pieces in his best style. Steffenone and Patti could not fail to delight by their powerful, well-trained and fine voices, as long as they moved in their proper sphere, the Italian, at least all who could appreciate this style of music. The last well-known duett, of Norma, between them was show to be what it really is, a musical gem, though few of our native musicians could ever do it justice. The same was the case with the beautiful Aria of "Lucretia Borgia." On the other hand, we would respectfully suggest to these artistes, to leave our English ballads alone, which do not suit the Italian genius.—"Sweet home" was not given so well as we should have liked.

Last we have to mention, that Paganini in miniature, Master Jullien, who promises fair to become a full-sized Paganini. The boldness, power, and excellency of his execution will entitle him to rank with the first, and if he improves in the next ten years of his life in the same proportion as in his ten preceding ones, he will be one of those great violinists that are just as rare as caterwauling fiddlers are plenty.

If we mistake not, this entertainment will long be remembered as *the concert* in the musical annals of the Hoosier City.

☞ "Why don't you take a seat within the bar?" asked one gentleman of another. "For the best reason in the world," replied the other. "My mother always told me to keep out of bad company." That'll do. But we wouldn't like to have a case in court after saying it. —*Chicago Democrat.*

W. J. Brown.

A brief notice of this very unwelcome subject must suffice. It never was our purpose to follow the Sentinel into the mazes of misrepresentation and falsehood, with which its Editor seems so familiar.—We have not space nor inclination to contradict statements that are sufficienly refuted when traced to their author. A recent unmistakable indication that such is the position of the Editor of the Sentinel, was given at our Court House, on last Thursday. A fact was stated, and his name given as its author, when it was emphatically said on the other side, *that unless the statement could be traced to some other source beside Mr. Brown, it was a falsehood.* The applause with which this declaration was received by a vast crowd of his immediate neighbors was more than enough to vindicate us against his calumnies. From that moment our resentment was *changed into pity.* We were ignorant of his real standing, and now sincerely regret that any provocation should have induced us to strike a blow at a being so fallen.

The Editor delivers us a homily on decency. We stand corrected. We acknowledge our error; but our style only descended to its subject; and his responsibility is, therefore, greater than ours.—We may have been guilty of bad taste—perhaps of a positive indiscretion—in the selection of a theme for remark; but, once selected, we had no alternative. We felt this with regret at the time, yet seemed compelled to do what was inevitable. We may sometimes go round impurities; but at others we are compelled to shovel them out of our way, and in such instances we have always held it the best policy, to roll up our sleeves and do the unwelcome drudgery in the most vigorous and determined manner. In this way we get through with it sooner and are less offended by the foulness, than if it were to remain longer on hand.

Our Committee are appealed to, that our hands may be tied, and the cause of Temperance left at the mercy of its deadliest foe—the Editor of the State Sentinel. Whenever our committee shall be influenced by his dictation, he will have accomplished a feat far more worthy of celebration in the Rum Kingdom, than any other of the remarkable events of his life. Hitherto, so far as we have been informed, we have had the approbation of the esteemed Brethren of the Committee referred to; and we have that confidence in their candor, that will not allow us to believe them capable of feeling and acting differently towards our humble efforts. It is their duty and their right to prescribe the general course of their organ; ours, to be governed by their views, while consistent with our notions of what is due to ourself. When that ceases to be our position, then, we trust, it will not be our fault if the Chart does not pass into other hands.

But does all this appeal to decency, and the Committee whose efforts to promote Temperance, the Sentinel has so zealously labored to thwart on all occasions, disprove our positions in regard to the pardoning power? If we publish entire, without comment, an article from the Union on the Government of Russia, does that prove that we are either *ungenerous* or illiberal; or that we have misinterpreted the Constitution or law on the pardoning power? It is easy to procure a decision of the Supreme Court against our opinion on the abuse of the pardoning power, if we are wrong. But you will find it most difficult to satisfy men, that the utterance of new falsehoods ever can establish old ones, or overthrow the truth. We want something better. We have asserted that it is wrong to remit the fines of the *liquor fiend* at all; and of anybody else in violation of law. Whether we established the fact, that these wrongs have been done in our State or not, is for the public to determine. We leave the result with the people, and shall be satisfied let their decision be as it may.

☞ It is a base temper in mankind that they will not take the smallest slight at the hand of those who have done them the greatest kindness.

The generality of people only judge of men by the fashion they are in, or by their fortunes.

Foreign.

By the steamer Pacific we have Liverpool dates to June 1st. Gold was coming in abundantly from Australia. Switzerland had ordered out all her citizens to fight Austria, if necessary, The Russian army, one hundred thousand strong, are concentrating on the Turkish frontier.—The Ministers of France, England, Prussia, and Austria had made a faint attempt to reconcile the parties; but Menschikoff and the Divan were equally inflexible.—The Ottoman fleet was sent for; the Porte had sent despatches to Egypt for troops; and cruisers had been dispatched to all the Ottoman provinces to call out the troops, and all the warlike resources of the empire are to be immediately brought into requisition. It is not known where the French fleet is; and the orders in regard to the British fleet are kept secret. The general aspect of affairs is critical in the extreme; yet some think matters may still be amicably adjusted. The British affairs in Burmah look very gloomy. The British forces had been repulsed, and cut off in several skirmishes. A steamer had been dispatched to India expressly for China news, it being deemed of the highest importance to the British interests.—The latest reliable news was received from Shanghai, under date of April 28th. It was then stated that Nankin was invested by the rebels, and the Imperial Commissioner had hired a fleet of Portuguese vessels to relieve the city; but the whole fleet was captured by the rebels.

A private letter by a Manchester house, dated Shanghai, one day later than the above advices, states that Nankin had fallen, and that the British commander had refused to permit British merchantmen to go up the river with stores to either party. It was expected that the Americans would also back out.

The Asia brings four days later news than the Pacific. There is nothing new from Turkey. The Sultan was making every preparation for war. Nothing further has come to hand from Russia. From Persia we learn that the Czar of Russia has demanded from that Government the immediate repayment of a loan of fifty millions, or the secession of the province of Asterland, on the Caspian Sea. The Shah of Persia refuses to do either. Diplomatic relations between Austria and Switzerland had not been restored; but it was thought they soon would be, notwithstanding the Swiss army was fighting upon the war footing. The grape crop in Sicily was likely to prove a partial failure. Dates from Liberia, of the 7th ult., state that President Roberts was, probably, reelected. The colony was prosperous.

The rebellion in China continues. The whole population of the empire is estimated at 367,000,000, and of this number 287,000,000 have given in their adhesion to the cause of the rebels. The city of Nankin has been taken, and there is but little doubt now of the entire dethronement of the reigning Emperor. In a proclamation published by one of the chiefs of the rebels, a distinct recognizance of the Christian religion over that of Hindooism is acknowledged, and a plea is also made for general religious liberty.

Russia.—The Russian army has gained a victory over the Circassians on the hill of Kazeland, April 1st.

France.—Emperor and wife gone to St. Cloud. Government considering projects for establishing free medical relief to the poor of country districts.

Italy.—"Uncle Tom" is prohibitad in all the Papal States.

Germany.—All Students' Associations in Germany are suppressed. Prince Henry, the King's brother, has espoused Princess Amelia of Saxe Weimar.

Greece.—American ship of war, Cumberland, with Mr. March on board, has demanded explanations and 3,000,000 of drachms, for illegal imprisonment of the consul.

Hungary.—4,000 passports issued for America, many for California—Emigrants promise not to return to Austria.

Canada.—The Canadian Parliament has voted £60,000 to build house of Parliament in Toronto. This settles the question which has recently been agitated in Canada, on the subject of the seat of government.

Drunkenness and Sabbath Breaking.—For a few weeks past, some of the liquor sellers in this city have pursued the work of their calling with unusual boldness.—The Daily Courier of Monday, June 6th, gives the following account of a disgraceful row at Bernhard's doggery. on last Sabbath. We rejoice to see the independence of the Courier, and believe that by the united efforts of the conductors of th public press, a law will soon be enacted, which will scathe and wither the liquor seller, and in part prevent him from defying the law, scoffing at religion, desecrating the Sabbath, despising morality, corrupting our youth and disgracing our city. —*Christian Messenger.*

☞ Be temperate in all you say or do.

Correspondence.

For the Chart.

Temperance in New Jersey.

DEAR DOCTOR:—I have thought seriously, for some time past, about writing you a few lines concerning the progress of the Temperance Reform in this State, but have delayed it till now. Over your State are scattered, I have no doubt, many persons who look back with pride and veneration to this, the land of their nativity, and eagerly desire its deliverance from under the power and rule of King Alcohol.

I would say, by way of comment, that that the cause of Temperance, at present, is in a healthy and prosperous condition; but has not attained that position for which its true and sincere friends labor and pray.

J. B. Gough, the noble champion of reform, has aroused the dormant energies of the slothful and indifferent; and by his power and eloquence, dealt *very* severe blows on the rotten carcase of the "Giant Monster." I believe that he is in the State yet, making wherever he goes an indelible mark, winning back the infatuated to the beautiful paths of virtue and honor; and showing up in all its naked deformity, the old, barbarous system which requires a man before he can sell Death to his fellows, to produce a certificate signed by twelve respectable (?) persons that he is competent to "do it up brown." The enactment in this State regulating the sale of the article, is as long as the Maine law. They have revised and amended it again and again; but it is the same vile monster that it was fifty years ago. It is, indeed, difficult to understand the meaning of all its provisions. They chain and bind down the dealers in the "good creature" from "stem to stern." In thus acting do they not virtually acknowledge, that the business is a dangerous one to the health of the people, and the prosperity of the commonwealth. Most certainly any sensible man will say so. Who ever heard tell of a man chaining and muzzling a dog, without he had bitten or was going to bite something or somebody. But the people here are weary of taking the responsibility, and they think that the laws by which liquor is regulated is a perfect "bore." In fact, it "bores" their pockets too deep, but their hearts and consciences are too hard. Corrupt party politicians and "political tricksters" have raised the war-whoop, "our liberties are in danger," and the rabble gather around the polls and liquor shops to protect them. O liberty! thou art sweet and dear to the true freeman; but thou art abused; thy name has been defamed, thy glory tarnished. There, upon the memorable spot where thou wast purchased by the heart's blood of many noble patriots, thy temples have been desecrated—thy altars polluted. Where can we find a more sacred place than the battle field of New Jersey? And where can we find a people more recreant to their holy trust? New Jersey is behind some States that have not attained to half her age. But, thank God! the people are waking up to their true and eternal interest. The old system of license will ere long receive from the hands of the intelligent portion of the people its just doom, and the proud and beautiful ensign of virtue and peace float freely in the breeze. There is a grand revolution going on in the public mind, which will end in the consummation of a mighty work.—May He who rules on high hasten the day when the songs of the redeemed freemen of New Jersey shall ascend up, and join with those who have been delivered. Freemen, arise! declare your rights; fight manfully for them, and the "day-star" of peace and happiness will soon shine upon you. J. C. B.

For the Chart.

Trifles.

This globe when separated into particles, is found to be composed of mere atoms; and when one of these parts is separated from the mass, is but a *trifle:* and when it is added to the whole, it is not perceptible: but, at the same time, *trifle* added to *trifle* makes up this mighty earth. Most of those who become steeped in crime, enter the mere portals of vice at first; their frail bark is gently moved around the extreme and scarcely perceptible circle of the awful whirlpool: gradually they are drawn nearer and closer to the fatal vortex, until they are rendered powerless, and sink to rise no more.

The first convivial party, the first social glass, the first infatuating game at cards, the first lucky throw of the dice, the first fortunate lottery ticket, the first violation of the sacred decalogue—al—lapparently *trifles* in themselves—have proved to be the entering wedge to the county prison, the State penitentiary, and the barbarous gallows. Reader, think of and prepare for thy final destiny.

All relations of life are interwoven with *trifles.* ERASTUS MACK.

Office Grand Division of Indiana,
Indianopolis, June 23, 1853.

BRO. GORDON:—Some time since I received the following Preamble and Resolutions from Cataract Division, No. 167, at Laporte, Indiana, enclosing five dollars. Please publish them, as that is the best means at my command to comply with the last resolution.

Yours in L. P. and F.,
C. WOODWARD, G. S.

HALL OF CATARACT DIVISION, No. 167,
SONS OF TEMPERANCE, May 52, 1853.

WHEREAS it appears from the report of the Grand Scribe, made to the Grand Division at her April term, that the Grand Division is in debt over and above her means on hand, in the sum of $585.50; And WHEREAS it is considered by this Division, that the Subordinate Divisions within this State should, by voluntary contributions relieve the Grand Division of said indebtedness; therefore

Resolved, That an order be drawn on the treasury for five dollars as the proportion of this Division, to be forwarded by the R. S. to the Grand Scribe.

Resolved further, That the Grand Scribe be requested to call the attention of Subordinate Divisions to the condition of the finances of the Grand Division in such manner as he may deem most expedient.

Signs of a Storm in Europe.

Further intelligence by the Canada brings along the latest items that have been telegraphed to Liverpool. They are almost wholly confined to the Turkish question:

Seven days of the grace extended to the Porte by Menschikoff had expired, and he remained on board the Russian steamer the 20th of May. Redschid Pasha, the able anti-Russian Statesman is appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. A Paris despatch telegraphed 19th confirms the report of the rupture of diplomatic relations, and adds, the Russian troops are receiving reinforcements. The state of affairs appears critical. The Turkish brig Selim has been sent with important orders to the Governor of Jerusalem and French Consul there.

The Times has a telegraphic despatch from Vienna of evening of 26th. Menschikoff and suite have left Constantinople. Russian subjects are placed under the protection of the Danish Ambassador. The French fleet is said to have received permission to pass the Dardanelles. Our Paris correspondent telegraphs to Liverpool, that it is not feared the peace of Europe will be disturbed by the Turkish difficulty. It is reported that the British Minister has so stated, but telegraphs contradict each other flatly.

An Eastern Cabinet Council on Eastern affairs is summoned for to-day, 29th.

There are other signs of a storm in Europe. The Duke of Genoa, brother of the King of Sardinia, is in Paris, having gone there suddenly from Dresden. The Paris correspondent of the London Advertiser says:

"The visit was not, as I have remarked, unexpected, but it was hastened by the menacing attitude of the Northern Powers, who are now coalescing their might against Franee. The Duke of Genoa had accompanied his consort to Dresden, where he was on a visit to her relations there, when the telegraph warned him to proceed immediately to Paris. The Sardinian King came to this decision as soon as he received official intimation of the betrothal of the heir to the Belgian throne with an Austrian Archduchess, and the projected union between the Austrian Emperor and a daughter of King Leopold.—Nor was this all the information that reached him. It is believed in diplomatic circles here, that the King's liberal opinions had alarmed Austria, that his bold, chivalrous protestations in behalf of that portion of his subjects who had been plundered of their property by Austria, has stirred up the envenomed hatred of the Court of Vienna to its utmost depth, and that intrigues were on foot to upset his throne, and place thereon the Duke of Modena, brother-in-law of the Count de Chambord, the legitimate heir to the throne of France. In case this project should be too unpalatable at Turin, it is said that he had discovered a plot, fostered by his own aristocracy, to transfer his crown to the Prince of Carignan, a collateral member of his house, but a firm believer in the 'right divine of kings to govern wrong,' and an utter abhorrer of liberal tendencies, whereupon his majesty bethought him of making friends with the mammon of unrighteousness, and orders were at once transmitted to the Duke of Genoa to proceed with all speed to Paris, to seek the *decus et tutamen* of the protection of France, in case he should find it necessary to repel by force the coalesced venom of despotism, now seething in the cauldron at Vienna, like the hell-broth stirred up by the witches in Macbeth."

This well-informed writer says, the French Emperor has received the Duke of Genoa with manifold demonstrations of respect, and will accede to his wishes, being heartily inciined to show spite against the despots who will not recognize him as their brother. The letter adds:

"The Emperor of Austria has lost no time in showing his teeth, as he has already broken off all diplomatic intercourse with the Helvetic Confederation. The rupture with Switzerland will not readily be healed, and great events are probably in store, and will be poured suddenly into the lap of Europe ere the reconciliation can be effected."

If the storm which these signs appear to predict, actually burst forth. it will not leave Europe as it found it. The hour for Hungary will have come. Italy will rise; and those who unite against the Czar and his minions will serve the cause of European liberalism, whether they intend it or not. In such a struggle, with a few men of regal nature on the liberal side, how much can be done for freedom! At such a time, what an elevating sense of its own greatness must pervade this republic, to find itself shouting and singing over its 'daring exploits' in a deliberate war with consumptive and snarling monkeys in Mexico!—*Commonwealth.*

Beautiful Extract.

The editor of the Knickerbocker attributes the following to Ike Marvel, and it is certainly worthy of him. Read it without tears if you can:

"Last evening as we were walking leisurely along, the music of choirs in the churches came floating out into the darkness around us, and they were all new and strange tunes but one. And that one—it was not sung as we have heard it, but it awakened a train of long-buried memories, that rose to us even as they were before the cemetery of the soul had a tomb in it.

"It was sweet old 'Corinth' they were singing—strains that we have seldom heard since the rose color of life was blanched; and we were in a moment back again to the old village church, and it was a summer afternoon, and the yellow sunbeams were streaming through the West windows, and the silver hair of the old deacon who sat in the pulpit, was turned to gold in its light, and the minister, who we used to think could never die, so good was he, had concluded 'application," and 'exhortation,' and the village choir was singing the last hymn, and the tune was 'Corinth.'

"It is years—we dare not think how many—since then, and 'the prayers of David the son of Jesus are ended,' and the choir are scattered and gone. The girl with blue eyes that sang alto, and the girl with the black eyes that sang the air,—the eyes of the one were like a clear June heaven at noon—they both became wives, and both mothers, and they both died. Who shall say they are not singing 'Corinth' still, where Sabbaths never wane, and congregations never break up! There they sat. Sabbath after Sabbath, by the square column at the right of the 'leader,' and to our young ears their tones were the 'very soul of music.' That column bears still their pencilled names, as they wrote them in those days—life's June, in 182—, before dreams of change had overcome their spirits like a summer's cloud.

"Alas! that with the old singers most of the sweeter tunes have died upon the air, but they linger in memory, and they shall yet be sung in the sweet reunion of song that shall take place by-and-by in a hall whose columns are beams of morning light, whose ceiling is pearl, whose floors are all gold, and where hair never turns silvery, and hearts never grow old. Then she that sang alto, and she that sang air, will be in their place once more."

MR. SOULE AND THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.—Late accounts from Madrid indicate that Mr. Soule's appointment, as Minister to Spain, is producing considerable excitement. This gentleman has rendered himself quite obnoxious to Spain by the course he took in regard to the Lopez expedition, and the general advocacy of Filibusterism in relation to Cuba. The Spanish papers are discussing with much earnestness the propriety of receiving Mr. Soule; or rather, the propriety and duty of sending him home forthwith, on his arrival at Madrid. Spain has the undoubted right so to do; but whether good policy would justify such a measure, is a matter worth considering before the right is exercised.

The Liquor Traffic Wrong,

Because it increases the Power of Temptation to commit Crime!

A young man in Ireland commttted a murder in March, 1833. He was afterwards tried at Kilkenny and pronounced by the jury to be guilty.

"Yes, my lord," said the prisoner, "I am guilty," and pointing to his mother, a woman of more than eighty years of age, who stood by, he said: "She was the cause of it. She had agreed beforehand for tho price of the blood of Mr. Leonard,—the man who, according to that agreement, was to be murdered by her son.—She watched for the coming of the unfortunate and unsuspecting man, and when she saw him approaching, she handed her son the pistol with which to take his life. He instinctively shrunk back, saying,—"How can I murder the poor gentleman?" His mother handed him the whisky bottle, which she had got for the occasion, saying, "Take that." He took it, shot the man, and was hanged.

Another young man, who had committed a crime so horrid that it was thought to be incredible, was asked by the magistrate, in his examination, how it was possible that he could commit such a crime? He answered, "With the help of whisky, I could commit twenty such crimes."

Mr. Poinder, in his testimony before the British Parliament, stated, that many criminals assured him that it was necessary, before they could commit crimes of peculiar atrocity, to have recourse to this stimulant; and knowing this to be the fact, they resorted to it beforehand, for no other purpose than to fit themselves. "I could not," said one of them, "enter your house in the dead of night, and take the chance of your shooting me in it, or being hung when I got out of it, unless I was to get well primed first."

These are specimens of facts in proof of the position above taken, of which facts a volume might easily be collected. The liquor traffic increases the power of temptation to commit crime of every variety, and of every degree of turpitude, but especially the crime of drunkenness.

Who needs any proof on this point?—Who needs any proof that men are more likely to drink to excess where the traffic is carried on than where it is not? Who are the men that are forever telling us they never let a man have liquor who gives evidence of having had enough? Whose business most endangers men on this point? Whose traffic most increases the power of temptation to drink too much?—Who are most frequently under the necessity of offending drunkards, by refusing to let them have any more? Who are oftenest boasting of their virtue in this matter of refusing to take a man's money, for fear of making him drunk? Who will say, after reading these questions, that the liquor traffic does not increase the power of temptation to commit the crime of drunkenness?

SHOCKING MURDER IN BERWICK, ME.—On Wednesday evening, Lewis Maxwell, of Salmon Falls; and Ivory Pray, of South Berwick, took the part of a girl whom two brothers, named Waters, and another person, named Schammell were insulting in the street at Berwick. A fight was the immediete consequence; but the parties separated without injury. Afterwards, on their way home, both Pray and Maxwell were attacked by the two Waters. Maxwell was stabbed and knocked on the head and was found just over the bridge to Salmon Falls, sitting by the factory. He was taken home and died soon after.—Pray was alive on Thursday, but not expected to recover. His testimony is, that the two men Waters, before stabbing him, cried, "Now we'll fix him as we did Maxwell." This will hang them. A posse of officers and citizens turned out, and, forcing the doors of the Waters' house, arrested the brothers, who were secreted in their garret. Schammell fled, although it does not appear that he was one of the murderers.—*Boston Post.*

REMEDY FOR CANCER.—Col. Ussery, of the parish of De Soto, informs the editor of the Caddo Gazettee, that he fully tested a remedy for this troublesome disease recommended to him by a Spanish woman, a native of this country. The remedy is is this:—Take an egg and break it, pour out the white, retaining the yolk in the shell, put in salt, and mix with the yolk as long as it will receive it, stir them together until the salve is formed; put a portion of this on a piece of sticking-plaster, and apply it to the cancer about twice a day. He has tried the remedy twice in his own family with complete success.

MAINE LIQUOR LAW IN TEXAS.—Public sentiment in Texas is fast increasing in favor of a legal prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating liquors. The Houston Division of the Sons of Temperance have unanimously passed a resolution recommending a prohibitory law, and asking the concurrence of all the Divisions in Texas. In Eastern Texas, petitions are in circulation among the people asking for legal prohibition. Richmond on the Brazos, sent up a petition to that effect to the Legislature.

WESTERN LANDS.—Col. Benton says the Indian title is extinguished to three-fourths of all the country between the frontier of Missouri and the Rocky mountains, and that pre-emptioners may go and settle there with entire security. "There is territory there, open to settlement, enough to make a great State, in a temperate climate, much of it fertile, and on the straight course to San Francisco. Both the Kansas and Upper Arkansas are rich and beautiful, and as high up as the Pueblos, far above Bent's Fort, good crops are raised, and stock provide for themselves winter as well as summer, without food or shelter from their owners." The present Santa Fe road goes through this country, and Col. Benton's favorite central route for the Pacific railroad traverses it from one end to the other. We understand him to say that the Indian title to this territory was extinguished by the United States nearly thirty years ago, and that the boundaries of the Indian reservations and adjustments are clear and distinct, so that pioneers need lose no time in commencing settlements. At this distance it seems almost like a new discovery, but it cannot be doubted that emigration and enterprise will soon people the territory, and that in a few years it will mark distinctly the western progress of the star of empire.

THE LIQUOR BUSINESS.—The police of the several districts are engaged in taking a census of the liquor business of this city. Two districts have reported, from which it appears that there are, in the first five wards, six hundred and sixteen places where spirituous liquors are sold. In the third and fourth wards, there are one hundred and thirty-nine taverns and groceries. In the second district, comprising the second and fifth wards, there are four hundred and seventy-seven places where liquor is sold, of which two hundred and forty-six are groceries, and two hundred and thirty-one porter houses. The proprietors in the latter two wards are classified as follows: Irishmen, 319; Germans, 81; Americans, 47; Englishmen, 30.—The total number of licenses granted for the city at large, last year, was *eleven!*—*New York Tribune.*

COLONISTS FOR AFRICA.—We learn that a company of more than ninety colored emigrants arrived last Thursday night in the vicinity of this city, to await their embarkation for Liberia in the bark Adelaide of New York. These emigrants are a very respectable company, from Tennessee, and are in charge of two clergymen of the Presbyterian and Methodist churches. They will be joined here by several intelligent families of free people of color, residing in this city, and from other parts of this State.—*Savannah Georgian, 28th ult.*

THE TROUBLE WITH MEXICO.—*Washington, June 5.*—The Union of this morning contains an article upon our New Mexican affairs. It takes the ground that the conduct of Governor Trias in seizing with an armed force the Mesilla Valley, is an outrage combined with folly; that considering the weak condition of Mexico, it would hardly be magnanimous in the United States to make a hostile demonstration about it, but if the act is not disavowed by the Mexican authorities, the United States can not hesitate how to act; the article bears the stamp of authority.

THE BIBLE IN THE PAPAL STATES.—Several seizures of Bibles and Prayer-books amongst the luggage of English travellers, disembarking at Civita Vecchia, on their way to Rome for the Easter ceremonies, having recently been effected by the Papal police authorities, the British Consul has been appealed to, and has obtained the restoration of the confiscated Bibles and Prayer-books, and a kind of promise that British Protestants shall be allowed to travel with the sacred volume in their possession, provided they make no use of it for propagandist purposes.

Acknowledgments.

Danville Union D. of T., 75c.; Petersburg, Ind., $6.00, (returned from Dead Letter Office); J. W. Eggleston, Dillsborough, Ind., $18.00; E. Craig, at Perrysville, $2.00; D. W. Noble, at Indianapolis, 75c.; R. Armstrong, Princeton, Ind., 75c.; L. W. Dorsy, Princeton, 25c.; J. Humphrey. Vevay, $6.50; S. W. Ritchie, Indianapolis, 75c.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS,

WE are still prepared to print Constitution and By-Laws, where the alterations are few from the copy recommended by the Grand Division, at the following rates:

100 copies, (or less)	$5 00
200 "	8 00
300 "	10 00

We will pay the postage on all ordered from us.

☞ All orders accompanied by the cash, will be promptly attended to.

Address, JOHN H. OHR,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00. Books, $2 00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. WOODWARD, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind, free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20 00.

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

J. H. OHR, G. W. R.

Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys of ——, believing the Order of Cadets of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Section of the State of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called the —— Section, No. ——, Cadets of Temperance, of the State of Indiana, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Section, and also those of the acting Head of the Order.

Enclosed is the fee for Charter, R. B.'s and officers' cards, $5 00.

It must also be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not; if they are, of what Section. The application to be directed to the Grand Secretary, free of postage.

It must also be certified by a W. P. or P. W. P, that the W. Patron elect is a Son of Temperance in good standing.

Address (post paid) HENRY OHR, G. S., C. o T., Indianapolis, Indiana.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the —— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00.

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

Address (post paid,) Mrs. ELIZA RICHMOND, G. S. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

TO BUILDERS.

North Western Christian University.

THE Building Committee of the Board of Directors of the North-Western Christiana University, propose contracting for the west wing of the *University Building*, to be put up on the University grounds in the vicinity of Indianapolis.

Sealed Proposals in detail, with prices affixed for doing the work necessary to the completion of the said Wing, will be received until the 19th day of July next, and may be handed to the undersigned. or to J. T. Cox. Secretary of the Company, at the Book Store of Cox & Mathes, in Indianapolis.

The materials and work to be according to the plan, drawings and specifications prepared by Wm. Tinsley, Architect, which may be seen and examined at his room, on the east side of Pennsylvania street, three doors north of the north-east Diagonal, in Indianapolis. The specifications have been materially changed and modified, so as to reduce the cost of the building.

Proposals for the whole combined, would be preferred; but will be received for the different parts and portions thereof separately. The whole to be completed and fit for use by the first day of September, 1854.

Payments will be made as the work progresses, at such short periods as may suit the covenience of the Contractors. Bond and security will be required for the performance of the work.

In behalf of the Building Committee:

OVID BUTLER,
President of the Board of Directors.

June 10, 1853. june 22 3w

THE LATEST WONDER of the 19th CENTURY.

DR. G. W. BENNETT'S Celebrated Eye-Balm.

A SPECIFIC FOR CHRONIC, SORE, INFLAMED, AND WEAK EYES.

Prepared only by Dr. George W. Bennett, and for sale by Merchants and Druggists generally.

THIS Balm is an excellent and certain cure for sore and inflamed Eyes, in all cases of Psoroic, Scrofulous, and Purulent Opthalmia, and what is commonly termed wild hairs in the eye-lids. It is a specific in Infantile, Purulent, and Scrofulous Inflamed, and Sore Eyes, and all in the various diseases of the Eyes, that prevail among the human family, in every climate. It will be found a sovereign remedy if properly applied.

W. W. ROBERTS, Indianapolis, Ind. General Agent for State of Indiana, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price---Twenty-five Cents.

I warrant the above Balm to cure if the directions are strictly observed, or return the money.

june 22 4m G. W. BENNETT.

W. W. ROBERTS, Druggist and Apothecary.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, AND DYE STUFFS, BRUSHES, FANCY GOODS, AMERICAN AND FRENCH WINDOW GLASS, &c.

WASHINGTON ST., INDIANAPOLIS.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and the people generally, are invited to examine his stock, which will be sold at the lowest cash price.

☞ QUALITY WARRANTED TO SUIT. ☜

june 22 4m

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

(Late Commercial Institute,)

Of Indianapolis,

Established March 31, 1851.

INCORPORATED, 1853.

W. McK. SCOTT, A. M., *Founder and President.*

JAMES C. HAYDEN, (*Late Professor in Bacon's Mercantile College, Cincinnati,*)

PROF. OF BOOK-KEEPING AND PENMANSHIP.

THE Session will commence at College Hall as follows:

1st Session on the first Monday of September.
2d Session on the 1st Monday of November.
3d Session on the 1st Monday of January.
4th Session on the 1st Monday of March.
5th Session on the 1st Monday of May.

Having secured, permanently, the services of the distinguished Professor above named, and leased for a term of years the commodious and beautiful Hall formerly known as CONCERT HALL, but now named COLLEGE HALL, which is to be fitted up in a style of great elegance, taste, and convenience, the President would say, that this College now offers advantages superior to all others, for imparting a sound, thorough, and accomplished business education

COURSE OF STUDIES.

The Course of Studies, as enlarged, will be as follows, viz:

1. Book-Keeping, by Single and Double Entry, in all its various branches, and its application to all kinds of business.
2. The Laws, Customs, and Usages of Trade and Commerce.
3. Mercantile Arithmetic, upon the short and easy system of cancelation, (taught in no other College.)
4. Commercial Law, in a series of Lectures, thorough and systematic.
5. Business Penmanship.
6. Commercial Correspondence.
7. Lectures upon Banking, Political Economy, and other subjects valusble to the business man.

EXPENSES.

Cards of Admission, *invariably in advance*, or secured, $25; Diplomas $3; Stationery $5; Boarding $2 50 per week; incidentals, at option of student, $15. Making entire expenses about $75.

On application, a Catalogne will be furnished, giving full particulars.

All letters will receive prompt attention on being directed, post-paid, to

june 8 W. McK. SCOTT, *President.*

"God never made his works for man to mend." DR. FRANKLIN.

KIER'S ROCK OIL.

A NEW AND MOST IMPORTANT REMEDY FOR DISEASE.

DISCOVERED IN 1849.

IS drawn from a deep well near Pittsburgh—has been used with remarkable success in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and more Eastern States—and is now working its way West. An opportunity is now offered to the Afflicted for testing it. Where known and tried, it at once makes firm friends, and cures which are eloquent in its praise. Certificates of its power to heal are at hand—but we know well, reader, that such evidence, to have weight with you, now-a-days, must be in your own neighborhood.—You have only to try the Oil to be satisfied—it will SPEAK FOR ITSELF.

We have no war with the legion of Nostrums and Specifics of the day—we know but little about them—some say they are good for nothing. However that may be, the

Petroleum

will not be suppressed and kept back by reason of the above nostrums—duty and inclination both forbid it.

Those who are afflicted, are respectfully invited to get a Circular and look over the Directions for

Ague, Rheumatism, Piles, Diarrhœa, Flux, Tooth Ache, Burns, Worms, Scrofula, Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup, Old Sores, Cholera Morbus, Contractions of the Limbs and Joints, Sore Eyes, Blindness, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, and other Diseases.

By that time you may say, "it cures too much." But recollect it is not a HUMAN INVENTION, but compounded by Nature's master hand—and Nature does not do her work by halves.

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R. M. LYON, Fort Wayne,
may25 10w Proprietor in the Western States.

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4,00	"	"	4,00	"
5,00	"	"	5,00	"
6,00	"	"	6,00	"

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6,25	"	"	5,00	"
7,50	"	"	6,00	"

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june 30 '52-1y

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june 30, '52-1y.

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feb9 tf E. W. NEFF.

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C. WOODWARD, Agent,
june 30 Adams & Co.'s Express.

THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF ART.

THE five numbers of this Magazine which are published, place it at the head of publications of this kind No expense will be spared to make it in every respect worthy of the name, the "Illustrated Magazine of Art. The Engravings which are preparing for the future numbers are in the hands of first-class American and European Artists.

A Series of most interesting Tales will appear in it. "The School of Life," written and Illustrated by ANNA MARY, daughter of William and Mary Howitt, will shortly appear; also, "The Dead Bridal," an historical romance, illustrative of the most interesting period in the history of the Venetian Republic, by JONATHAN FREKE SLINGSBY, of the *Dublin University Magazine*; contributions, too, from WILLIAM and MARY HOWITT, PERCY B. ST. JOHN, and other writers of distinction in America and Europe.

The following is a brief outline of the plan of the Magazine:

I. The Historical Department will abound with picturesque representations of the most remarkable events which have occurred in this and other countries; accompanied with interesting anecdotes and details from the pen of the most eminent writers of the day. This department will contain several splendid engravings, designed by the first artists of the world, and engraved in the highest style of modern art.

II. The Men and Women of the Age. This department will consist of beautifully executed portraits of the leading characters of the age, especially of those who figure on the stage of humanity as the world's benefactors. Each portrait will be accompanied by an interesting biographical sketch.

III. The Wonders of Natural History, Botany, and other sciences, will be developed in choice Engravings of Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Insects, Forest Trees, Flowers, Geological and Fossil Specimens, &c., with accompanying descriptions.

IV. The Triumphs of Architectural Art will be displayed in exquisitely finished representations of Cathedrals, Churches, Palaces, and other models of ancient and modern Architectural Art.

V. The Works of the Great Masters, selected from the principal Galleries of Art in the World. In general, the portrait of the Master will be given, accompanied with a highly finished engraved copy of his *chef d'œuvre.*

VI. The Scientific Portions will be rendered highly interesting by the familiar explanations, and the numerous diagrams which will accompany each subject.

VII. Manufactures. The principal manufacturing processes in use will be fully explained by minute details, and an abundance of beautiful engravings.

VIII. Machinery and Inventions will have due attention paid to them, and be described by numerous appropriate engravings.

IX. The Literary Department, independently of the various articles accompanying the illustrations, will comprise original and interesting narratives, contributed by the most popular writers of the day, with numerous illustrations.

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CASSELL'S NATURAL HISTORY, which for variety, beauty and completeness, will claim to be considered as a first-class work, upon this most interesting subject. The First volume will be devoted to the Feathered Tribe of the Creation and will contain upwards of Three Hundred Engravings, in the first style of Art. The volume will be completed in Twelve Monthly Parts, Imperial Octavo. Price 25 cents each.

History of England.

On the First of July will appear Part I., price 25 cts. of THE ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF ENGLAND, from the earliest period on record to the present time. Edited by ROBERT FERGUSON, LL. D.

This History, which is intended to form a great National Work, will extend to Four Volumes, Imperial Octavo; each Volume to be completed in Twelve Monthly Parts, price 25 cents each. The Work will comprehend the Political, Civil, and Domestic History of the Nation, and its Progress in Civilization, Literature, Art, &c. It will be profusely Illustrated with Engravings from Designs by GILBERT, PHILLIPPOTEAUX, WILLIAMS, and others. Representations of the most remarkable Events will be worked separately upon Plate Paper. The Portraits will form a complete Gallery, not only of the Monarchs, but of those individuals whose names are prominent in England's History. Also, Antiquities, including Autographs, Buildings, Costume, Furniture, Arms, Coins, Monuments, Manufactures &c., of each Epoch.

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may 4 6m

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A Weekly Journal:---Devoted to Temperance, Morality, Education, Literature, Useful Arts, Science, General Intelligence, &c.

J. W. GORDON, M. D., Editor.] ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA. [JOHN H. OHR, Printer.

VOL. III. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1853. NO. 2.

THE TEMPERANCE CHART,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE GRAND DIVISION, S. of T. OF INDIANA.

Edited by J. W. Gordon, M. D.
To whom all Communications and Subscriptions must be addressed, post-paid.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

From the South-Western Baptist.

The Kingdom of Yoruba.

This nation, improperly called Yarriba, is the most westerly country of the region to which geographers have given the name of Central Africa. It lies between the river Niger and Atlantic ocean, about 800 miles East of Liberia. Between Yoruba and the sea are the Iketu, Egba and Otta tribes who speak dialects of the same language.

Yoruba is traversed by the Kong mountains, which are here considerably diminished in height and divided into several distinct chains, with terraces of undulating table lands between them. The rocks are granite with a little trap, white marble, &c., iron ore is abundant but no other metal has been discovered. The country is generally covered with sparsely wooded prairies, and watered by very numerous streams. There is no swamp, and the soil is firm in the wettest weather. Owing to the elevation and openness of the country, the climate is pleasant. The thermometer ranges from 75 deg. to 85 deg., and seldom rises above 90 in the hottest times. There are two rainy seasons, one in the spring and the other in the fall. The summer is pleasant with occasional showers; the winter months are the hottest season of the year, and nearly destitute of rain. From this cause vegetation ceases to grow, and enjoys a a season of repose. The dry grass on the prairies is generally burnt off in February. Rain begins to fall early in March.

The animals of Yoruba are elephants, lions, leopards, buffaloes, antelopes, wild hogs, &c. There are no deer in Africa. The domestic animals are the same as our own. In that climate sheep have no wool, but are smooth as goats. The pigs appear to be the same known in this country as the Guinea breed.

There is no tree or shrub common to Yoruba and the United States, except the grape vine. Some of the herbaceous plants are the same as ours, especially in the farms and about towns, where there are jamestown weeds, purslain, crab-grass, &c. The products of the farm are Indian corn, cow peas, beans, onions, sweet potatoes, yams, &c. Wheat is unknown here, but grows in Haussa, East of the Niger. Among the ornamental shrubs and trees are Cape-jessamine, the true jasmine vine, mimosas, oleanders, and some others not yet introduced into this country.

The population of Yoruba may be estimated at ten persons to the square mile. They live exclusively in towns, some of which are great cities measuring from ten to twelve miles in circuit. All the towns are surrounded by walls, and the gates are constantly watched. The houses are made of clay, one story high, very low, and covered with thatch of grass. The yard is in the middle of the house, and the doors of the numerous rooms open into an interior piazza which runs all round the yard, and is covered by the projection of the roof. The yard is entered by a large gate with heavy shutters. This gate is defended by charms and amulets, and each room is usually provided with the same means of security. As a general thing, the streets of towns are narrow and crooked, but there are squares shaded with tress where the people hold their markets.

The Yoruba people have no science.—Their arts are rude and simple. Every man has his own trade or profession.—There are iron smelters, blacksmiths, wood workmen, jewelers, who make beads of cornelian and jasper, weavers, tailors, fishers, hunters, &c. But the greater part of the people are farmers. They have a good many slaves captured or bought from other tribes, and considering that the plow is unknown, their farms are managed with a considerable degree of skill. Women do not work on the farms. Their business is to do the house work, to spin thread, which they sell to the weavers, to make earthenware, manufacture soap and various kinds of oil, and have to buy and sell almost everything which passes through the market. They are free dealers and sometimes get rich. As might be expected, they are not a little respected by the other sex, and have their share of influence.

The Yorubas have a code of morals preserved in the form of proverbs, some of which are poetical. Their government is a limited constitutional monarchy, evidently framed with an eye to a balance of power in the different departments. Of course their laws are oral, since they can not write, but they have laws both civil and criminal, which do credit to the nation; on the whole they are probably among the most honest, chaste, and amiable of all the heathen nations. Withal they are not blinded with self-conceit, but feel that they are ignorant and often seem desirous to learn.

The greatest sin of the people in this region is a love of war. I have seen whole countries and large cities which had been utterly depopulated by victorious armies. In some parts kidnappers and soldiers are common. In one of my journeys two parties of travelers were attacked in one day not far from me by these pests of Africa. I have heard of kidnappers who tied their prisoners and went in search of more, but afterward finding it inconvenient to return the same way, they left their victims to starve in the woods. Human sacrifices are common in some neighboring countries, and sometimes occur in Yoruba.

For the most part the people are poor, too poor to sustain churches or schools, even if they were planted among them.—Yet the country is not destitute of resources. The palm tree is no less valuable than the cotton or tobacco plant. Africa may produce vast amounts of several other valuable commodities; if wars could cease and an honest traffic spring up, it would enrich the country, and be no mean item even in the great commerce of England and America. An industrious, civilized people would soon raise Central Africa to a high position among the commercial countries of the torrid zone.—Doubtless the Niger and the Chadda will yet be the highway for exports and imports which will amount to several millions of dollars annually. At present the missionary, impelled by the love of souls, is advancing far beyond the limits of commercial enterprise, but the merchant will follow, and commerce will become a powerful auxiliary of the Gospel and civilization.

In Yoruba the people believe in only one God, but they do not worship him.—Their sacrifices and prayers are offered to idols and inferior spirits, which they call *orisha*. Their orisha are regarded as mediators, and sacrifices are offered to conciliate their favor. The religion of the people teaches them few lessons of morality. Neither does it satisfy that longing after peace of conscience which they sometimes feel, hence sacrifices are oft repeated. On the approach of death they sometimes manifest great concern, begging their friends to make sacrifices, and uttering exclamations of distress.

Since the Yorubas feel their need of sacrifices and mediators, they are prepared to appreciate the doctrine of Christ.—Hence there is no people in modern times who have paid more deep and earnest attention to the Gospel, or where some of them more heartily and utterly renounced their sacrifices and embraced the atonement and mediation of the Savior.

The Foreign mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention have resolved to send out immediately six missionaries if they can be procured. Three have been appointed, and the appointment of two others may be regarded as certain. A physician is needed, and a mechanic or two would be an important addition to the party. We expect to begin in Yoruba and hope soon to penetrate into other nations, or Niefi and Haussa beyond the Niger. One of our measures will probably be a school for training teachers for future missions. A vast field occupied by races of black and red men lies before us. The character of the people and the circumstances are such as to warrant the hope that our labors will not be in vain.

T. J. Bowen.

Capital Punishment.

A short time since we gave some statistics relating to the operation of the non-capital punishment law in this State, and stated it as our impression that previous to the passage of this law, there were no convictions for murder, and consequently no executions. In this we were mistaken. In a conversation yesterday with Jones H. Titus, Esq., who was for several years Agent of the State Prison, we learned that there were four convictions for murder in the State previous to the passage of the law. Of the persons who were thus convicted, two were executed, and the sentences of the other two were commuted to imprisonment in the State Prison.

Thus in ten years, from 1836 to 1846, there were four convictions for murder under the capital punishment law, while in seven years, from 1846 to 1853, there were nine convictions under the present law. If we compare the relative population of the several years during the two periods, it will be found that there was an excess of murder committed during the former period over the latter. In other words, there was a greater per centage of convictions for murder when the penalty was hanging, than when it was solitary confinement at hard labor life.

There is an interesting fact connected with this subject which we will state. The two persons spoken of above, whose sentences were commuted to imprisonment for life, have since ascertained to have been innocent of the crime of which they were convicted, and both have been pardoned; and each is, we learn, leading a respectable life, engaged in the pursuit of an honest calling for a livelihood. One of them was a white and the other a colored man. Had the penalty of hanging in these cases been enforced, two innocent men would have suffered death. Facts like these will do more to make anti-capital punishment men than all the reasoning that can be advanced. It is better that ninety and nine guilty men escape than that one innocent man should suffer, is the legal maxim; and if it be an axiom, it will be long before Michigan should have recourse to the "bloody code."

We allude to this subject, not only because it is desirable to know the results of so important a change as that which this State has been the first to adopt, but for the reason that in other States movements are in progress to test a law which is called for by a very considerable portion of the public voice. Our experience, so far as it goes, is valuable, and proves, at least, that there has been no danger in making the experiment of pulling down the gallows. In other States, where the death penalty is still retained, murder has increased to an alarming extent, and, if we can judge by rusults, the gibbet has no greater terrors than solitary confinement for life.

It cannot be disguised that a great change has taken place in the public mind upon this question; and not only upon this question, but upon the broad subject of punishment generally. It is only within the space of a few years that the use of means to reform the criminal has been regarded as any part of the duty of the State. The tendency has ever been to still further degrade the guilty rather than seek to elevate and reclaim. The benevolent exertions of a few philanthropists—and among these we may prominently mention the persevering Miss Dix—have done much, very much, to change the current of public opinion. Not only religious and moral instrustors are furnished, but most of the State Prisons in this country are provided with libraries and all proper means are used to send the unfortunate criminal out upon the world a wiser and a better man. He is taught to believe there is yet hope—that he is not utterly lost. The benefits of this improvement in discipline is felt in the prisons both in securing better order among convicts, and in that cheerfulness which naturally flows from the diffusion of moral principles. The salutary consequences to the thousands of discharged convicts cannot be estimated.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Gratitude is like the good faith of traders, it maintains commerce; and we often pay, not because it is just to discharge our debts, but that we may more readily find people to trust us.

Canova's First Love.

In the story of his early love, if a juvenile and vague aspiration may be so termed, there was something of romantic and melancholy interest, which seems long to have shaded with perceptible coloring his future musings. While pursuing his studies in the Farsetti Palace, on first arriving in Venice, he one day beheld a female somewhat older than himself, and very beautiful, enter the gallery, accompanied by a friend or attendant, who, daily departing, soon after returned again before the hour of closing, leaving the former to pursue her studies, which chiefly consisted in drawing from antique heads. Chance first placed the youthful pair near each other, and some sleeping excellence, hitherto undiscovered, subsequently determined him constantly to select as models such subjects as brought him nearest the fair artist. Time thus rolled away, and the youth found his bosom penetrated with new, delicious, but undefinable sensations. He knew not why he wished to be near her, or why he delighted to gaze on her mild and lovely countenance—so pale and delicate, yet so full of feeling—nor could he tell why the furtive glance was so often directed to her sylph-like form and graceful movements: but he felt that with such a being he should be forever happy, although incapable of defining his ideas of that happiness. One day the object of his silent admiration was absent—another and another passed; still she did not appear. Antonio was inconsolable; but he shrunk from inquiry, for he feared that every one already possessed the secret of his thoughts. Many days elapsed in this uncertainty, during which he was as indefatigable in study—for she had once, while leaning on the shoulder of her companion, praised his works as being "assai belle"—words never forgotten though answered only by a silent obeisance, and he hoped again to attract her notice. At length the attendant again appeared—alone and habited in deep mourning. The heart of the youth failed at the sight; but, summening courage as she passed in departing with a portfolio, he ventured to inquire for her friend. "La Signora Julia," replied she, "is dead!" No more was asked, and nothing more was said. Who Julia was, Canova never knew; but her name, her image, long remained engraven on his memory.—*Life of Canova.*

Woman's Home Duties.

It may be a fancy of ours that Providence has so decidedly fitted woman for household cares, that she is never truly or healthfully happy without them; but if it be a fancy, it is one which much observation has confirmed. If there be anything likely to banish the fiend, *ennui*, from the dwellings of women of fortune, it is the habit of assuming a moderate share rf the daily cares which go to make home happy. To do every thing by proxy is to deprive ourselves of a thousand wholesome, cheerful, innocent interests; to nourish our pride and indolence at the expense of our affections; nay, we may add, is there not something almost impious in scorning the position for which God so evidently designed woman, and living an artificial life of our own devising, deputing our duties and privileges to hirelings!

It is a singular delusion of some women, and of American women in particular, for we know that even in England, women of fortune are much more truly domestic in their tastes and habits than we. We remember a story of a certain duchess cleaning some picture frames, when a protege, who happened to be present, officiously desired to take the office upon herself.

"Child," said her grace, "don't you suppose I should have called a servant if I had not chosen to do it myself."

The German ladies, with all their cultivation, take the most intimate interest in householdery, and they are remarkable for cheerfulness of temper, for natural and charming manners, and for the intelligence and vivacity of their conversational powers. Who knows but the terrible dearth of subjects of conversation among us might be somewhat mitigated, if young ladies spent a part of every morning among the various cares and duties, on the proper performance of which so much of the comfort and happiness of life depends, and which call into action far higher powers than those required for the bold chit-chat of an evening party, or the inanities of a morning call?

The universal sentiment of men is in favor of active domestic habits in women. It is said that men "love to see women delicate," and so they do, doubtless. But does any moderate amount of attention to home affairs deprive a lady of her delicacy? It may prevent the delicacy of dyspepsia; but few gentlemen admire that. Indeed, we have yet to discover the man of sense who is displeased by his wife's personal care of the comfort and economy of her house. Those whose lives are embittered by the lack of it are not far to seek. No houses are regulated with such neatness, accuracy, and elegance as those in which the ladies of the family take a personal part in household duties.

Goethe says of a young woman, one of his friends,—and a man of genius is entitled to speak for his sex:—"After the death of her mother, she displayed a high degree of activity as the head of a numerous young family, and alone had sustained her father and his widowhood.—The future husband could thus hope an equal blessing for himself and his descendants, and expect a decided domestic happiness. Every one confessed that she was a woman to be wished for. She was one of those who, if they do not inspire vehement passion, are found to excite a universal pleasure. A lightly formed symmetrical figure, a purely healthy nature, and the glad activity that arises from it, an unembarrassed care for daily necessities—with all these she was endowed.—The observation of those qualities was always agreeable to me, and I always sought the society of those who possessed them."—*Mrs. Kirkland.*

Female Compositors.

There are more females that have learned to set type in different parts of the Union than may be supposed. The editor of the Mountain Banner, a North Carolina paper, says, that during his absence his wife set the type for four columns of the paper, prepared the copy, read the proofs, and wrote some editorials..

The Boston Olive Branch. on which females are employed as compositors, says;

"Our rooms are all carpeted, and the girls do not come in till nine or ten o'clock in the morning, retiring in good season, seldom making over seven or eight hours a day. Smart compositors can in that time earn from $6 to $7 a week. We have also one female clerk out of the three we employ. Added to this, one desk has been occupied by a female editor as our associate, at a salary of $900. She has spent seven hours a day in the office, or five days in the week. We generally have in our office an organ and a piano forte, and have music at the meal hours, when the ladies feel like playing."

The Republic announces the fact that it has now a lady typo, and that she learned the "boxes" and set 2000 ems of Bourgeois, all well "justified." and the like, the first day. This the editor justly calls "a good beginning." We gladly welcome the young lady to the Fraternity. It is always gratifying to printers to look upon a *fair proof.*

Our "devil" (foolish boy!) is perfectly elated with the hope that the time is coming when "female devils" will be as thick as "toads after a shower." In view of that happy period, he says, "He ain't sorry that he has learned the trade."—*Chardon Free Democrat.*

Great Natural Curiosity.—At Kubberpore na Jeal, in India, there is a cannon two hundred and thirteen inches long, sixty-six inches around the muzzle, and eighteen inches around the calibre. It has five, and had originally six, equidistant rings by which it was lifted up. This gun is called by the natives Juan Kushall, or the Destroyer of Life, and its casting and position are attributed to the *doesta*, or divinities, though its almost obliterated Persian inscriptions declare its formation by hnman means. But what is most extraordinary about it is, that two Peepul trees have grown both carriage and cannon into themselves. Fragments of iron, a spring, one of the lynches, and a part of the wood work, protrude from between the roots and bodies of these trees, but the trees alone support the gun, one of its rings and half of its whole length, being completely hid between the inside of their barks and trunks. A more curious sight, or a cannon more firmly fixed, though by the mere gradual growth of two trees, cannot well be imagined. The Indians assert that it was only once fired, and sent the ball twenty-four miles.

It is a great folly to wish to be exclusively wise.

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TEMPERANCE CHART.

PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.
WM. HANNAMAN, C. E. BABB,
JAMES HALL, R. T. BROWN,
JOHN B. ABBETT.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1853.

☞ Several interesting and important letters are necessarily crowded over till next week. Be patient—*all*.

The Chart.

We send the present number of the Chart to all our old subscribers; but hereafter will, under the direction of the committee, be under the necessity of discontinuing all whose time is out. It is expected, however, that most of those who have heretofore taken it, will renew their subscriptions.—The cause of Temperance requires that it should be supported; and temperance men should not feel backward in holding it up. Its fate is in their hands. They can make or unmake it. A little neglect now, will do it more harm, than future efforts to promote its success may be able to do it good. There is a time to all things. Now is the time to subscribe for the *Temperance Chart*. Let none of its readers forget this, and the result will answer the highest wishes of the friends of reform.

Many of the Divisions have already done gloriously. Azalia, Lyman Beecher Division, at Evansville, and others have stood up on the right side in a manner altogether as good as we anticipated. If others will do likewise, the CHART will be disembarrassed, and all engaged in its publication invigorated for better efforts in the cause of humanity. We all work best when we feel that our efforts are seconded by others. A good circulation, aside from any pecuniary consideration, is sufficient of itself to make an editor's labors light, for then he feels that his thoughts have the fellowship and sympathy of others, and that his labors are not in vain.

Election Returns.

Our friends from different parts of the State are still sending us *occasionally*, returns from the last Spring election on the liquor law; but they come in so slowly that we are almost disheartened. We might have had complete returns long ago, if some one friend of the cause in each county had only thought enough of it to give his attention to the subject for a single hour. This is but a short time to devote to such a purpose, yet it seems to be longer than men are willing to give to it. We have sufficient however, to let us know that it carried by a large majority of all the votes cast on the subject. We are unwilling to print an imperfect return so long as any hope remains of getting a complete one. Can we not have it? Had the vote showed a popular majority on the other side, it would have been quoted long ago, by all the moral-suasion-people-loving political journals in the State.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—The July number of this very popular monthly has found its way into our sanctum, and brought as usual much both to instruct and please. The glance at the signers of the "Immortal Declaration of Independence" is peculiarly appropriate at this time; and, as even the names of those great men who declared us independent are not remembered as they deserve, should be sufficient to introduce the present number to every home in our country. If our country ever does succeed in realizing the American idea—the establishment of man's right to self-control in the full, true, and proper sense of that word, the Declaration of Independence will then have achieved its proper influence in the world, not before.

Those desiring to purchase this or any other current publications, will do well to call at the "Rail-Road City Book-store, —Cox & Mathes—in this city.

Random Thoughts.

The Storm-King has retired: his cloud-chariot has passed; the rain has ceased to patter against the window; the voice of the thunder is hushed; and the broad sheet-lightning flashes faintly, and still more faintly, in the distant East. A rent here and there in the veil that shuts out the blue of heaven, tells of happy birds and sunny skies to-morrow. And now a dim, trembling star looks out, and, like a bright, sinless, happy child, smiles on us through darkness and tears. It is the child of promise, heralding the starry train, and whispering of the glorious King of day. Its tearful smile is both a memory and a hope. This breathes of sunny morn and azure skies; that, of cloud and storm departed. Down, far down, from that far-off, heaven-wandering trembler comes a voice to man. It is a still, small voice, indeed; but, as in the old time, it is still the voice of God—the voice of His love, and promise to those who love instruction. It is audible to those who, with an humble and pure heart, do good and love mercy. The wind, the earthquake, and the fire may be the voice of God to the great herd of the race, who neither see, feel, or worship aught that bears not the evidences of physical might along with it. To such, the steam engine, or the heavy rumble of the machinery it drives, may typify the loftiest conception of divinity, they are capable of receiving. But there are those of the race who are more highly gifted. Not to them does their Creator speak in the thunders of the physical universe. He admits them into a closer companionship with Himself. In the audience chamber of the King of kings, He whispers to them the counsels of Heaven; and often from the stars to these his favored children, he sends messages of love and joy, that others neither hear nor heed. To hear as the prophet heard, one's affections must be cut loose as were the prophet's, from the earth, and anchored on high. To such only speaks the voice from the excellent glory; and, when thus raised by great and pure thoughts above the world, the soul needs no other companionship. Voices unheard by others cheer it forward, and every star becomes a companion and a friend. Happy beyond measure must such a nature feel, when permitted to leave its earthly prison and range the wide fields over which it now so often looks with hope!

THE BIRTHNIGHT BALL.—We publish today a well-written Temperance Sketch from the pen of the REV. MR. CURRY, of Columbus, in this State, who did so much for the cause of Temperance by his masterly defense of prohibition, at Danville, last Spring. We are sincerely obliged to him for this favor; and if our finances were such as to enable us to make a more suitable acknowledgment for it, we would. The friends of Temperance in Indiana must, however, labor for the cause—the cause only; for, as yet, other things command the dimes.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY: The July number of this Magazine is before us, full as usual of the *instructing* and *entertaining*. The Putnam's know how to meet the demands of the times; and take the tide in the affairs of men at the flood, that leads to cash, and fame. It is full of solid reading matter of a high order, and deserves to be sustained. The present issue contains a promise of further developements on the Bourbon question, in the next. This cannot fail to commend it to public favor; for it certainly will require something more than the affidavit of an old superstitious squaw, under the control of bribed Jesuitical Priests, to overthrow the array of facts already adduced by Mr. Hanson.

It can be had at Cox & Mathes' Bookstore, which has just been replenished with a new and beautiful stock.

FUGITIVE-STAVE CASE.—The case of Freeman is continued for the taking of testimony—both parties having asked further time, Meanwhile, the prisoner is shut up in jail. He has been forced to hire a guard, at an expense of three dollars per day, to watch himself, or submit to the necessity of being removed, whither he knew not, for safe keeping. *Such is justice in "the land of the free and the home of the brave."*

Indiana Female Seminary.

This institution closed its first year on last Thursday evening. Through the kindness of Professor Knepfler we were enabled to be present during the last afternoon's examination, and must say that we were not only pleased but highly delighted with all we saw and heard.—

There was a goodly attendance of the pupils; but not so many of the citizens as we should have been pleased to see present. Not only the scholars but their parents should feel deeply interested in such institutions; and their presence at the annual examination is not the least evidence of such interest. When the minds of the young people of both sexes shall be regarded as the real wealth—the noblest possession of our State, we shall then be in the path of progress, and near a glorious epoch in our history. When every other pursuit in life shall become a matter of secondary importance, and this, the leading idea—the all-absorbing aim of our people, the State will "arise and shine, her light being come, and the glory of the Lord arisen upon her."

When we entered the hall, the venerable President of the Institution, C. G. McLean, D. D., was engaged in examining a class in anatomy and physiology, and we must have lost all love for these beautiful sciences had we not been interested in the examination. He had just called their attention to the principle of vitality, and the simple, clear, and beautiful method in which he presented that most interesting topic to their young minds, excited in us the highest admiration for the attainments of the man. He entered into no abstruse questions in the consideration of which the *mere* physiologist often loses his reckoning, and wanders in the mists of uncertainty and doubt; but, basing his deductions on the truths of the Bible, as understood by the liberal minded, he gave his hearers an outline view of the subject that will serve them as a basis for further and more minute investigations during their future lives. He then passed generally over the subjects of digestion, secretion, and other functions, animal and intellectual, all of which seemed well understood by the class. It may be objected, that facts treated in this examination as ultimate facts are not always so; but what would be gained by going beyond facts comprehensible by the young mind to such as are incomprehensible even to the more mature? It may be said, too, that science should never become dogmatical, and especially physical science; and that when it is founded on the Mosaic account of the creation and its results, it necessarily, to a certain extent, becomes so. But we have no doubt of the most perfect harmony between the science of the Bible and the science of Nature, when both are understood aright. Nor are we disposed to censure the President for impressing the idea of this harmony upon his pupils; but to laud him rather, because it harmonizes with our own belief and wishes.

When this examination was concluded, Professor Knepfler enlivened the audience by a piece on the *piano*, which he executed in his own masterly manner. The institution is happy in having such a teacher; for after hearing Strackosch and other masters of the art, we must say that he is justly entitled to rank with the first. His rise in our city has been gradual, but has now reached the point of complete success. This was more difficult in his case than in that of others more inclined to push their pretensions before the public than he.—Unassuming and modest almost to a fault, he has continually avoided every thing like puffing—trusting, as all true merit ever trusts, to the slow, difficult, but certain triumph of the *true* over the *false*, the *real* over the *seeming*. He was not mistaken in his trust; and now a long bright path of usefulness among us is before him. We know he will walk in it with honor.

The pieces of music executed by the scholars were well *done*, and the voices and singing much better than half the voices and singing of those who tax our city for the pleasure of hearing them.

The method of giving each pupil a Certificate of character publicly, at the end of each year, exhibiting the number of *credits* and *censures* she has received during the year, for the manner in which she has complied with the rules of the institution, struck us as peculiarly well calculated to secure obedience, and especially of the older scholars, who, knowing the fact, will not fail to strive earnestly to avoid every cause of censure. Each day is literally made a critic on the past by this method; and every stimulus that can operate on an honorable and pure mind brought directly to bear on the young ladies of this institution.

Specimens in composition and drawing were given, highly creditable to the authors, and their teachers; and exhibtting great facility and diversity of style in both departments.

Give our female colleges proper patronage—let the intellectual culture of the girls receive proper attention, and legislators need give themselves no trouble concerning woman's rights. They will have a better and higher guarantee in the just esteem of society whose tastes and sentiments they will create and sway by a power as resistless as fate, and as genial and benevolent as the smile of the Creator—the power of woman's love.

Cruelty.

In passing along the street the other morning, we saw a boy standing at the crossing of two streets with a long cane fishing rod, with which ever and anon he struck at the swallows as they passed over his head. One he killed outright; and this wicked success stimulated his cruelty, and urged him to pursue his victims with greater eagerness than ever. The little Nero seemed to have, as indeed, he could have had, no other reason for this cruel sport, than merely the gratification of his desire to kill. If the boy be father of the man, what has society to expect from such accessions to its numbers? The dispositions of his early years promise only a selfish, heartless victimizer. Thus trained, it will be impossible for him, when his habits shall have stiffened into manhood, to feel the moral force of the golden rule:—"Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do you even so unto them." It is from such that the *heartless speculator, the infamous liquor vendor, and the cold and malicious murderer are raised up*. The boy who has no heart to feel for the sufferings of a little innocent bird, whose life never harmed him, and whose death brings him no advantge will not be likely, when he becomes a man, to feel more for his fellow men,—and especially when they, like himself, are struggling for the same end by the same means. Parents should look to these things, and bring their children up in the way they should go; and when they get old they will not depart from it. Little boys, too, should think of better things.—Kindness is both more amiable and profitable than unkindness—love, than hatred—mercy, than wrath.

PAR NOBILE FRATRUM.—It was necessary to our purpose, a few weeks ago, to mention the name of Wm. C. Vanblaricum, as a mere incident to our main object. In any other sense we should not have thought of referring to him at all.—He could never, in any just estimate, constitute a principal figure in any sheet except the State Sentinel. Its editor, however, selects him as a suitable mouth-piece, and we have no objection that such a man should speak through such a trumpet.—Mr. Vanblaricum is a worthy associate for the Editor of the Sentinel, and a suitable correspondent for that organ. It is not likely that either will suffer for keeping bad company so long as found thus—*vis a vis*—each the mirror in which the other beholds his own peculiar traits.

THE ELOQUENCE OF A TEAR.—This tale is received, and will be duly attended to at the earliest time possible. We are glad that our friends who can write, are waking up at last. For nine long months our path has been alone, save when the gifted Muse of Mount Carmel has cheered us with her unbought and beautiful strains. Welcome have they been to our heart; for they have made glad our loneliness. Now that other voices cheer us onward we do not wish that she should forget us. If all who can will write our duty will become both easy and delightful.

Whatever pretext we may assign for our afflictions, it is often only interest or vanity which causes them.

Local Items.

DISGRACEFUL.—We saw a man laying on his back in front of W. J. Wallace's store, on Washington street, the other evening. He had been felled by a blow from one of his companions, and so severe was the concussion that he laid motionless while we walked from Market to Washington street. The ruffian who knocked him down, deeming he had killed him, fled as fast as his locomotive powers could bear him away from the scene. At length he came to, and was helped up, bleeding and disfigured by the brutal violence of his friend.(?) Quite a crowd gathered around him to assist him, and expressed in strong terms their just sense of the wrong done by the assailant. Among this crowd was the *Whisky Fiend*, who had caused it all, —a huge, black, greasy, ill-visaged, brutal specimen of the class. This burly villain, no doubt, would talk of rights if the officers of justice would bring him to account for his crimes; and might, perhaps, deliver a lecture, like his file-leader, on moral suasion. We really are at a loss to determine which best deserves a place in the asylum of criminals—the soundrel that violates the law, or the officer that wilfully overlooks his transgressions.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We are just informed that a man was thrown off his horse into White river, last Thursday night, and drowned. Whisky is thought to have been the cause of the accident. Of course, the "Saloon men" of our city have another murder upon their souls. We have not learned the name of the victim. He is said to have been a German. Tbe people ef Marion County will pay the costs of an inquest in the case without grumbling, while the villain that made it, will count his gains.

WOMAN WHIPPING BY A UNITED STATES ARMY OFFICER!—We had supposed that so disgusting, inhuman and brutal a relic of barbarism as the public flogging of woman was practised only by the Haynaus of the old world; but the record of the proceedings of a court martial in the United States army, recently convened in New Mexico, has undeceived us. It appears that Brevet Captain George Sykes was tried recently on a charge of cropping the hair and publicly whipping two Mexican women, the sentence being executed by his guard. He pleaded not guilty.—The court martial found him not guilty in in one case, and in the other they found that the fact was proven, but that they attached no criminality thereto, and honorably acquitted him! This decision was disapproved by Colonel Sumner, who very properly administered a sharp rebuke to the court, and all others who would inflict unnatural punishment upon the helpless. We sincerely hope that there will be a more full and just investigation of this outrage, and that if the fact of the flogging is proved, the offender will he promptly dismissed from the army.—*Boston Journal.*

MISSISSIPPI AND ALABAMA.—These two great States are now fully embarked in a war against the liquor traffic. Their leading men and politicians have taken the work in hand with a determination to conquer, and conquer they will. It is too late in the day to cry out fanaticism, when such men stand forth boldly in denunciation of the accursed system. Many a noble intellect has been shattered and broken forever by the demon of intemperance in these States. The blood of many a talented son of Mississippi and Alabama now cries aloud from the dust and clamors for juatice. Some of your giants in intellect are now in chains, led captive by the enemy at his will, but the day of emancipation approaches. Loud and clear rings the tocsin of alarm over these States, the gathering hosts are buckling on their armor and flashing their bright blades.—They may not succeed wholly in crushing the monster this year, but the war has actually begun and we now can write its final history; for, just so sure as there is a God in heaven who favors right and truth, just so sure will they triumph. Write it down that the reign of whisky editors and whisky politicians is passing away. They must and they will go down before the gathering storm that is now sweeping over the land.—*Southern Organ.*

THE RULE OF THREE: If Wm. J. have lost his character for truth, and employ Wm. C., who never had any, to speak for him, how long will it take him to lose, by such a course, his character for discretion also? *Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat*—we guess.

Answer in the next.

Correspondence.

For the Temperance Chart.

THE BIRTHNIGHT BALL: or the First Cup of Wine.

BY REV. WM. W. CURRY.

The evening had deepened into night, the stars had come forth in beauty, and were shedding their silver light over the earth, and still the young man sat beside his table. Abstracted in thought, that from the varying shades of his countenance, seemed both pleasing and sad, he had long been unconscious of passing events. But arousing at length, and glancing hastily, at his watch, he exclaimed, "So late! I would not be the last to greet her to night, and yet"——. The sentence was unfinished. Throwing his cloak over his shoulders, he passed into the street.

It was a lovely night. The soft breath of summer yet lingered on the lap of a September breeze, and imparted a glow to his spirits, as he briskly made his way towards the stately mansion of Col. Lynn, from which proceeded streams of light and strains of music, indicating a scene of festivity.

And so indeed it was. It was the eighteenth birth night, of the beautiful Mary, the only child of the wealthy and doating father, and this assembly was in honor of that event.

"Hast thou come at last, laggart!" cried the marry girl, as soon as Mayfield made his appearance before her, "Thou has forgotten thine allegience, and for penance shalt drink to me from this cup, on thy knee."

"Nay, Mary," replied he, "I had not forgotten you, for that were impossible; and you must remit my penance, as you know I never drink."

"Not drink when I command you! am I not Queen of the evening, and dare any of my subjects disobey me? Here!"—and in the same vein of pleasantry she held out to him a glass of sparkling wine.

"I must beg," he began, but she interrupted him with—

"You must drink this as you value my favor."

Seeing her determined, while others called on him to yield, he took the glass, and dropping on his knee, pledged,

"May thy life be as pure, calm, and bright as the stars which now shine in heaven!"

"Well done, sir," said she, extending her hand, which he pressed to his lips, "you may now rise, and pay your devotions to others."

"You queen it bravely, my daughter," said Col. Lynn, who witnessed this scene, "but beware you do not stretch your authority too far."

"No fear, father," replied she in the same gay tone, "for Mr. Mayfield is a faithful subject."

And truly was he so. And well did she know that her power over him was not confined to a public assembly, or a birthnight ball.

In all that brilliant assembly of fair maidens, none shone superior to Mary Lynn. She was the centre of attraction, not less by her beauty and merit, than by her social position. And of all the gallant train by whom she was surrounded, on none did she smile more sweetly than on the accomplished William Mayfield. It was a gay scene, and with music and dancing is was protracted far into the night. Never was Mayfield more happy in his flashes of wit and sentiment, or more attractive to Mary, than on this occasion.—And when, with many a heartfelt wish for the future happiness of their friend, the company separated, the incident of Mayfield's trespass on his resolution, never to drink of the wine cup, had passed from all minds.

Well would it have been for him had its effects also ceased. But it was not so.—Years elapsed before its ultimate results were developed. So closely is interwoven the chain of human destiny, that every link is dependent on another, and those which at the time appear unimportant, are often those on which depend the most momentous consequences. So was it in this instance.

A few weeks after the events narrated, professional business called Mayfield to the residence of Mr. White, a wealthy farmer in the neighborhood, where wine was offered him. At first he refused to partake, but being urgently solicited, finally yielded. The resolution had been broken, and it was not now so easy to resist solicitation as before. And so it continued. Occasions multiplied on which he was called to yield to the persuasions of friends, until the palate became accustomed to it, and that which was at first taken merely to satisfy others, was eventually taken to satisfy self.

On her next birthday Mary Lynn was led to the altar, as the bride of William Mayfield. Never were lovers united under more apparently propitious circumstances. Col. Lynn was rejoiced to commit the happiness of his daughter to the keeping of one he deemed so worthy. Possessing ample fortune, and rapidly mounting to fame in his profession, while he bore an untarnished name, there seemed no more for heart to wish. And it was with a light heart that the health of the bride was pledged by the happy bridegroom.

Years rolled on and Mayfield stood in the front rank of his profession. The trumpet of fame had wafted his name beyond the bounds of his native village, and distant clients sought his services, in cases that required superior mental abilities, and legal attainments. At length he determined to remove to the city, that he might have a wider field for the exercise of his energies. B—— was chosen as the place of his future residence, where he soon attained a standing equal to the most exalted. Thus, every prospect appeared propitious. Happy in both social and domestic relations, no cloud of evil was visible to mar the gorgeous panorama of bliss painted by the pencil of fancy.

But earthly prosperity is oft transitory and illusory. So was it in this instance. For the habit of using wine had grown with years, until the stimulus it afforded was not sufficient, and stronger drinks were substituted. Gradually yet steadily the appetite was formed, yet was its victim all unconscious of its power. Although he habitually used ardent spirits, none deemed the talented Mayfield, whose attention to business was proverbial, and whose habits regarded as unexceptionable, was standing on the brink of a precipice, over which he was soon to be hurled to ruin. Nor was any one more unsuspecting than he. Trusting in the strength of his judgmont, he continued to tamper with the foe, forgetting that every act of indulgence weakened his powers of reistance.

Ten years had elapsed since his marriage, and four since his removal to the city, when he was called on by a gentleman, and engaged in a heavy suit then depending. Days and nights were devoted to the case, until it was fully mastered, and every precaution taken to secure success, of which he felt confident. This was to be the most important suit of the session, and its termination looked to with great interest.

On the day before that set for the trial, Mayfield was invited to spend the evening with a number of his brother lawyers and others, at an oyster supper, to which he gave his consent. True to his promise, at the appointed time he met the company at the Belvidere. Mirth and jollity reigned supreme during the evening. Liquors of the choicest brands disappeared with incredible rapidity. And night had nearly given place to morning when the sounds of revelry ceased—not by the voluntary withdrawal of the revellers, but by the overpowering force of alcohol, which had locked their senses in the embrace of stupefaction. They were put to bed by the proprietor of the house, and it was noon of the next day when Mayfield awoke to consciousness. And that return was accompanied with a most intense pain of the head, and dizziness, which rendered it impossible to quit his bed. And then came also the thought of his family, his business, and the disgraceful scene in which he had taken part. These thoughts racked his mind with torment, and with the physical effects of his debauch, produced a violent fever, which prostrated him for weeks.

From this time his course was downward. The loss of so important a suit by drunkenness deprived him of the confidence he had hitherto enjoyed. His energy seemed to have deserted him, and he rushed headlong down the steeps of intemperance, vainly striving to drown his sorrows in the bowl. His splendid visions of future glory and happiness faded away, "like the baseless fabric of a vision." His property was squandered, his health destroyed, and his name outcast from those circles, where he was once an honored guest. And in twelve years from the time she was led to the altar a blooming and happy bride, the wretched wife beheld the corpse of her husband brought to her presence, foul and gory, as he had miserably perished in a pothouse broil!

The broken-hearted Mary gathered enough from the wreck of his splendid fortune to take herself and little ones to the home of her youth. But, oh! how different her return and her departure. She was kindly received by her aged father, on whom the ruin of one he had so trusted, and on whose arm he had hoped to lean in the evening of life, had fallen with a crushing weight. And there, in seclusion from the world, did she devote her life to the instruction of her offspring, not forgetting to warn them, by the relation of her own sad history of the danger which lurks in the first cup of wine, even when partaken at a birthnight ball.

Columbus, Ind.

We take great pleasure in publishing the following from the State Sentinel. It furnishes a double contrast—the one it describes—and the one between the *present* and *past* of the Sentinel. Our *friend* Brown will soon be in for the *Maine Law.* Times are improving.

"THE CONTRAST.—On last Wednesday, there was a very large collection of people assembled in this city to attend the exhibition of the Menagerie. It is true, there were on the streets two or three drunken men, affording *prima facie* evidence that the Temperance Law is not as strictly enforced as it ought to be; but compared with what would have been witnessed at any such a collection of people fifteen or twenty years ago, it was an orderly, sober, and well-behaved assembly. We have often witnessed, in a much smaller crowd, hundreds of persons in a state of intoxication. The signs are cheering to the friends of reform. Intemperance is yielding before that mighty lever—public opinion.

The friends of temperance, however, are too eager and impatient for the consummation of their great mission. They expect to accomplish, in a year, that which will require half a century. Fashion must yield to sober reason. Judgment, religion, and law must all join in the work. Law must travel hand in hand with public sentiment. Moral suasion must first reform the minds, and correct the prejudices of the masses, before laws can be enforced. The bitter denunciations of temperance lecturers, and temperance editors, against "rum-sellers," never rolled forward the ball of reform one inch. When threatened, free-born Americans will often do wrong from mere perverseness, to show their independence, and that they are free to act and think for themselves. Missionaries tell us, that one great obstacle to the conversion of the heathen man is, the doctrine that it is wrong to have more wives than one. This strikes, at once, at all his notions of domestic felicity—his education, and the habits and manners of his ancestors. He thinks it is invading his social rights and domestic happiness. It requires a long series of training, by the mildest and gentlest means, to change his early prejudices and preconceived opinions. Civilized man, after all, has a great many streaks of the savage about him.—He can be led much easier than he can be driven. It must be recollected, that fifty years ago, the decanter was the emblem of refinement and hospitality. These prejudices must be removed by degrees. The oak, which defies the fury of the storm, falls before successive blows from the feeble arm of the ax-man.

"In this land of light and intelligence, where women, in all the circles of society, exercise a controling influence, they can do more, by their kind and endearing manners, to roll back the tide of intemperance, than all the noisy, blustering orators from Maine to Oregon. It is a high and holy mission, and one which they can execute with judgment and skill. Their happiness and their hopes are all bound up in the sobriety of their husbands and their sons. We bid them God speed in the work.

"On the 17th inst., Patrick Fitzgerald was executed in New York for the murder of his wife. O'Brien is under a similar sentence for the same crime, at Fall River, Mass.; and Daniel T. Woodward, at Washington City; and Tom Neary, in New York. All these men murdered their wives in a state of intoxication.—Several criminals are now in the New York prison awaiting their trials, for similar offences. All these cases call loudly for the renovating hand of reform.

"The only question is, how the evil is to be avoided? The Maine-liquor-law man lays down his platform, and denounces all who do not march up and plant themselves on that and no other system. He who advocates moral suasion and gentler and milder means, is denounced as an enemy worse than the liquor-seller himself. This begets bad feelings, and engenders strife, which brings the car of reform to a dead stand. It is beastly to get drunk, and those who cannot drink without making beasts of themselves ought to abstain entirely. If they cannot refrain, then the next best thing they can do is, to kill themselves as soon as possible, and make themselves, by that means, a beacon to warn others. In that way they may do some good to the rising generation. In conclusion, we say that it is the duty of every man to inculcate the principles of sobriety and temperance into the minds of his children, and by precept and example teach them the deleterious effects of intemperance. Women should join in the work. Crazy temperance men should not abuse their neighbors, who do not walk up and indorse every plank in their platform. This is our creed. We shall teach it to our children, and impress its importance on their minds. It is much easier to raise children to be sober and temperate, than to reform the confirmed inebriate."

Art Models.

The three thousand artists who reside at Rome require, of course, a large number of living models for the purpose of art. Grace Greenwood, in a recent letter, amusingly describes a group of these models competing for employment. She says:

"I am a good deal interested and amused by the professional models, who 'most do congregate' on the great flight of steps leading up to the Trinta di Monri from the Piazza di Spagna. There are often to be seen picturesque and varied groups, and single figures of striking character.—Handsome peasant women with charming brown babies—wild, long-haired youths from the mountains—raven-bearded young men and snowy-headed old men—the coquettish girls, with flashing eye and dashing costumes. There is one grand looking old man, with a bounteous white beard, who is said to do a great business in the saintly and patriarchal line. He is a multitudinous Moses, an inexhaustible St. Joseph, and the pictorial stock Peter, of many seasons. There is also a powerful handsome, dark, and terrible looking fellow, who does the brigand and the bravo.

"These various candidates for artistic favor seem to have the most social and agreeable relation with each other. Indeed, I have remarked the patriarch chatting and laughing with the brigand in a familiar manner scarcely in keeping with character. But let an artist or two ascend the steps, and *presto,* the dark-eyed young girls cease their idle gossip and spring into position—look archly or mournfully over the right shouider, or, with clasped hands, modestly contemplate the pavement, the pretty peasant woman snatches up the baby she left to creep about at its own sweet will, and bends over it tenderly and Madonna-like, while, at a word from her, a skin-clad little shepherd boy drops his game of pitch-penny, and takes up his *role* of St. John. Perhaps a dark, dignified, but somewhat rheumatic old woman, with her head wrapped up in a brown cloth, makes a modest venture of herself as St. Anna, while the fine old man I have described makes the comparatively unimportant character of St. Joseph, or, separating himself entirely from the group, looks authoritatively as Moses, or inspired as Isaiah, or resolute as Peter.

"The handsome bravo or brigand gives a fiercer twist of his moustache, slouches his pointed black hat, appears to be concealing a dagger under his brown cloak, or on the point of drawing an imaginary pistol from his belt—sets his teeth, scowls, and cultivates the diabolical generally in attitude and expression. It is altogether a very amusing and skillful piece of canvassing.

"Though nine years have rolled by, and brought revolutions and a few other little changes in Rome, since Dickens spent a winter here, yet these steps are precisely what he pictures them. Indeed, I believe that our friends—the patriarch and the brigand—are the identical personages whose portraits stand out so livingly in his grotesque but exquisite description."

☞ The trial of Miss Wheeler, for shooting her seducer, in the streets of Milwaukie, in October last, is now in progress at that place. The fact of the shooting is not denied, but her counsel puts the plea of MORAL INSANITY. We think the shooting of such a heartless wretch, under the circumstances, was an evidence of her sanity. If every victim of the accomplished libertine would do the same thing, and juries justify the act by acquitting, seduction would become a game too hazardous for the venture of such moral cowards.

Moral Reflections, Sentences, and Maxims.

The generality of men expose themselves in battle sufficiently to save their honor, but few are on all occasions willing to expose themselves as much as is necessary to insure the success of the enterprise for which they expose themselves.

Vanity, shame, and above all temperament. are often the causes of courage in men, and of virtue in women.

We are unwilling to lose our lives, and we wish to acquire glory. This is the cause of brave men having more tact and ability in avoiding death. than intriguing people have in preserving their fortunes.

There are very few persons who, in the first decline of life, do not let us see the points in which their bodies and minds will fail.

In the intercourse of our life we more often please by our faults than our good qualities.

A man may be ungrateful, and yet less blamable for his ingratitude than him who conferred the favor.

It is not all who fulfil the duties of gratitude who can on that account flatter themselves that they are grateful.

Too great eagerness to requite an obligation is a species of ingratitude.

Men more easily set bounds to their gratitude than to their hopes or their desires.

Pride does not like to owe, and self-love does not like to pay.

The good that we have received from any man sbould make us respect the evil that he does us.

Nothing is so contagious as example; and we never do any great good or great evil which does not produce its like. We imitate good actions from emulation, and bad ones from the depravity of our nature, which shame would keep prisoner, and example sets at liberty.

THE TOMB OF DANIEL THE PROPHET.—A letter from Persia, mentioned in the Boston Chronicle, states, that in the course of works on the line between Persia and Turkey, the commissioners have come upon the remains of the ancient palace Shushan, mentioned in the Sacred Books of Esther and Daniel, together with the tomb of Daniel the Prophet. The reader can turn to Esther, and there he will read of a "pavement of red, and blue, and white, and black marble" in that palace. The pavement still exists, and in the marble columns, dilapidated ruins, the sculpture, and the remaining marks of greatness and glory that are scattered around, the commissioners read the exact truth of the record made by the sacred penman. Not far from the palace stands a tomb; on it is sculptured the figure of a man bound hand and foot, with a huge lion in the act of springing upon him to devour him.

THE STATE OF FRANKLIN.—It is not generally known that, in 1784, the western portion of North Carolina seceded from the eastern, forming a new State called Franklin. Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey, who has recently published an interesting history of the State of Tennessee, has substantiated the fact. The State of Franklin maintained a separate existence for nearly four years. It afterwards, with other territory, became the present State of Tennessee.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.—On the question of license or no license, on Monday last, a heavier vote than ever before was cast, resulted in the defeat of the license ticket. Well done, friends of temperance at the capital of the nation. The moral influence of this vote cannot fail to do good everywhere.

Acknowledgments.

Lyman Beecher, D. S. of T., Evansville, $15.00; W. B. Gray, Lewisville, Ind., $6.00; J. West, Greensboro, $12.00; Mrs. H. Breed, Toledo, Ohio, 75c.; Mrs. Mary Harter, Crawfordsville, 75c.; Jno. Hicks, Pleasant Spring, $1,50; G. W. Boner, Americus, $4.50; T. R. Brown, Lafayette, $6.00; W. Hankins, Brandywine, $4.00; A. F. Glossbrenner, Jeffersonville, $5.25; M. Baker, Monroe, $6,00; J. Donnevan, Indianapolis, $20.60, W. Polen, at Azalia, $16.00.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAW'S,

WE are still prepared to print Constitution and By-Laws, where the alterations are few from the copy recommended by the Grand Division, at the following rates:

100 copies, (or less)	$5 00
200 "	8 00
300 "	10 00

We will pay the postage on all ordered from us.

☞ All orders accompanied by the cash, will be promptly attended to.

Address, JOHN H. OHR,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00. Books, $2 00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. WOODWARD, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind, free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20 00.

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

J. H. OHR, G. W. R.

Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys of ——, believing the Order of Cadets of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Section of the State of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called the —— Section, No. ——, Cadets of Temperance, of the State of Indiana, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Section, and also those of the acting Head of the Order.

Enclosed is the fee for Charter, R. B.'s and officers' cards, $5 00.

It must also be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not; if they are, of what Section. The application to be directed to the Grand Secretary, free of postage.

It must also be certified by a W. P. or P. W. P, that the W. Patron elect is a Son of Temperance in good standing.

Address (post paid) HENRY OHR, G. S., C. o T., Indianapolis, Indiana.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the —— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00.

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

Address (post paid,) Mrs. ELIZA RICHMOND, G. S. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

New Watch and Jewelry Store.

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WE have now open the largest and best assortment of fine Watches and rich Jewelry ever offered in this city, to which we invite the examination of the public.

Our stock is all new—selected with great care, and comprises Watches, Diamond Work, Chains, Pins, Rings, Pencils, Lockets, of all kinds; Silver Ware, Clocks, Perfumery, Brushes, Soaps, Plated Ware, Castors, Fruit Baskets, &c., which we will sell for CASH at New York prices. Mr. E. W. NEFF, of this city, has taken charge of the Watch repairing department, and will spare no pains to give satisfaction to our customers.

july 6-tf E J. BALDWIN & CO.

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Dealers in all kinds of

Drugs, Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Paints, Oils, Chemicals, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Glassware Window Glass, Brushes, Cosmetics, Spices, Cigars, Tobacco, Perfumery, &c.,

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ALL are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices, as we feel confident we can render satisfaction both as to prices and quality of articles. Great care is taken in the selection of articles, in reference to their purity, as we endeavor at all times to keep such articles as are strictly pure and genuine. Every article will be waranted as represented. Orders from Physicians and others promptly attended to. Particular attention given to filling Prescriptions and compounding Medicines, which, in all cases, shall receive the personal attention of one of the firm. june 30

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Physicians, Country Merchants, and the people generally, are invited to examine his stock, which will be sold at the lowest cash price.

☞ QUALITY WARRANTED TO SUIT. ☜

june 22 4m

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(Late Commercial Institute,)

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W. McK. SCOTT, A. M., *Founder and President.*

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PROF. OF BOOK-KEEPING ANL PENMANSHIP.

THE Session will commence at College Hall as follows:

1st Session on the first Monday of September.
2d Session on the 1st Monday of November.
3d Session on the 1st Monday of January.
4th Session on the 1st Monday of March.
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Having secured, permanently, the services of the distinguished Professor above named, and leased for a term of years the commodious and beautiful Hall formerly known as CONCERT HALL, but now named COLLEGE HALL, which is to be fitted up in a style of great elegance, taste, and convenience, the President would say, that this College now offers advantages superior to all others, for imparting a sound, thorough, and accomplished business education

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The Course of Studies, as enlarged, will be as follows, viz:

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5. Business Penmanship.
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EXPENSES.

Cards of Admission, *invariably in advance*, or secured, $25; Diplomas $3; Stationery $5; Boarding $2 50 per week; incidentals, at option of student, $15. Making entire expenses about $75.

On application, a Catalogue will be furnished, giving full particulars.

All letters will receive prompt attention on being directed, post-paid, to

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"*God never made his works for man to mend.*" DR. FRANKLIN.

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DISCOVERED IN 1849.

IS drawn from a deep well near Pittsburgh—has been used with remarkable success in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and more Eastern States—and is now working its way West. An opportunity is now offered to the Afflicted for testing it. Where known and tried, it at once makes firm friends, and cures which are eloquent in its praise. Certificates of its power to heal are at hand—but we know well, reader, that such evidence, to have weight with you, now-a-days, must be in your own neighborhood—You have only to try the Oil to be satisfied—it will SPEAK FOR ITSELF.

We have no war with the legion of Nostrums and Specifics of the day—we know but little about them—some say they are good for nothing. However that may be, the

Petroleum

will not be suppressed and kept back by reason of the above nostrums—duty and inclination both forbid it.

Those who are afflicted, are respectfully invited to get a Circular and look over the Directions for

Ague, Rheumatism, Piles, Diarrhœa, Flux, Tooth Ache, Burns, Worms, Scrofula, Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup, Old Sores, Cholera Morbus, Contractions of the Limbs and Joints, Sore Eyes, Blindness, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, and other Diseases.

By that time you may say, "it cures too much." But recollect it is not a HUMAN INVENTION, but compounded by Nature's master hand—and Nature does not do her work by halves.

The Oil is used both internally and externally.

As AGUE, SORE EYES, PILES, RHEUMATISM, and SCROFULA are so common in many parts of the West, we are constrained to say, that while this Oil will cure and relieve other diseases, it has been and is constantly used with most complete success in these cases.

☞ Price 50 cents per Bottle (half pint.)

Beware of all Rock Oil preparations, as some persons are offering a spurious article. Look for S. M. KIER'S name written on the label of the bottle.

For sale by the Druggists throughout Indiana, and by TOMLINSON BROTHERS, J P. POPE & Co., S. ROSENGARTEN, WM. TILLEY, and at wholesale by W. W. ROBERTS, Indianapolis, Indiana.

R. M. LYON, Fort Wayne,

may25 10w Proprietor in the Western States.

SOMETHING NEW.

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We are now opening a new and splendid stock of Boots and Shoes of every variety and style, which we are receiving direct from the manufacturers.—We design to keep constantly on hand a good assortment of the best quality of goods manufactured, which we can warrant to give satisfaction to all who may give them a trial. We will sell by the case, dozen, or single pair, at low prices for cash.—Our stock consists in part of Gents' fine Cloth, silk warp, glove kid, buck, patent calf, and enameled Gaiters and Ties of every variety and style; Ladies' fine silk warp Gaiters, Buskins, Ties, Slippers and Boots; Misses' ditto; Men's calf, goat, kip, and thick Boots and Brogans; Boys' and Youths' ditto; assorted Ladies, kid, goat and calf Boots and Buskins; Misses' ditto. Also every variety of Children's Shoes. Come and see for yourselves.

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TRAVELLERS will find it to their advantage to call and try the accommodation of the TEMPERANCE INN. Stage office for all the different routes, in connection with this House. may25 6m ¶

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A SPECIFIC FOR CHRONIC, SORE, INFLAMED, AND WEAK EYES.

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THIS Balm is an excellent and certain cure for sore and inflamed Eyes, in all cases of Psoroic, Scrofulous, and Purulent Opthalmia, and what is commonly termed wild hairs in the eye-lids. It is a specific in Infantile, Purulent, and Scrofulous Inflamed, and Sore Eyes, and all in the various diseases of the Eyes, that prevail among the human family, in every climate. It will be found a sovereign remedy if properly applied.

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june 22 4m G. W. BENNETT.

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Subscriptions received at the Society's House, No. 146 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Feb 16 3w G. S. SCOFIELD, Agent.

TO BUILDERS.

North Western Christian University.

THE Building Committee of the Board of Directors of the North-Western Christiana University, propose contracting for the west wing of the *University Building*, to be put up on the University grounds in the vicinity of Indianapolis.

Sealed Proposals in detail, with prices affixed for doing the work necessary to the completion of the said Wing, will be received until the 19th day of July next, and may be handed to the undersigned, or to J. T. Cox. Secretary of the Company, at the Book Store of Cox & Mathes, in Indianapolis.

The materials and work to be according to the plan, drawings and specifications prepared by Wm. Tinsley, Architect, which may be seen and examined at his room, on the east side of Pennsylvania street, three doors north of the north-east Diagonal, in Indianapolis. The specifications have been materially changed and modified, so as to reduce the cost of the building.

Proposals for the whole combined, would be preferred; but will be received for the different parts and portions thereof separately. The whole to be completed and fit for use by the first day of September, 1854.

Payments will be made as the work progresses, at such short periods as may suit the covenience of the Contractors. Bond and security will be required for the performance of the work.

In behalf of the Building Committee:

OVID BUTLER,

President of the Board of Directors.

June 10, 1853. june 22 3w

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$2,00	per year,	for	$2,00	per week.
3,00	"	"	3,00	"
4,00	"	"	4,00	"
5,00	"	"	5,00	"
6,00	"	"	6,00	"

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$2,50	per year,	for	$2,50	per week.
3,75	"	"	3,00	"
5,00	"	"	4,00	"
6,25	"	"	5,00	"
7,50	"	"	6,00	"

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All the members of a Temple or Division insured at greatly reduced rates.

Applications for Agencies in any of the cities or towns in the State, should be made to the undersigned, *post paid*, or in person.

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june 30 '52-1y

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feb9 tf E. W. NEFF.

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june 15 3w ¶ Box 601, Philadelphia P. O.

THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF ART.

THE five numbers of this Magazine which are published, place it at the head of publications of this kind No expense will be spared to make it in every respect worthy of the name, the "Illustrated Magazine of Art. The Engravings which are preparing for the future numbers are in the hands of first-class American and European Artists.

A Series of most interesting Tales will appear in it. "The School of Life," written and Illustrated by ANNA MARY, daughter of William and Mary Howitt, will shortly appear; also, "The Dead Bridal," an historical romance, illustrative of the most interesting period in the history of the Venetian Republic, by JONATHAN FREEKE SLINGSBY, of the *Dublin University Magazine;* contributions, too, from WILLIAM and MARY HOWITT, PERCY B. ST. JOHN, and other writers of distinction in America and Europe

The following is a brief outline of the plan of the Magazine:

I. The Historical Department will abound with picturesque representations of the most remarkable events which have occurred in this and other countries; accompanied with interesting anecdotes and details from the pen of the most eminent writers of the day. This department will contain several splendid engravings, designed by the first artists of the world, and engraved in the highest style of modern art.

II. The Men and Women of the Age. This department will consist of beautifully executed portraits of the leading characters of the age, especially of those who figure on the stage of humanity as the world's benefactors. Each portrait will be accompanied by an interesting biographical sketch

III. The Wonders of Natural History, Botany, and other sciences, will be developed in choice Engravings of Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Insects, Forest Trees, Flowers, Geological and Fossil Specimens, &c., with accompanying descriptions.

IV. The Triumphs of Architectural Art will be displayed in exquisitely finished representations of Cathedrals, Churches, Palaces, and other models of ancient and modern Architectural Art.

V. The Works of the Great Masters, selected from the principal Galleries of Art in the World. In general, the portrait of the Master will be given, accompanied with a highly finished engraved copy of his *chef d'œuvre.*

VI. The Scientific Portions will be rendered highly interesting by the familiar explanations, and the numerous diagrams which will accompany each subject.

VII. Manufactures. The principal manufacturing processes in use will be fully explained by minute details, and an abundance of beautiful engravings.

VIII. Machinery and Inventions will have due attention paid to them, and be described by numerous appropriate engravings.

IX. The Literary Department, independently of the various articles accompanying the illustrations, will comprise original and interesting narratives, contributed by the most popular writers of the day, with numerous illustrations.

In every respect, the "Illustrated Magazine of Art," will be decidedly

SUPERIOR TO ANY MAGAZINE OF THE DAY.

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J. W. GORDON, M. D., EDITOR.] ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA. [JOHN H. OHR, PRINTER.

VOL. III. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1853. NO. 3.

THE TEMPERANCE CHART,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE GRAND DIVISION, S. of T. OF INDIANA.

Edited by J. W. Gordon, M. D.

To whom all Communications and Subscriptions must be addressed, post-paid.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Tecumseh Herald.

Female Influence, or THE ELOQUENCE OF A TEAR.

A TEMPERANCE TALE, BY A LADY.

'Come, Maria, said Helen Graves to her sister, as she placed her work in her basket and pushed it aside, do let me once more try to persuade you to suspend your efforts at moral reform for one evening, and go with me to this party. Mrs. Randall will not accept your apology, and I have resolved I *will not* go without you.'

'Please, Helen, do not urge me farther, rejoined Maria. You do not know how much I regret this party must come off this evening, for I do really wish to attend it. But I cannot, unless I violate my word, and neglect an evident duty.'

'There it goes, *duty forever*, said Helen, as she took the poker and applied it most energetically to the grate. Why, Maria, we can hear nothing from you but evident duty, scruples of conscience, moral accountability, individual responsibility, and all such sort of things.' But laying aside her firearms, and softening somewhat in manner, she added, 'Come, sister, do give up some of your *singular* notions, and act a little more like other people. Do not feel obliged to take the whole human family under your care, to convert and keep sober too—and who do you think will drink one drop less of *rum, gin*, or *brandy*, if you do attend this temperance meeting to-night. What do you suppose one solitary woman can effect in this cause?'

'Pardon me, sister, one solitary woman acted with *tremendous* effect, when through the *appetite* she lured man from the path of rectitude. Ah, Helen, our sex has had a mighty agency in spreading moral desolation over our fair earth, and should we not combine our influence, and use every effort to redeem it from this curse? I do verily believe that we can do as much perhaps, even more than the other sex, and I am confident the progress of reformation will be *slow*, until we learn to appreciate our own influence, and use it as we ought.'

'Oh, Maria, what an enthusiast! But, if you do really feel this weight of responsibility, why not seek to gain the public ear? Why not strive with woman's winning accent to reclaim the thoughtless, erring multitude? I am sure you are admirably fitted for a public lecturer, for you can scarcely converse ten minutes on this subject, without surprising us with an outburst of eloquence? 'No, no, Helen, if woman would succeed in her mission, she must keep within the sphere assigned her by her Creator. Her voice would lose all its melody, if extended beyond its proper key, in order to fill our crowded halls. But thank the Good Being, it is most admirably attuned to *song*, and I am to have the privilege of *singing temperance* this evening.'

'Oh! I begin to understand this matter; you have received a commission to *sing* this evening? Now, Maria, this can easily be accomplished by *proxy*, I can soon arrange this affair, and get one to take your place, who can sing as loud and long as yourself.'

'No, Helen,' said Maria, after a little hesitation, *my place* cannot be filled by *another*, but in order to explain and to shield myself from the charge of downright obstinacy, I must divulge what I designed to conceal from you, as I thought you might question the propriety. This meeting is held in a distant part of the city, on —— street; the Temperance Reform does not reach it, and the friends of the cause are making an effort to carry it to them. No pains have been spared to make the meeting interesting; and to add to its attractions, they have called in the aid of music, and the services of some ladies were solicited, who consented to go if I would make one of the number.'

'Is it possible, *you* have consented to sing to those drunken rowdies in that literal Sodom to-night?'

'I have engaged to sing, but I hope my audience will not be so drunk but they can listen. But, my dear sister, what makes this part of our city a *literal Sodom*, but this very evil that we are trying to remove?'

'Maria Graves, I think your parents' interference should prevent this reckless adventure.'

'I beg your pardon, Helen, my parents' approbation was secured before I consented to go. Don't be so displeased, are we not commanded to go out into the highways and hedges?'

'Not to seek such a rabble as you are to entertain to-night,' said Helen, interrupting her. 'No, indeed, we read, the Lord rained fire and brimstone from heaven, and consumed such outright.'

'But, by the way, Maria, who is to accompany you? I do wonder if you have managed to enlist Edward Mansfield in your Quixotic expedition?'

'I have apprized Mr. Mansfield of my engagement, and urged him not to attend the party, but he insists on accompanying me, and I shall say no more to dissuade him.'

'Well, this is really too vexatious; Edward is so jovial and entertaining in company. But, poor fellow, his fate is sealed; you have thrown the noose—he is completely in your powar, and I venture to say he has taken his last social glass with his young companions. But pray, Maria, let me inquire what kind of hospitality you design to extend to your guests, when you become mistress of an establishment of your own?'

'No such hospitality as will tend to convert a friend who enters our doors in full possession of his intellect, into a maniac, or idiot, as he leaves. No, Helen, we will give him nothing to paralyze his physical powers, and perchance. lay him beside the swine in the gutter, ere he reaches his home.'

'Bravo! really pathetic. But, Maria, is this matter arranged to the mutual satisfaction of both parties? Has your future husband consented to yield this point entirely to your own discretion? Don't calculate too much on your influence—Hymen's bonds do not always render it more secure.'

'I know it, Helen, but I have no fears on this score. Since my first acquaintance with Edward Mansfield, he has known me an uncompromising, decided advocate for temperance—he knows I consider it wrong to offer stimulants as a beverage to guests, and do you think he would urge our union if he designed to wound my feelings by introducing this custom into his own family? No, his nature is too kind, too generous; I know he will not do it. No such pernicious custom will be established under our roof—we will raise our standard, *Total abstinence from all thot can intoxicate.*'

'Be it so, but let me assure you, I am thankful my conscience is not in your keeping. No, Maria, I shall never maneuvre to deprive a husband of a glass of wine with a friend. You know very well, if I had not every assurance that the habits of James Headly were perfectly correct, I should not have encouraged his visits, and if he reserves the privilege of entertaining his friends as he chooses, we shall not quarrel. And with regard to these temperance lectures, I must say, I have no particular fondness for them—the subject has become stale, actually stale, and I say again, I find no interest whatever in a temperance meeting.'

'Dear sister, let us drop this subject,' said Maria, with some emotion. 'We cannot agree, but may Heaven grant that you may never have cause to regret your reckless indifference to it. Let us recollect, that we are soon to leave parents and home. with all its fond endearments, and in the far West we must become all in all to each other.'

The tear glistened in Helen's eye at this allusion, but before she could reply, the conversation was interrupted by the entrance of others.

We will leave our young friends to prepare for their respective entertainments, while we formally introduce to our readers their affianced companions, to whom allusion has been made. James Headly and Edward Mansfield were preparing for the bar, at the Cambridge Law School. They were considered young men of fine talents and acquirements, and of irreproachable character; they had been chosen friends from the commencement of their collegiate course, and had determined to study the same profession, seek the same location, and unite their interests in the transaction of business; but recent associations had bound them still more closely together, as each had selected from the same family his future companion.

James Headly had been attracted by the unusual beauty and accomplishments of Helen Graves, and thus introduced Edward Mansfield to the society of her sister.

We will not enter upon the comparative merits of these young ladies, as our story will somewhat elucidate their characters. We will merely add, that Helen was decidedly beautiful, and consequently, surrounded by admirers, and we do not say this flattery made her either vain or selfish, yet it was evident when her own gratification came in competition with the interests of others, self predominated. Maria had less personal attractions than her sister, and was not subject to the constant intrusion of those who are governed by no *sense* but that of *sight*. Although she had all the comforts and luxuries of wealth at her command, she did not live merely to enjoy these blessings and to congratulate herself that she was more fortunate and happy than many others; she cast her eyes abroad, and perceived sufferings to be relieved, and wrongs to be redressed. As she made these observations, her heart was moved with compassion and sympathy, and she resolved to consecrate her influence and efforts to the cause of philanthropy and benevolence.

When Edward Mansfield first met Maria Graves, in the company of her gay, fascinating sister, he could not suppress the thought that his friend had taken the first prize. But he did not long retain this opinion—he was charmed with her graceful manner, and fine convarsational powers; he admired her cultivated intellect, and was impressed with the uniform expression of kindly feeling, which disclosed a heart alive to the interests of her fellow-creatures.

As he continued his visits, he could discover some new beauty in feature or expression of countenance, until he began to wonder that he had ever considered her otherwise than handsome. He soon discovered her decided aversion to the use of stimulants as a beverage—this occasioned some little regret and uneasiness. He had been trained to think the moderate use of these luxuries as entirely innocent, and had practised accordingly. He heartily wished the object of his increasing regard was not quite so ultra in her views on the subject of temperance, but he well knew, from her apparent decision of character, she would make no compromise, at the risk of avowed principle. A silent conflict ensued in the breast of Edward Mansfield. On the one side, his former habits, some little inclination, and above all, the claims of hospitality plead for continued self-indulgence. On the other, his affection for Maria Graves, and his consciousness of the entire safety of the course she advised, urged him to yield the point. But he was not long in working out this question of loss and gain. He deliberately resolved, that no obstacle on his part should prove a barrier to their union, and if his society presented no attraction to his former companions, except when lured by the fumes of the wine-cup, then farewell. He had not, however, formally communicated this decision to Maria, when she had occasion to announce her engagement to attend the temperance meeting previously mentioned. He could not but admire the self-denial she manifested on the occasion, and though he could not avoid one lingering glance at the lively, social enjoyment he must forego, yet he resolved to accompany her.

And now, while we leave Helen Graves at her toilet, adding new adornments to her lovely person, and James Headly, waiting to introduce to the gay, admiring circle the belle of the evening, we find Edward Mansfield and Maria wending their way to a distant part of the city, to a temperance meeting. In the course of their walk, they came to a group of youths at the corner of the street, among whom Mansfield recognixed as a fellow-student.

'There' said he, 'is a friend of mine, who must reform his habits, for he is on the high way to ruin.'

'On the high way to ruin!' exclaimed Maria, as she slackened her pace; 'and would you pass him by and give no warning? Let us try to persuade him to accompany us.'

'Ah no, Maria, he is exceedingly sensitive—he would be highly offended if we should even allude to temperance in the presence of others. I dare not single him out.'

'Mr. Mansfield, would you not single him out if you saw the house in flames over his head—we must not pass him by.'

Fortunately, the company now separated, and there was no necessity for being personal, for his young friend came immediately in contact with them.

[CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.]

Has not Temperance Progressed?

Few will doubt that there has been some progress, but there are many who have no idea to what extent the habits of the people of the Uuited States—of New England especially—have changed since the commencement of the Temperance Reformation. Seaman, in his valuable Essays on the Progress of Nations, estimates from reliable data, the consumption of intoxicating liquors in the United States at different periods, thus:

	1810.	1840.	1850.
Free population in millions,	6	14.57	20.1
Consumed as a beverage, in millions of gallons,	30.3	42.43	48·5
Equal for each person in gallons to	5	2.9	2.4

Thus it will be seen that the average quantity consumed, to each person in the whole United States, is less than half as great as it was in 1810—or previous to 1825, for there was no diminution before the latter period. This reduction has mainly taken place in the northern States; thus the statistics of these alone would show a much greater proportional diminution. Since the year 1840, some effect in this direction has been produced in the southern States, and they are rapidly awakening to the necessity of further effort, and will soon take a stand by the side of the earlier moving States.

It will be seen that in 1850 the average consumption was five-tenths of a gallon less than in 1840, a diminution of about one-sixth in the comparative consumption. The next decade of years will work a much greater change. It will witness the legal prohibition of the sale of intoxicating beverages in all the States, and as a primary agent in the great work, this will do wonders. The sale outlawed all over the land! The legitimate operation of the law and a more correct public opinion, which is sure to prevail as a consequence, wherever the outlawry is once accomplished, will speedily annihilate it. The mere adoption generally of a prohibitory law and its thorough enforcement, will not in itself accomplish the reformation. But there is a moral power in the act of placing this destructive agent under ban. So long as the license system is tolerated, the practice of drinking is guarded as something worthy to be perpetuated—an air of sanctity surrounds it, and it is shorn of its deformity. Remove the legal sanction, prohibit the sale, and you place the evil and its concomitants in their true light.—The youth regards it differently—the thing deserving prohibition is more to be avoided than that, which, while it is restrained, is still carefully retained. How much moral effect is produced by saying, as the license system does in substance—Rum-selling and rum-drinking are the source of enormous evils; therefore Tom, Dick, and Harry shall not all sell, but if Tom will pay a reasonable fee for the permit, he may sell as much as he pleases? Perhaps, however, the question is taken into consideration—and the license laws usually contemplate it—which is the most upright man of the trio? Well, suppose Tom is. Now how do you operate on his stock of morality. You tell him it is expected that he will not sell to those who abuse the stuff; but at the same time you put a premium upon an indiscriminate sale. You give him a profitable business, if sales are made, and tell him that he must be very cautious about those sales. He must be almost immaculate, (granting that the moderate use of liquors is proper), if he does not consult his own pocket rather than your advice. But we are straying from our subject to a point which has been too often argued to need our aid.—Our object was simply to call attention to the proofs of progress as an incentive to renewed zeal in the work. The tokens are all encouraging, and we need not falter. Much has been accomplished, yet much remains to be done. Let our motto, then, still be, ONWARD!

☞ Much stress has been laid by our opponents upon the fact that E. C. Delavan, an early champion of the Reform, refused to sanction the principles of the Maine Law. It is true he did object to it. Although, as early as 1834, when his liquors were analyzed by a distinguished chemist, he felt impelled by a sense of duty to have his whole stock (amounting to several thousand dollars) destroyed, he was chary of allowing that government had a right to act upon the same principle. But he has now come out plainly and manfully in favor of the Maine Law. In a lengthy letter to the New York State Register, after detailing the considerations which have hitherto led him to refrain from supporting the Maine Law, he says:

"After deeply reflecting on the subject, I have come to the conclusion that it is of God, and that those honestly contending for it are acting in conformity to his will. That public opinion is opposed to this law in our cities and large towns is, I believe. true. But in the rural districts is is, I believe equally true that it is already decidedly in its favor; and I can not feel that the fashionable usages of cities, or the pecuniary gain of those engaged in this most nefarious traffic, should control the acts and jeopardize the interests of the entire community. I do, therefore, re-enter this great conflict with the liquor power, and shall devote what little energy I retain to the furtherance of a reform which has been so successfully commenced.

* * * *

"I have hitherto had some doubts with regard to an immediate prohibitory law: but I have now come to the conclusion, that it is the duty of the government, to protect the other classes of community against the oppression of those engaged in the traffic, to place, in behalf of every class, every justifiable barrier in the way of transgression. By licensing every drinking house, vice of the worst kind is encouraged; by closing them, a great amount of evil is prevented. Government should not lead the people into temptation, but on the contrary, as far as possible, remove temptation from them."

THE SECRET OF MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.—Zachokke, in one of his tales, gives the following advice to a bride:

"In thy first solitary hour after the ceremony, take the bridegroom and demand a solemn vow of him, and give him a vow in return. Promise one another sacredly, *never, not even in jest, to wrangle with each other;* never to bandy words or indulge in the least ill-humor. Never, I say, never! wrangle in jest, for putting on an air of ill humor merely to tease, becomes earnest by practice. Mark that! Next, promise each other, sincerely and solemnly, *never to keep a secret from each other*, under whatever pretext, with whatever excuse it might be. You must continually and every moment, see clearly into each other's bosom. Even when one of you has committed a fault, wait not an instant, but confess it freely—let it cost tears, but confess it. And as you keep nothing secret from each other, so, on the contrary, preserve the privacies of your house, marriage state and heart, from father, mother, sister, brother, aunt, and all the world.—You two, with God's help, build your own quiet world; every third or fourth one whom you draw into it with you will form a party, and stand between you two.—That should never be. Promise this to each other. Remember the vow at each temptation. You will find your account in it. Your souls will grow as it were to each other, and at last will become as one. Ah! if many a young pair had, on their wedding day, known this secret, how many a marriage were happier than, alas! they are."

What causes such a miscalculation in the amount of gratitude which men expect for the favors they have done, is, that the pride of the giver and that of the receiver can never agree as to the value of the benefit.

In the adversity of our best friends we often find something which does not displease us.

We easily console ourselves for the disgrace of our friends when it serves to signalize our affection for them.

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY INDIANAPOLIS

TEMPERANCE CHART.

PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.
WM. HANNAMAN, C. E. BABB,
JAMES HALL, R. T. BROWN,
JOHN B. ABBETT.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1853.

☞ Acknowledgments are necessarily crowded over till the next.

Dillsboro' Again.—Our friends at Dillsboro' are determined to sustain the Chart. Nobly have they come up to the rescue. Though but a small village our list there is larger than in many of our cities. Many places have done well; but Dillsboro' excels them all. Who can beat her? Let all try.

Short Articles.—A Brother, for whom we entertain the highest opinion, desires us to cut our articles short, especially during the warm days. The suggestion is a good one; but we have no short-hand method of thinking, and short articles are most conveniently written when we have only short thoughts. He suggests several articles on the same subject. This will do where it does not separate the naturally united; but at any rate we will strive to please the brother.

Sister Junia.—Our Sister Junia, of the Locomotive. seems to have taken it ill that we should have intimated that neighbor Brown, of the Sentinel, was an old woman, as if that were a worse term of reproach than others. Now, Sister, comfort yourself—we only meant to compare him to a certain class of old women, and did not wish to be understood as speaking of the whole sex; and you will certainly allow, that the Editor of the Sentinel isn't like any thing else, if he isn't like an old woman of the particular class alluded to. We ask your pardon, however, and hope you will suspend your thnnder. We wish peace with all the world and the rest of mankind—aye, and womankind too.—Please let us alone, Sister.

New Watch and Jewelry Store.—An unavoidable press of business prevented our calling the attention of the public to the advertisement of E. J. Baldwin & Co., last week; but we are pleased to do so now. We have examined the stock of these gentlemen, and do not hesitate to say, that it is superior to any heretofore offered to our citizens. Their splendid room in the "Bates House," on the corner of Washington and Illinois streets, is worthy of their stock, which is an honor also to the room. All persons wishing fine jewelry and the best of every thing in their line can not fail to be pleased by calling on these gentlemen, and profited also. The establishment is both an ornament and honor to the "Hoosier City." We say, go to Baldwin's for jewelry!!

Watches repaired on the shortest notice, and in the best manner at this store.

Nuisance.—On the Fourth, the street at the North-west corner of the "Wright House," in this city, was, many times during the day, almost impassable. The worst men of the city, and all the region round about, assembled there, like green flies swarming upon some foul carcase. Ever and anon they descended into the cellar, always to reascend more degraded than ever. We are informed, that their speech insulted decency; their appearance outraged manhood; and their tainted breath infected the pure air of heaven until it was almost irrespirable. It is a shame and an outrage. that the proprietors of that house do not respect the public enough to abate the nuisance. If the public will exercise a proper self-respect, they will abate not only the nuisance, but its proprietors. Let it be seen to.

The Fourth of July.

The anniversary of American Independence was duly celebrated in our city, by the Sabbath Schools and Firemen. The Schools held their celebration first; the Firemen afterwards; and both were alike honorable to the parties engaged in them. At the former many things well calculated to stir men's blood were seen. Among them not the least moving were the different banners and their devices. In some of these the sentiment of devotion was the prevailing one; in others that of patriotism; and in others, others still. The most touching and appropriate emblem was the portrait of General Washington. At least, so it appeared to us. Of all our illustrious men, he alone is, and ever has been, an object of universal respect and esteem to every American. When he shall cease to maintain his position in the American heart, that heart will have ceased to be American. Another emblem big with meaning—linking the past and the future of our country—was observed: it was a representation of the execution of the Maine Law—a knocking in of the heads of the rum-barrel, and letting the *poison out*. There were, we suppose, over two thousand children in procession.

The Declaration was read by R. M. Hall in an appropriate style; and a beautiful and eloquent oration pronounced by Wm. W. Wallace, Esq. The celebration closed without a single accident, on ill feeling.

Immediately after the Sabbath Schools left the ground, the different Fire Companies of the city came upon it, and celebrated the event of our Independence in an appropriate style. The Declaration was read in the most happy manner by Dr. A. M. Hunt; and an excellent Oration delivered by J. N. Sweetzer, Esq., in which the manifest destiny doctrines of a portion of our political *humbuggers* received a just and manly rebuke. This celebration, too, had no accident—and no liquor or drunkenness on the ground. The day passed off pleasantly, and, we trust, profitably to all our people, whose patriotism recurred to the scenes of '76, to renew its strength and hope.

The National Division.

Few sessions of the National Division have had more important duties to perform than the one just closed at Chicago, Illinois. Many questions of the highest moment to the Order have been decided; and not least among them is the adoption of an entire New Ritual. This is said to be equal or superior to any thing of the kind in the world. We have been pleased to learn, that an esteemed Brother of our own State has the honor of being the author of the greater portion of it. A nobler monument, or one more likely to remain to all generations, could not be erected to his honor. The marble may crumble, and brass rust down, but such a memento will endure to the latest generations.

The members of the National Division held a meeting in the park, which was addressed by M. W, P. O'Neall, aud P. M. W. P. Cary, of Ohio, with great force and effect.

The next session will be held at St. John's, New Brunswick, on the third Wednesday in June next.

Hon. David McDonald.—This distinguished jurist has avowed publicly his opinion that it is beneath the dignity of the legal profession for its members to engage in the defence of those who are guilty of violating the liquor Law. He would not accept a fee at their hands. Let lawyers all take this high stand, and it will aid materially in elevating the standard of professional merit and public morals.

While on this subject it may be proper to say, that while the friends of the liquor traffic never forget their cause, temperance men are quite forgetful of theirs. It is said that the Whisky Interest paid John Pettit $500 for his services in the case now pending in the Supreme Court from the Wabash, in which he labors to prove our law unconstitutional. How much have the Temperance men of the State made up for Messrs. Taylor & Coburn, of this city, for far abler services on their side? It is high time such things should be attended to. Let a fund be raised and set apart to pay attorneys' fees in such cases.

The Fourth at Highland,

The Fourth was celebrated by the friends of Temperance at Highland, in Clay county, in a spirited and becoming manner.—The friends met in the morning, had an oration and then a dinner. In the afternoon they again convened at the stand, and were again addressed by various speakers, until near sunset. We had the pleasure of offering them a brief argument in favor of a prohibitery law, and urging its necesity upon them. They are ripe for such a law; and we have no doubt if the question were separated from every other question and submitted to the people to-day, it would be carried as triumphantly as in Michigan. We received a number of names for the Chart, and the promise of many more. The day passed off with the best feelings among all parties; and all retired full of hope that a better time for our State is near at hand.

We looked into some of the coal mines, and shall notice them more at length in our next.

Parricide.—On Friday evening, the 1st inst., a young man by the name of Mawhinney, murdered his father, in Vigo county, near Cloverland, on the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad. The circumstances, as related to us, are as follows:—A gentleman called on the old man to buy his sheep, and offered him $1.25 a head for them. The old man asked $1.50, and would not take less.—His son—a grocery-keeper well drunk—was present; and began to abuse the old man, because he would not take what he was offered for his sheep. A quarrel ensued, and the son drew his knife and stabbed his father several times, wounding him mortally. The old man, finding himself wounded, entreated his son to make his escape, and save himself from the punishment due his crime.

Such cases need no comment. They plead tbe cause of prohibition "trumpet tongued." Shall they plead in vain?

The Kind of Men who Sell Liquor.

A sister of Dr. J. A. Kelly, who had gone to a grocery in, Milwood, Knox county, Ohio, to persuade her brother, the doctor, to leave it, was rudely ordered to leave the place by the Rummy; upon which she threw two stones among the decanters, breaking some of them, and then started home. The *Liquor Fiend* seized his revolver, and following her into the street, discharged four barrels at her, one of which took effect in her thigh, from which the ball cannot be dislodged; and another inflicted a similar injury upon another person, who was sitting on his porch some distance from the groggery. The wounds are said to be very painful. The rum-seller was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $2,000. He will, probably, get to learn an honest trade in the penitentiary of the State he has disgraced. Yet all our whisky vendors are as mean and cowardly as he; and would shoot a defenceless woman just as soon.

Drunkenness on the Fourth.—It is said by the oldest citizen, that there has seldom been more drunkenness in our city on any previous Fourth, than the one just past. The city was full of rowdies, blackguards, and ruffians; and a number of fights was the result. Our marshal and his deputy have thus, whether they will or no, employment thrust upon them. Instead of laboring to remove the cause, they will now feast upon its effects. This, too, is discharging official duty. O surely our marshal is a phœnix—*rara avis in terras*. When comes such another?

A. M. Hunt & Co.—These gentlemen have opened a new Auction Room where the Post Office used to be, and in future auction sales will be held there of all the necessaries and comforts of life. We are pleased to learn, that although a consignment of liquors was tendered them for sale, they declined it. This should be remembered by the good people of our city; for it shows that although

> "'Tis not in mortals to command success,
> They'll do more—they'll deserve it."

Ladies' Christian Annual.—The July number of this cheap and excellent monthly is on our table. It merits the support of all the friends of pure literature and sound morals. The ladies of the West will not fail to patronize it.

Let Conscience Rule.

Who has not been tempted even by the voice of friendship to sell the *right* for the *profitable*—to sacrifice *what is just* for *what will pay?* As if it were not enough that poverty should pinch us; and necessity, through the little ones dependent upon us, mutely plead for bread, professed friends must join in the crusade against conscience, and ask that its decisions be disregarded. Outspoken honesty, upright truth, must *be silent* and *crawl*, or *must starve*. And is that really the state of affairs in this land of free men, free thoughts, and free speech? Will the truth not bear to be spoken; or, if spoken, will it starve the speaker? So we have often been told; but still we can not believe it. We know it is the opinion of the world commercial—of the men whose chief end is to get money—and of that still baser class—their adulators and slaves. But these *all* are engaged in the defence of their Diana.—The craft of the former is endangered by a different opinion; and, for the latter, it requires less exertion to remain the tame slaves they are, than to break their chains and exercise the prerogatives of freemen. These float for the time, on the surface of the stream social, while the pure water which, like froth, they hide, is still pure, and deep, and strong beneath. The present, too, is an age of only surface-depth; and hence the surface awes the opinions and conduct of the unbelieving. This constantly renews the bubbles as they burst; and keeps up the evils of which it is generated. Thus are we controlled by mere illusions; for what is a fashionable surface-bubble, whether political or religious, in church or state, or, indeed, anywhere else, but an illusion and a mockery?

It is high time that there should be an end of these things—high time, at least, that the voice of friendship should cease to tempt the pure in heart from the paths of virtue, into those of base compliance with the evils that curse our country.—Strength itself may fall when lured to the precipice by the syren voice of the trusted. This form of temptation usually comes from the friendly in the form of a lesson, solely for our good. They point us, *now* to bright prospects of political preferment, and whisper that these are ours, if we but yield to their kindly suggestions, and abandon the right, or stifle the voice, ever calling out for utterance from within us. Again, the wants of our families, and the necessity of providing something for our old age, are gravely presented; and the attainment of both only suspended upon the small condition, that we shall conform to the opinions of others and abandon our own—that we shall sing the praises of some popular Diana, although we know and feel in our very souls, that it is a base idol—and no true God. Plenty and popularity thus bought, would be to us no better than a golden sarcophagus and splendid monument; for we should be really dead to the only life we desire to live—a life of independence and usefulness, in which self-respect should still subsist as part and parcel of our being.

But we are not so faithless as to doubt the ultimate triumph of the True and Right: and while contending for it, we shall be content with our dinner of herbs and love therewith. We have no fear but that we shall fare as well as he, who came into the world "to save sinners;" and who has said: "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."

The Whisky Celebration.—At Cloverland the Fourth was celebrated *a la Bacchanal*. This celebration sprung up in opposition to that at Highland; and is thought to have originated in the patriotism of a *Whisky Fiend* who had a barrel of bad whisky, that he wished to sell. Be that as it may, the result was worthy of the spirit that gave it birth; for scarcely had the cloth been removed after dinner, and these *Pat-Riots* began to guzzle their toasts, when they began to do battle against each other, and finished their celebration in a row, several finding themselves prisoners to the violated law.—When will men abandon the way of the transgressor! It is hard.

It is not so dangerous to do evil to the generality of men as to do them too much good.

The World's Unity.

We live in a strange world; and when we speak of the world, we mean not to be understood as referring to the land and water that compose the physical globe we inhabit; but the men and women whom God has created "of one blood" to dwell on the earth. Philosophers have almost mastered the difficulties interposed between them and the earth; and the different sciences which relate to its origin, development, structure, and destiny, show that the *strange* and *new* are becoming less and less frequent, and that ere long man will be able to see in the elements and forces of the physical world only familiar acquaintances. But in the other sense, to understand the world presents a task of far greater difficulty. Few, even of the wisest, have solved that problem—few, now engaged in its solution, will be successful. With its features—many of them at least—all men are more or less familiar: and to many it has even been permitted to read deeper revelations, tending to throw light on the more recondite functions by which the race exists and acts as a race—a world. How few, however, with this light inviting them forward, have dared to think, that with all its fragmentary efforts and antagonistic struggles, the action of the world has always had one manner, and one purpose—the attainment of one goal—the Good, the True, the Perfect? The masses have never dreamed of it; the wise have eschewed it as an illusion unworthy of their wisdom. They have been willing to admit the unity of tendency of a single people, or of a family of peoples allied in origin, religion, commerce, and laws; but to embrace the idea of all the peoples of the world being parts of "one stupendous whole"—each influencing each, and all advancing together, to the same consummation, has hitherto transcended the scope of their efforts at generalization.

Men see the world acting, changing, suffering, and enjoying only in parts; to-day, the cloud of grief and falling tear; to-morrow, the light of hope and smile of joy; but seldom or never deem all these things but parts of one great system of compensation and progress. Yet, seen or unseen, appreciated or not, it is even so. In the moral as in the physical universe, there is no break in the net-work of universal relation and dependence. Every act of every man has its relation to every other act of the same agent, and separately and together, each and all, relate to and influence the conduct of all others, either in its causes or results. The man of to-day—no matter how obscure soever he may be—thus acts upon those who have gone before no less than upon those who shall come after him. His thoughts and actions either increase or retard the tendencies existing at the time he begins to think and act: and what are these tendencies but the embodied thoughts and deeds of "the gone before?" In either case, he influences for good or ill the future of his race. From this position, man can not extricate himself: and if he is responsible for the manner in which he fills it to a Power above himself, and that responsibility is in the ratio of tbe grandeur of the trust, how careful should we all be to fill it in a becoming manner—for the profit—not for the disprofit of the world!

But it may be said, that if we are all acting together, moving in one direction to "one destiny," it is unbecoming and improper for some to find fault with, and labor to correct, the conduct of others. But it may be replied, that it is only upon this condition that we advance. If those who now labor for the advancement of others in knowledge and virtue, and thus leave the world better and nearer its destiny than they find it, were to cease, not only would the results of their labors upon others be lost, but their omission to perform their duty according to their own conception of it, wonld destroy virtue in themselves, and thus doubly retard the progress and development of the race.—Every man is, therefore, responsible not only for the vicious actions he may prevent, but also for the virtuous ones he may do. But the faithful discharge of duty in endeavoring to correct the evils of the times in which we live, is the best discipline for our own natures. The strug-

gle with one wrong, strengthens the soul for still nobler efforts; and the memory of victories past stimulates it to new and nobler endeavors in the same field of glory. It has been through struggles only that the race has hitherto advanced. Difficulties have been removed, obstacles overcome, enemies vanquished; but still, the end is not yet. The standard of opposition to the world's *ideal* still floats on many a strong tower, from which the self-confident and defiant shout of the foeman is heard. But the stars on that standard have long since grown dim, and that shout of defiance lost its terror to the assailant. The tower of the foes of man is built upon sand; and the rain is already descending, the floods coming, the winds blowing and beating upon it, and the All-wise has declared that it shall fall. Champions of the Right, take heart, and be comforted; for if God be for you, who can be against you?

Correspondence.

For the Temperance Chart.

The Indiana Cadet.

The undersigned, with much regret, announces to the friends of the Indiana Cadet, that its publication has, for the present, been suspended.

The causes which have led to this result are partially of a private nature, and the remainder would, if given to the world, prove unsatisfactory. Under these circumstances, the Editors prefer to bear the entire censure that may be heaped upon them, until the next meeting of the Grand Section, when the whole subject will be reported to that body.

It affords us great pleasure to say, that the paper has not been suspended for want of patronage. In many parts of the State the Cadets have battled manfully for the paper; and the Daughters—ever ready to confer a favor upon the Order—in a number of cities and towns, have aided in extending the subscription list. We could mention many persons to whom we are especially obliged; but will content ourselves with saying that Manlius Hobson, of Utica Section, No. 103, has favored us with the largest list of subscribers, and that the Sisters of Perrysville Union, No. 48, D. of T., stand at the head of those Daughters who have been pleased to aid the undertaking.

The finances of the concern will be settled as fast as possible, so that we hope no one will complain about not "getting his money back," until he hears from us. We will not consent to receive the little amounts due us from hundreds of our subscribers, as it will be more trouble to us and them than it is worth.

The effort to establish a Cadet paper in Indiana has demonstrated one point heretofore considered doubtful, viz., *The Order can support a paper*. This fact will be abundantly proven by papers which will be presented to the Grand Section.

The Sixth Annual Session of the Grand Section will commence at the State Capital, in October next, two days before the meeting of the Grand Division S. of T. The day of the meeting of the G. D. is not yet determined, but will probably be at an early day. Let every W. P., P. W. P., W. D., W. A., und P. W. A., in the State be on hand on the morning of the assembling of the Gsand Section, with his credentials carefully prepared according to the Constitution of the Grand Section.—The subject of a Grand National Section, the adoption of a new Ritual, with Degrees, &c., the Indiana Cadet, the question whether young ladies should be admitted to regular membership or not, and a host of other interesting and important matters are there to be discussed and settled. No Section should allow herself to be unrepresented in that assembly.

In conclusion, we tender to the officers of the G. S., to many of W. P.'s, and others, officers and brethren of ihe Subordinete Sections, to as many of the Daughters of Temperance as have aided our undertaking, and to many editors, in every part of the Union, who have favored us with exchanges without asking us to "puff the difference," we tender our heartfelt thanks, and bid them all adieu.

J. C. McCollough & Co..
Editors af Indiana Cadet.

Improvement of the Mind.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

We often find two persons who have been equally well educated at school, one of whom is greatly in advance of the other in points of intelligence. This does not always arise from the superior ability of one, but because one of them had read, thought, and observed more than the other.

What we gain at school, is only the means of becoming wise and useful. If we let it lie inactive in our mied, it will do us no good. How quickly does a young lady lose her power over the piano if she neglects the instrument! How soon is a language forgotten if we do not attempt to write or speak it! And this is true of nearly everything that is acquired at school. It lies merely in the outer court of the memory, and does not enter and make any permanent impression upon the mind, till it is practiced and made useful in every-day life.

We often hear it said of a woman in society, that she is a well-educated woman, and the inference usually is, that she has received a liberal education at school.—But the remark means nothing but that she is a reading, observing, and reflecting woman.

Hundreds have their memories crowded with the rudiments of an education that lie there as inactive as food in the stomach of a dyspeptic, and they imagine themselves to be well educated—but it is all imagination. To be well educated is something very different from this.

All real improvement of the mind commences at the time we first begin to think for ourselves—and this is after we have left school. At school we merely acquire the means to be used in the true and higher order of education which every one must gain for himself. It matters not how many studies a young lady may have pursued at school, nor how thoroughly she may have mastered all she attempted to learn, if after leaving school she does not read, observe, and exercise her thinking faculties, she will never make an intellectual woman.

In every company a young lady will find two classes of persons, distinctly separated from each other. If she mingles with those of one class, she will find their conversation to consist almost entirely of light and frivolous remarks on people's habits, dress, and manners, with the occasional introduction of a graver theme that is quickly set aside or treated with a levity entirely at variance with its merits. But if she mingle with those of the other class, she finds herself at once upon a higher plane, and be impressed with the pleasing confidence that she has a mind that can think and feel interested in subjects of a general and more weighty interest. An hour spent with one class leaves the mind obscure and vacant—while an hour spent with the other, elevates, expands, and strengthens its powers, and causes it to see in a clearer atmosphere.

With one or the other of these classes, a young lady is almost sure to identify herself and rise into an intelligent woman, or remain nearly upon the level she at first occupied. We need not say how important it is for her to identify herself with the right class. Of course, her own tastes and preferences will have much to do in this matter. But, if she incline toward the unthinking and frivolous, she will be wise if she resist such an inclination, and compel herself for a time to mingle with those who look upon life with an eye of rational intelligence, and seek to live to some good purpose. The mental food received during the time she thus compels herself to mingle with them, will create an appetite that unsubstantial gossip and frothy chit-chat can no longer satisfy.

The importance and necessity of reading need hardly be affirmed. Its use is fully understood and admitted. But there is great danger of enervating the mind by improper reading.

For a young girl to indulge much in novel reading is a very serious evil. Few of the popular novels of the day are fit to go into the hands of a young and imaginative girl. Apart from the false views of life which they present, and the false philosophy which they too often inculcate, they lift an inexperienced reader entirely above the real, from whence she has too little inclination to come down—and whenever she does come down she is unhappy, because she finds none of the ideal perfections around her with which her imagination has become filled, but is forever running into rude contact with something that shocks her over-refined sensibilities. Her own condition in life she will be in great danger of contrasting with that of some favorite heroine of romance. If she does this, she will be almost sure to make herself miserable. A young lady who indulges much in novel reading, never becomes a woman of true intelligence. She may be able to converse fluently, and to make herself at times a very agreeable companion, even to those who are greatly her superiors, but she has no strength of intellect, nor has she right views of life.

All works of fiction, however, are not bad. Where the author's aim is to give right views of life, and to teach true principles, if he possesses the requisite abilities to execute his design well, will do great good. The reading of works of this kind forms not only a healthy mental recreation, but creates a true sympathy in the mind for virtuous actions, and inspires emulation in good deeds. It is by means of this kind of writing that the broadest contrasts between right and wrong are made, and so presented to the reader that he cannot but love the one while he abhors the other. Who can read one of Miss Sedgwick's admirable little books,—"The Poor Rich Man, and the Rich Poor Man," "Live and Let Live," or "Home,"—without rising from its perusal with healthier views of life, and a more earnest desire in all things to do justice and love mercy? Of this class of books there are a great many. The novels and tales of Miss Edgeworth, Miss Bremer, Miss Hewitt, and Mrs. Opie, are good, and may be read with not only pleasure but profit by every young lady. The time spent in reading will not be lost. Indeed some portion of the time occupied in reading just such books is necessary to a well-balanced mind. In reading history, we sympathize only with masses of people, or admire some powerful leader. Books of philosophy lift the mind up into an abstract region of thought, and poetry warms, inspires, and delights the imagination and refines the taste. All these are necessary to right intellectual culture, they form the very ground work, solid walls, and inward garniture of a well-educated mind. But if reading be confined to these alone, there is danger of becoming cold and unsympathizing—of living in an intellectual world more than in a real world of people, with like thoughts and affections with ourselves. It is here that well-wrought fiction comes in with a humanizing tendency, giving to man a love for his fellow-man, and inspiring him with a wish to do good.

In history, travels, and biogrephy, we see man on the outside, as it were, and regard him at a distance as a thinking and effective being, but in fiction we perceive that he is fashioned in all things as we are—that he has like hopes and fears, joys and sorrows, and like aspirations after the good and the true, and we are gradually led to feel with and for him as a brother—we hold him by the hand, we look into his face, we see the very pulsations of his heart. All this is very good—all this is necessary to the true formation of character.

But, for a young lady to limit her reading to this order of books, or even spend a large portion of the time allotted to reading, to their perusal, will hinder her advancement in mental improvement.—She will be very apt, also, to sink into the mere waste of sympathy towards ideal personages, without seeing in them types of real classes that are in the world and all around her.

All right improvement of the mind will depend upon the leading motive which a young lady has in view when she reads, thinks, or observes, with a careful eye, what passes around her. If her end be to acquire the power of conversing intelligently on various topics, and of exhibiting an acquaintance with books in order to appear well in society, or to gain the reputation of being an intellectual or well-read woman, her advancement will not be as real as she supposes. All knowledge has its appropriate sphere of action, and that is the doing of something useful—and till it comes into this, its true sphere, it never rises into intelligence. If, therefore, a woman read and think, merely with an end to be thought wise, she never becomes more than a mere pedant, who betrays, on all occasions, the shallowness of her pretensions; but, if she use the truth she acquires in seeking to advance the cause of truth for the sake of the power it gives to do good, then is she in the way of becoming intelligent and wise.

A woman of true intelligence is a blessing at home, in her circle of friends, and in society. Wherever she goes, she carries with her a health-giving influence.—There is a beautiful harmony about her character that at once inspires a respect which soon warms into love. The influence of such a woman upon society is of the most salutary kind. She strengthens right principles in the virtuous, incites the selfish and indifferent to good actions, and gives to even the light and frivolous a taste for food more substantial than the frothy gossip with which they seek to recreate their minds.

To give particular rules for self-improvement, and to specify the books to be read, and the order of reading them, is a thing not easily done. Indeed, what would be a right order for one to pursue, would not suit another; and therefore, we shall not attempt to lay down any rules on this subject. Extensive reading is all very good; but right thinking on what we read, even if the amount be smaller, is far better.

The only sound advice we are prepared to give is, for a young lady to suffer herself to be attracted toward the class of intelligent persons which she will always find in society, and to which we have alluded in this chapter. If she permit herself to become interested in the subjects that interest them, and be guided by what they maily approve, she will find no difficulty in the choice of books. And if she seek improvement more from a love of truth than to be thought intelligent, she will soon be able to see truth so clearly in the light of her own understanding, as to be at no loss in making right discriminations on nearly all subjects that are presented to her mind.—*Advice to Young Ladies on their Duties and Conduct in Life.*

The Contest.

The struggle between the friends of temperance and the domination of alcohol is every day increasing. In the State of Michigan, the allies of the whisky traffic and the friends of sobriety have a hand to hand contest at the polls in July. From the best information we can obtain, there is but little room to doubt that temperance will triumph as it did in Vermont and Rhode Island, only a little more so. The advocates of the traffic dread nothing more than to submit the question of prohibition to the people.

In Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, the people are now moving in favor of electing Maine-Law men to their legislatures, and their chances of success are good. Men of all political parties are throwing off their party shackles, and are resolving to go for Maine Law men first, their party afterward.

There never has been a question, either of State or national policy, in which political parties have been divided in opinions, involving such momentous interests as the traffic in intoxicating drinks. People are beginning to see this, and to govern themselves accordingly.

Politicians who, not long since were disposed to ridicule the idea that these "temperate fanatics" could ever accomplish anything politically, see it, too, and are beginning to tremble, and whiningly beseech temperance men not to mix the cause with politics. It is too good a cause to be found in such bad company. They are strongly in favor of temperance, are agreed to all that temperance men ever have done, and entreat them to go no farther or they will ruin the cause.

In New York, many of the towns, at their spring election, elected men to office who were opposed to granting licenses. This shows a healthy temperance sentiment, but we are not sufficiently acquainted with the laws of the State on this subject, to know precisely what effect this will have on the cause.

In Indiana there is a law authorizing townships and corporations to decide by ballot whether the traffic shall be allowed, and many of them voted against it at the late election.

Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland, are wide awake and moving for the Maine Law, but we are not well posted up in regard to their prospects for success.

Connecticut and New Hampshire stand alone without a prohibitory law among the New England States. But there are noble souls there who are battling manfully for the right. With their labors and the blessed effects of the law in surrounding States, alcohol will soon be outlawed in the "land of the pilgrims."

In all the States not enumerated in this article, there is a growing sentiment in favor of prohibitory laws, and the time is not far distant when the curse of Intemperance will be driven from our land.

Geology of the Sierra Nevada.—A State geological survey of the mountains forming the eastern boundary of California, has been made, and a report presented to Legislature of that State, by Prof. Trask. In addition to gold, he has found silver; principally towards the South, sometimes associated with copper and gold, in quartz, in the form of a sulphuret, and also with galena and zincblende. Copper is found widely distributed on the western side of the range. Platinum exists in as large quantities as gold, and in almost every part of the mountains it is frequently combined with other minerals, which it resembles, and is not therefore easily detected; from its commercial value it will undoubtedly prove a great source of future profit. Chromium is also found in great quantities in some sections, frequently in large irregular masses, weighing from 20 to 60 lbs; in other localities it is seen running in veins through serpentine rocks.—The presence of this mineral appears to prevent vegetation; as the districts where it is found are invariably barren. Phe chromium alone, in these mountains, Prof. Trask considers worth as much as the gold; it is used in the production of colors, of which chrome yellow is a familiar reshlt.

☞ A fine little girl, a particular friend of ours, was watching intently the manœuvres of an urchin with a tiny wheelbarrow; and thought aloud, supposing herself unheard, as follows:

"Oh, dear!" said she, "I don't see why I ain't a little boy! I wish I was a boy! I don't care! I think he might let me take his 'heelbarro, *no matter I are a little girl!*"—*Cleveland Herald.*

The Lily says, the above is a good answer to those who contend that there is a natural difference between boys and girls in their tastes and choice of amusements. We believe this difference is all the effect of education. Leave little girls free to act out nature, and they will romp and play with wheelbarrows, rolling hoops, and flying kites as naturally as boys. Many a little girl has reason to wish she was a boy, when she is restrained in her childish sports, and chided for doing this or that, because she is a girl, while she sees her little brother enjoy perfect freedom of action because he is a boy. Give the girls a "'heelbarrow" too, and let them run and romp as much as they please, and our word for it they will be healthier and happier than when made to sit upon a stool, and made to attend a doll-baby all day; but be sure that their dress is adapted to their sports, both in material, length and looseness.

Moral Reflections, Sentences, and Maxims.

There are divers sorts of hypocrisy in grief. In one, under pretext of lamenting the loss of a person who is dear to us, we lament ourselves, we lament the dimunition of our advantages, of our pleasure, of our consideration. We regret the good opinion that was entertained of us. Thus the dead get the credit of tears which are only shed for the living. I call this a species of hypocrisy, because in this sort of grief we deceive ourselves. There is another kypocrisy which is not so innocent, inasmuch as it imposes on all the world.—It is the affliction of certain persons who aspire to the distinction of a striking and perpetual grief. After time, which consumes all things, has put a stop to the sorrow they really feel, they obstinately continue their tears, their complaints and their sighs. They assume a doleful demeanor, and labor to persuade others by all their actions that their sorrow will only terminate with their lives. This miserable and fatiguing vanity is generally met with in ambitious women. As their sex bars them from all the paths of glory, they strive to render themselves celebrated by the display of inconsolable grief. There is yet another species of tears which have very petty sources, which flow easily, and as easily are dried: we weep to acquire the reputation of a tender heart; we weep to be pitied; we weep to be wept over; in fine, we weep to avoid the shame of not weeping.

Nothing flatters our pride so much as the confidence of the great, because we regard it as the result of our merit, without considering that it most frequently arises merely from vanity or from inability to keep a secret.

It may seem that self-love is the dupe of good-nature, and that it forgets itself whenever we are laboring for the advantage of others. Nevertheless, it is taking the surest road to reach our objects; it is lending on usury under pretence of giving; it is in fact gaining over every one by a subtle and delicate method.

No man deserves to be praised for his goodness unless he has strength of character to be wicked. All other goodness is generally nothing but indolence or impotence of will.

We may say of agreeableness, as distinct from beauty, that it consists in a symmetry of which we know not the rules, and a secret conformity of the features to each other, and to the air and complexion of the person.

Coquetry is the essential characteristic, and the prevalent humor of women; but they do not all practise it, because the coquetry of some is restrained by fear or by reason.

We often inconvenience others, when we fancy we can never possibly do so.

We are very far from being acquainted with the whole of our will.

Nothing is impossible: there are ways which lead to every thing; and if we had sufficient will we should always have sufficient means.

The sovereign ability consists in knowing thoroughly the value of things.

It is as common to see a change of tastes, as it is uncommon to see a change of inclinations.

Married

On the 7th inst., by the Elder Love H. Jamison, at his resikence in this city, Mr. Joseph A. Goree and Miss Emma M. Robinson.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS,

WE are still prepared to print Constitution and By-Laws, where the alterations are few from the copy recommended by the Grand Division, at the following rates:

100 copies, (or less)	$5 00
200 "	8 00
300 "	10 00

We will pay the postage on all ordered from us.

☞ All orders accompanied by the cash, will be promptly attended to.

Address, JOHN H. OHR,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00. Books, $2 00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. WOODWARD, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind, free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20 00.

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

J. H. OHR, G. W. R.

Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys of ——, believing the Order of Cadets of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Section of the State of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called the —— Section, No. ——, Cadets of Temperance, of the State of Indiana, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Section, and also those of the acting Head of the Order.

Enclosed is the fee for Charter, R. B.'s and officers' cards, $5 00.

It must also be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not; if they are, of what Section. The application to be directed to the Grand Secretary, free of postage.

It must also be certified by a W. P. or P. W. P, that the W. Patron elect is a Son of Temperance in good standing.

Address (post paid) HENRY OHR, G. S., C. o T., Indianapolis, Indiana.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the —— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00.

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

Address (post paid,) Mrs. ELIZA RICHMOND, G. S. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

New Watch and Jewelry Store.

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WE have now open the largest and best assortment of fine Watches and rich Jewelry ever offered in this city, to which we invite the examination of the public.

Our stock is all new—selected with great care, and comprises Watches, Diamond Work, Chains, Pins, Rings, Pencils, Lockets, of all kinds; Silver Ware, Clocks, Perfumery, Brushes, Soaps, Plated Ware, Castors, Fruit Baskets, &c., which we will sell for CASH at New York prices. Mr. E. W. NEFF, of this city, has taken charge of the Watch repairing department, and will spare no pains to give satisfaction to our customers.

july 6-tf E J. BALDWIN & CO.

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ALL are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices, as we feel confident we can render satisfaction both as to prices and quality of articles. Great care is taken in the selection of articles, in reference to their purity, as we endeavor at all times to keep such articles as are strictly pure and genuine. Every article will be waranted as represented. Orders from Physicians and others promptly attended to. Particular attention given to filling Prescriptions and compounding Medicines, which, in all cases, shall receive the personal attention of one of the firm. june 30

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THE Session will commence at College Hall as follows:

1st Session on the first Monday of September.
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4th Session on the 1st Monday of March.
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Having secured, permanently, the services of the distinguished Professor above named, and leased for a term of years the commodious and beautiful Hall formerly known as CONCERT HALL, but now named COLLEGE HALL, which is to be fitted up in a style of great elegance, taste, and convenience, the President would say, that this College now offers advantages superior to all others, for imparting a sound, thorough, and accomplished business education

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We have no war with the legion of Nostrums and Specifics of the day—we know but little about them—some say they are good for nothing. However that may be, the

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will not be suppressed and kept back by reason of the above nostrums—duty and inclination both forbid it.

Those who are afflicted, are respectfully invited to get a Circular and look over the Directions for

Ague, Rheumatism, Piles, Diarrhœa, Flux, Tooth Ache, Burns, Worms, Scrofula, Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup, Old Sores, Cholera Morbus, Contractions of the Limbs and Joints, Sore Eyes, Blindness, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, and other Diseases.

By that time you may say, "it cures too much." But recollect it is not a HUMAN INVENTION, but compounded by Nature's master hand—and Nature does not do her work by halves.

The Oil is used both internally and externally.

As AGUE, SORE EYES, PILES, RHEUMATISM, and SCROFULA are so common in many parts of the West, we are constrained to say, that while this Oil will cure and relieve other diseases, it has been and is constantly used with most complete success in these cases.

☞ Price 50 cents per Bottle (half pint.)

Beware of all Rock Oil preparations, as some persons are offering a spurious article. Look for S. M. KIER'S name written on the label of the bottle.

For sale by the Druggists throughout Indiana, and by TOMLINSON BROTHERS, J P. POPE & Co., S. ROSENGARTEN, WM. TILLEY, and at wholesale by W. W. ROBERTS, Indianapolis, Indiana.

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LATHROP & STEVENS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, at the West room in the Bates House, Washington Street, Indianapolis.

We are now opening a new and splendid stock of Boots and Shoes of every variety and style, which we are receiving direct from the manufacturers.—We design to keep constantly on hand a good assortment of the best quality of goods manufactured, which we can warrant to give satisfaction to all who may give them a trial. We will sell by the case, dozen, or single pair, at low prices for cash.—Our stock consists in part of Gents' fine Cloth, silk warp, glove kid, buck, patent calf, and enameled Gaiters and Ties of every variety and style; Ladies' fine silk warp Gaiters, Buskins, Ties, Slippers and Boots; Misses' ditto; Men's calf, goat, kip, and thick Boots and Brogans; Boys' and Youths' ditto; assorted Ladies, kid, goat and calf Boots and Buskins; Misses' ditto. Also every variety of Children's Shoes. Come and see for yourselves.

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THIS Balm is an excellent and certain cure for sore and inflamed Eyes, in all cases of Psoroic, Scrofulous, and Purulent Opthalmia, and what is commonly termed wild hairs in the eye-lids. It is a specific in Infantile, Purulent, and Scrofulous Inflamed, and Sore Eyes, and all in the various diseases of the Eyes, that prevail among the human family, in every climate. It will be found a sovereign remedy if properly applied.

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Price---Twenty-five Cents.

I warrant the above Balm to cure if the directions are strictly observed, or return the money.

june 22 4m G. W. BENNETT.

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Feb 16 3w G. S. SCOFIELD, Agent.

TO BUILDERS.

North Western Christian University.

THE Building Committee of the Board of Directors of the North-Western Christiana University, propose contracting for the west wing of the *University Building*, to be put up on the University grounds in the vicinity of Indianapolis.

Sealed Proposals in detail, with prices affixed for doing the work necessary to the completion of the said Wing, will be received until the 19th day of July next, and may be handed to the undersigned, or to J. T. Cox, Secretary of the Company, at the Book Store of Cox & Mathes, in Indianapolis

The materials and work to be according to the plan, drawings and specifications prepared by Wm. Tinsley, Architect, which may be seen and examined at his room, on the east side of Pennsylvania street, three doors north of the north-east Diagonal, in Indianapolis. The specifications have been materially changed and modified, so as to reduce the cost of the building.

Proposals for the whole combined, would be preferred; but will be received for the different parts and portions thereof separotely. The whole to be completed and fit for use by the first day of September, 1854.

Payments will be made as the work progresses, at such short periods as may suit the covenience of the Contractors. Bond and security will be required for the performance of the work.

In behalf of the Building Committee:

OVID BUTLER,

President of the Board of Directors.

June 10, 1853. june 22 3w

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6,00	"	"	6,00	"

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J. L. MOTHERSHEAD, *Medical Examiner.*

june 30 '52-1y

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THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF ART.

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The following is a brief outline of the plan of the Magazine:

I. The Historical Department will abound with picturesque representations of the most remarkable events which have occurred in this and other countries; accompanied with interesting anecdotes and details from the pen of the most eminent writers of the day. This department will contain several splendid engravings, designed by the first artists of the world, and engraved in the highest style of modern art.

II. The Men and Women of the Age. This department will consist of beautifully executed portraits of the leading characters of the age, especially of those who figure on the stage of humanity as the world's benefactors. Each portrait will be accompanied by an interesting biographical sketch

III. The Wonders of Natural History, Botany, and other sciences, will be developed in choice Engravings of Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Insects, Forest Trees, Flowers, Geological and Fossil Specimens, &c., with accompanying descriptions.

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VI. The Scientific Portions will be rendered highly interesting by the familiar explanations, and the numerous diagrams which will accompany each subject.

VII. Manufactures. The principal manufacturing processes in use will be fully explained by minute details, and an abundance of beautiful engravings.

VIII. Machinery and Inventions will have due attention paid to them, and be described by numerous appropriate engravings.

IX. The Literary Department, independently of the various articles accompanying the illustrations, will comprise original and interesting narratives, contributed by the most popular writers of the day, with numerous illustrations.

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J. W. GORDON, M. D., Editor.] ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA. [JOHN H. OHR, Printer.

VOL. III. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1853. NO. 4.

THE TEMPERANCE CHART,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE GRAND DIVISION, S. of T. OF INDIANA.

Edited by J. W. Gordon, M. D.

To whom all Communications and Subscriptions must be addressed, post-paid.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Tecumseh Herald.

Female Influence, or THE ELOQUENCE OF A TEAR.

A TEMPERANCE TALE, BY A LADY.

[CONTINUED.]

'Good evening! good evening, friend Wilkins,' said Mansfield. 'Let me introduce you to Miss Graves, by this fine moonlight.'

'How do you do, Miss Graves,' responded the other, with a fine bow and friendly shake of the hand.

'But, Mansfield, where on earth are you rambling? Just stop and give an account of yourself.'

'I trust not beyond proper bounds, as I find *you* in our travels; but to reply, we are bound to a temperance meeting.'

'*A temperance meeting!* ha, ha, ha!' shrugging his shoulders; 'rather a chilling terminus for a cold winter night. But where is your destination?'

'To ——, on —— street.'

'Hi, ho! why, my friend, I would not risk my morals there one evening.'

'Not a very inviting place, we admit.' observed Maria, 'but Mr. Mansfield goes there under my protection, and I will guarantee the same to you, Mr. Wilkins.'

'Thank you, thank you—an object of itself.'

'Better come along,' said Mansfield, 'I hear we are to have a celebrated lecturer.'

'Ah, but I have no opinion of these eloquent speakers. They somehow have the power to control the will for the time being, compel a man to walk straight up, sign away his rights, and then when he happens to want a little of the needful, why he has a certain written document poked into his face, or conscience, at any rate.'

'Oh, I go as much to hear the music as anything,' said Mansfield.

'Music! bless me, how can you raise music in such a place as that?'

'I don't know; I am not on the committee of arrangements; it is enough for me to know that my companion is to be vocalist on the occasion.'

'Enough said, you take me prisoner, Miss Graves; but please don't lure me to the water's brink to-night.'

'Why, you take me so by surprise, that you give me no opportunity to take—oh, I mean—to make any preparation whatever.'

When the company reached the place of meeting, it was evident that Maria was considered an important personage in the affair. Some two or three stood at the door waiting her approach, and while one conducted her companions to seats, she was led by another to a platform raised for the choir. She was scarcely seated, before it sent forth a soul-inspiring song, that sent a thrill through the whole house. Crowds who lingered around the doors, were lured within the walls. But none felt more deeply interested than our reckless young friend. He listened with deep emotion for a few moments, and then seizing the arm of his friend, said,

'Mansfield, you sinner, you have got me into a tight place—I cannot endure this—you know

"Music so softens and disarms the mind,
That not an arrow can resistance find."'

The speaker surveyed his audience, and it needed but a glance to show that many before him had been debased and impoverished by intemperance. His soul was stirred within him, and his words were fitly spoken, for it was soon evident that his hearers, if devoid of all else, retained hearts to feel. Mansfield listened with intense interest, and when the speaker portrayed individual influence and responsibility, he thought if he had no other incentive, he should pledge himself in order to try to save his friends. But when he proceeded to portray the incipient stages of intemperance, that secret inclination, that asks for a little at this time, and but a little more at another, he thought perhaps he had better take the pledge to save himself.

He watched with deep anxiety the effect upon his fellow-student; his merriment and witticisms had ceased, and he sat apparently engaged in deep, serious thought, while the unbidden tear would sometimes escape from the eye. Ah! could he be induced from this hour to deny himself, and commence a different course! Shall I, thought he, try the art of persuasion? No, let me first try the influence of example.

When the lecture was closed the pledge of total abstinence from all that can intoxicate, was read to the audience—a request was made for signatures—Edward Mansfield arose and led the way, and how cheerfully he advanced when he heard the quick footstep of his friend just behind him. How the mist had now cleared away, as the light of truth burst forth upon his moral vision. Could he longer question the expediency of an enterprize that had been so signally blessed in the rescue of the companion, on whom remonstrance and entreaty had been lavished in vain. But not him alone, but the throng now following his example, impatient, as it were, to reach the city of refuge, ere the man-slayer should arrest their flight. This was a new scene for him to witness; new emotions sprung up in his bosom, and he resolved to atone, if possible, for his past neglect, by his future efforts in the cause of temperance.

But, gentle reader, what do you imagine were the feelings of our young heroine on this occasion? Were the votaries of fashion in that gay throng, who thought to dissuade her from this errand of love, as happy at this moment as Maria Graves? Could the most envied in that group experience the pleasure that filled her bosom, as she thought some wretched home might henceforth be happy, some prisoner might from this hour be free. How her very heart leaped for joy, to see the wayward stranger brought thither by her efforts, plucked as a brand from the burning; and how prompt in devising plans to secure his safety. If she rejoiced thus over those on whom she had no claim, what must have been her emotions, when she saw him, to whom she had confided her heart with its holiest love, and for whom she must soon forego all the fond endearments of a father's house, voluntarily pledge himself to such a course, that whatever ills might lurk in her pathway through life, she would never be made wretched by his intemperance, she never could become

'That lowly thing, the DRUNKARD'S wife.'

We will now pass over some few years in our history, and with this lapse of time, transfer our readers to a distance of some hundreds of miles. We now find James Headly and Edward Mansfield located in a flourishing town in the western part of Illinois, partners in business, and becoming somewhat eminent in their profession. They have been equally successful in the attainment of wealth, and each can congratulate himself on possessing a home of his own, the result of his own industry and enterprise. Their dwellings stand side by side, distinguished by their peculiar taste and elegance, and superintended by those whom each had chosen as the companion of his future adventures. James Headly has but one child, a son of six years of age; and Edward Mansfield has a son near the same age, and two daughters younger. As these families are united in their several interests, and by the ties of relationship, it is natural they should sympathize in their views and course of conduct. But there was one subject that occasioned some little difference of opinion, the same that drew forth the discussion at the commencement of our story. When Edward Mansfield became a resident of the West, he did not forget his previous resolution, to exert his influence in the cause of temperance, but became one of its most zealous advocates.—The friends of reform rallied around him, and he led them on in their efforts, to suppress the evils caused by the use of intoxicating liquors. Thus he had labored from year to year, never remitting his efforts, nor pausing to inquire how his popularity might be affected by his course. But his colleague pursued a course somewhat different; although equally energetic, and solicitous to promote the public welfare in every other respect: yet, with regard to the temperance reform, he was decidedly non-intervention in his course of conduct. But we will do him the justice to state, that he never entered into the views of its opponents—he was too humane and conscientious to do that, and when urged to cooperate with others, would decline in the most courteous manner, expressing his deep regret that it was not in his power, giving a most plausible excuse, that as his partner was so efficient in his efforts, he felt it to be a duty to give him the opportunity, and he must necessarily remain at home, to transact their ordinary business. No, James Headly never opposed the cause of temperance—he simply *let it alone.*

We are not prepared to state how far this prudent, non-committal system, had aided his political interests, in securing a seat in the State Legislature, we will only add, he was the succesful candidate; and if there is no possible way to find out his principles on this contested point, as he is now receiving the congratulations of his friends, we will be excused if we pry somewhat into family affairs, and report a private conversation between Mrs. Headly and her little son, to learn something respecting his practice, with regard to this matter.

'O mother!' said little George, as he entered the room and found Mrs. Headly making more than usual preparations for dinner. 'Who is comiug here to-day? Why, here are three plates more than we need. Who is it, mother? Please tell me.'

'Don't interrupt me, my son; I am very busy: I have but just heard we are to have company; sit down and be quiet, and I will answer your inquiries, as soon as I have time.'

George took his seat in the corner, quietly watching operations, revolving in his mind who could be coming; he thought, at length, that arrangements must be complete, he should now be put in possession of the secret, when he saw his mother unlock the sideboard, and take out a decanter of wine. Springing from his seat, he exclaimed,

'O mother, you need not tell me who are coming now; I know who are coming; I know all about it.'

'Why, my son,' said his mother, as she disposed of her wine, and called him to her; 'what has led to this wonderful discovery—who do you suppose are to dine with us?'

'Why, some of father's particular friends, I expect: some gentleman in public life.'

'What,' said his mother, laughing outright, 'why are they to be gentlemen in public life?'

'Now, I will tell you, mother, why I think so: don't you remember, the other day, when some gentlemen dined with us, you had that same black bottle on the table, and don't you remember, Aunt Maria happened in just as father was filling their glasses, and don't you remember she came back when they were gone, and talked a long time about it, and mother, I thought you got a little angry, for Aunt Maria cried.'

'Oh no, my son, mother was not angry; but what has all that to do with our company to-day?'

'Just let me tell you, mother: don't you remember you said, as father was now getting into public life, if his particular friends entertained him with wine when he was abroad, he must do the same to them when they came to see him—don't you remember it, mother?'

'Well, George, you seem to remember other things better than you did your spelling lesson this morning; but, come, if you wish to dine with these gentlemen, you say are to be here, you must brush your hair, and make yourself ready.'

'I will, mother; but just tell me, what do you mean by gentlemen in public life; I don't understand it.'

'Well, my dear, they are persons whom the people choose, and send to a particular place, to make our laws.'

'To make our laws, mother! Why, I shouldn't think such peeple would drink wine. I tell you, if I was there, I would make a law nobody should get drunk. O mother! if you could only see how Jack Smith beats his poor little Johnny, when he gets drunk, you would just speak to these gentlemen to make a law about it. But, mother!' as if startled with a new idea, 'are you not afraid these gentlemen may drink too much themselves? Oh, please take that off the table; for I would feel so bad if they should get drunk and whip their little boys when they go home.'

'Now, George, you must not detain me a moment longer—go at once and do as I bid you.'

'O mother, while I think of it, just please let me tell you what I heard at uncle Edward's the other day. May I, mother?'

The curiosity of the mother was excited, and he was permitted to proceed.

'It seems to me it was the very day after Aunt Maria was here, I was over there playing marbles with Cousin Henry, and Uncle Edward and Aunt Maria were sitting in the porch talking, and I thought they were talking about father. Well, I just thought I would know what they were saying about him, so I told Henry I was tired playing, and was standing beside Aunt Maria, putting my marbles into my bag, when Uncle Edward looked straight towards our house, and shaking his head, he said, "Well, peor man, there is trouble ahead of him." Just then, Aunt Maria drew me up to her, and pushing back my hair, she kissed me, and then a tear fell on my forehead, right there, mother, and I felt just like crying myself. Now, what made Uncle look fo sober, and Aunt Maria cry?'

'Why, my child, how can I tell what they were talking about. Are you ready to obey me now—but stop, George, as there will be so many at the table, if you choose, you may go over and dine with your cousin to-day. Be a a good boy, my son, don't be noisy.'

It is needless to say, the proposed visit had more attractions for little George than company, State laws, or temperance, and Mrs. Headly was left to entertain their friends, with fear of his comments upon the propriety of their course.

[CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.]

The Lost and the Living.

BY FANNY FERN.

The husband's tears may be few and brief,
He may woo and win another;
But the daughter clings with unchanging grief
To the image of her mother.

But a fleeting twelvemonth had passed since the heart (that for years had beat against his own) was for ever stilled, when Waltor Lee brought again a fair young creature to share his widowed home. No father, nor mother, brother, nor sister, claimed any part of the orphan heart that he coveted and won. No expense or pains had he spared to decorate the mansion for her reception. Old and familiar objects, fraught with the tenderest associations, had been removed to make way for the upholsterers choicest fancies. There was no picture left upon the wall, with sweet, sad, mournful eyes, to follow him with silent reproach. Every thing was fresh and delightful as the new-born joy that filled his heart.

'My dear Edith,' said he, fondly pushing back the hair from her forehead; 'there should be no shadow in your pathway, but I have tried in vain to indnce Nelly to give you the welcome you deserve; however, she shall not annoy you, I shall compel her to stay in the nursery till she yield to my wishes.'

'Oh, no! don't do that,' said the young stepmother, anxiously; 'I think I understand her. Let me go to her, dear Walter,' and she tripped lightly out of the room, and left him to himself.

Walter Lee looked after her retreating figure with a lover-like fondness. The room seemed to grow suddenly darker when the door closed after her. Reaching out his hand, he almost unconsciously took up a book that lay near him. A slip of paper fluttered out from between the leaves, like a white-winged messenger.—The joyous expression of his face faded into one of deep sorrow, as he read it.—The handwriting was his child's mother's. It ran thus:

'Oh, to die, and be forgotten! This warm heart, cold—these active limbs, still—these lips, dust! Suns to rise and set, flowers to bloom, the moon, the silver leaf and tree around my dear home; the merry laugh, the pleasant circle—*and I not here!* The weeds choking the flowers at my headstone; the several tresses of sunny hair forgotten in their envelope; the sun of happiness so soon absorbing the dew-drop of sorrow! The cypress changed for the orange wreath! Oh, no; don't quite forget: close your eyes *sometimes*, and bring before you the face that *once* made sunshine in your home: feel, again, the twining clasp of loving arms; the lips that told you (not in words) how dear you were. O Walter, don't quite forget! From Nellie's clear eyes, let her mother's soul still speak to you! MARY LEE.'

Warm tears fell upon the paper as Walter Lee folded it back. He gave himself time to rally, and then glided gently up to the nursery door. It was partially open. A little fairy creature of some five summers stood in the middle of the floor. Her tiny fiace was half hidden in sunny curls. Her little pinafore was full of toys, which she grasped tightly in either hand.

'No, you are not my mamma,' said the child. 'I want my own dead mamma, and I am sorry papa brought you here.'

'Oh, don't say that,' said the young stepmother, 'don't call me mamma, if it gives you pain, dear. I am quite willing you should love your own mamma better than me.'

Nelly looked up with a pleasant surprise.

'I had a dear mamma and papa, once,' she continued; 'and brothers and sisters, so many and so merry! but they are all dead, and sometimes my heart is very sad; I have no one to love me now hut my papa and you.'

Nellie's eyes began to moisten; and taking one after another of the little souvenirs and toys from her pinafore, she said, 'And you won't take away this—and this, that my dead mamma gave me?'

'No, indeed, dear Nellie!'

'And you will let me climb in my papa's lap, as I used to; and put my cheek to his, and kiss him as much as ever I can, won't you?'

'Yes, yes, my darling.'

Walter Lee could hear no more—his heart was full.

What! Mary's child pleading with a stranger, for room in her father's heart! In the sudden gush of this new fountain of tenderness, had he forgotten or overlooked the claims of that helpless little one! God forbid! From Nellie's clear eyes let her mother's soul speak to you.—Aye, and it did!

When next Walter Lee met his young bride it was with a chaste tenderness.—Nellie's loving little heart was pressed closely against his own. He was again 'her own papa.' No, he did not *quite* forget.—*Olive Branch.*

A ROMANCE.—An instance of constancy in affection came to our ears a day or two since, of which we cannot forbear making note. A son of Erin, who has been absent from the home of his fathers, for thirty-five years, on Monday came from Butler county, and met in this city the "lady of his love," to whom he had pledged his affections in early youth. Three thousand miles of water had not dampened the ardor of his attachment, and immediately upon their meeting he renewed the offer of his heart's treasures. The proposal was accepted, and soon the twain were made one by the "silken tie that binds two willing hearts." Their heads were becoming whitened by the frosts of time, but yet they remained true to each other. Though far, far asunder, heart answered unto heart, and the clinging affection but ripened with the lapsing of years. Search the records of the world, and where shall we find a parallel to this? May the dews of Heaven dlstil gently upon them as they wander hand in hand down life's vale, and may no dimming cloud obscure the sunshine of their happiness.—*Ledger.*

A WIFE.—When a man of sense comes to marry, it is a companion whom he wants, and not an artist. It is not merely a creature who can paint, and play, and sing, and dance. It is a being who can comfort and counsel him; one who can reason and reflect, and feel and judge, and discourse and discriminate; one who can assist him in his affairs, lighten his sorrows, purify his joys, strengthen his principles, and educate his chrildren.—Such is the woman who is fit for a mother and the mistress of a family. A woman of the former description may occasionally figure in a drawing room, but is entirely unfit for a help-mate to man, and to "train up a child in the way he should go."

There are some persons on whom their faults sit well, and others who are made ungraceful by their good qualities.

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY INDIANAPOLIS

TEMPERANCE CHART.

PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.
WM. HANNAMAN, C. E. BABB,
JAMES HALL, R. T. BROWN,
JOHN B. ABBETT.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1853.

To Correspondents.—Letters will be attended to in our next.

Sister Junia.—We regret that we have not been able to please our sister. We asked a suspension of hostilities, and were entirely willing to submit to the chains of the victor, not deeming that in this civilized age, the captive must suhmit to torture in addition to humility. But it seems we were mistaken. It is not enough that we have passed under the yoke—the faggot, rack, and red-hot pincers must be applied. Truly our sister's humanity astonishes us!

"The flesh will quiver when the pincers tear."

And if your victim should, in writhing under the infliction, break his chain, he might not so easily become your captive again.

All that Sister Junia says of fair young brides, care-worn old women, and the like, is well enough; but really we are at a loss to know what it has to do with neighbor Brown's likeness to a *particular class of old women*, that *modesty* (?) will not allow us to name, lest our sister should deem us guilty of an unpardonable outrage. It is sufficient for our defence against our dear Sister, that a most gifted lady, whose genius is an honor to our country, has said, that, "although women are not so frequently mean as men, yet when they are mean, they are meaner than men can become." Sister, that is a lady's opinion—the editor of one of the best periodicals in our Union. Now, our sin was, to think and say, too, that our neighbor had done for himself like the old women of this class. A few years ago you might have sent "Barnum word;" for we have been informed since we came into this city as a dweller, that such an old woman then infected its borders. You have lived here longer, dear sister, and of course know better than we, whether such specimens are worthy of being defended by the powerful pen of our chaste and gifted Sister Junia.

The Blind Asylum.

On entering the Blind Asylum one day last week with a gentleman from the South-eastern portion of the State, and and seeing the mournful aspect of its unfortunate inmates, he remarked, that it was not in the hearts of the people of Indiana to say it should be closed for want of funds. All they wanted, to come to its rescue, was to know its necessity. We then entirely concurred with him, and have yet seen no sufficient reason to change our opinion. To scatter the pupils of the institution, we can but regard as a great injury to the unfortunate. If the blow fell upon the authors of the extravagance complained of, we would say, let it fall; but the children, gathered up from all parts of the State, have had no hand in it, and upon their defenceless heads it is to burst with all its horrors.

We have been informed that others of our benevolent institutions have been sustained by loans on individual security, in anticipation of the liberality of the Legislature. The anticipation in such cases was never disappointed. So it would be, if the present emergency of the Blind Asylum were met in the same way. The sum required could easily be raised. Half the effort made in that behalf that is made every day to build railroads, would more than do it. If the trustees are too poor to run the risk, either in spirit or in purse, the door is not shut against private benefactions. How small an effort on the part of His Excellency, the Governor, would it require to effect an object so desirable.—He knows enough of the people of Indiana to be assured, that he who has appealed to their liberality so often with success, would not be denied when appealing to them in behalf of the unfortunate Blind.—Did ever a more glorious opportunity offer for a display of those qualities that ally men to the Divine nature? How grand a spectacle would it present to an admiring people—to an approving Creator! Have we no Parker among our merchants—or do they not all make one Parker in deeds of heavenly charity? We can not believe it. They only wait the appeal from the right quarter. Let our Governor, who has done so much and so well for Indiana, make the appeal, and all will be well.—Then, too, it will be said: "Many actions have elicited our esteem, but this commands our love. It is the noblest deed of all!"

Our Cause.

The cause of Temperance is flourishing in nearly all the parts of the State from which we hear; and especially where by vigilance on the part of officers, the law against the traffic in spirituous liquors is duly enforced. We are daily in the receipt of letters from such places, informing us that the groggeries are dried up, and all their most prominent evils suppressed. This would be the case everywhere, if the law was administered by faithful men.—But, unfortunately, some places are cursed with whisky-guzzling officers, and notwithstanding the will of the people has been expressed in favor of the suppression of the traffic, they are still groaning under its evils. Among these places, none stand out more prominently than the State capital. There has been no time since we knew this city, when there were so many unmistakeably clear evidences of the abundant sale of liquor as at present. All the prominent evils that follow in the train of the traffic are, of course, present. Fights' robberies, and homicides have made their appearance, as a part of our bill of fare, and promise soon to be daily occurrences. The people should remember hereafter that without officers, the best law is powerless. Let them hereafter elect men.

Thomas Gennaty.—Aonther Whisky Death.—On last Saturday night a week ago, Thomas Gennaty received his death at the house of Timothy Quinn and Roger Mullen. His death was manifestly occasioned by violence; his skull was severely fractured, and considerable clots of blood accumulated on the brain, besides other appearances of rough usage. There has been an investigation, but the evidence was conflicting in its character, and the parties charged with the crime were consequently *dis*-charged from custody.—One fact, however was proven, and that was, that whether murdered by men or killed by accident, his death may be referred to the *Liquor Fiend;* for he had been so drunk for three days before, that he ate but one meal during the time, aud was thought to be in a state approaching *delirium tremens* just before he received his death. The witnesses for the defence stated that his death was occasioned by falling down stairs; those for the State, that there was a fight in the house, and that Gennaty was afterwards thrown out on the ground insensible. We do not know who is right.

Ladies at Elections.—Tha ladies of Grand Rapids, Michigan, attended the polls on the 20th, to urge their husbands and their brothers to vote for the Maine Law. They were of course successful.—In Leoni, the ladies also came out, and the town gave 206 of a majority for the law. Go it, ladies! It is you and your children it most interests; and even if it does no other good, it will warm up many a lone, cold hearth! Hit him again, ladies. The hydra must be annihilated—not only his teeth and claws must be drawn and shorn, but his whole carcase must be destroyed. The poison is destined to go overboard. It has too long held the sway, and a terrible sway it has been, as many a poor family can testify. We hope your sisters everywhere will follow your good example. Years ago we said this cause must triumph when the ladies shall take it up in right good earnest. Women are strongest!—*Dollar Times.*

We clip the foregoing from the Times, and commend it to the daughters of Indiana, as an example worthy of imitation. While it exhibits the power of female influence, it forcibly appeals to all who, possessing, have heretofore failed to exercise that power. Let the ladies enter this field of labor, and on all oecasions meet and oppose the destroyer, and a few years will see the end. It is worth while at least to make the experiment. Try what can be done for the "Hoosier State."

Coal! Coal!!

There will be no necessity for our citizens to want coal during the coming winter, as they did many times during last. The mines of Clay county were not then fairly opened; now they are, and our citizens will not have any difficulty in procuring a good article, and in sufficient quantities.

We visited the mines of the Highland Coal Company, composed of Andrew Johnson, O. P. Badger, H. E. Cowgill, A. D. Beasly, J. H. Graham, and H. Armstrong, of Putnam county, and from a careful inspection of the premises, are satisfied that this company alone could supply our entire city with ease. They have a large tract of coal land; the mines are now in good condition, and but a short distance from the railroad. This, we were assured, will be rendered still shorter by a branch railroad running directly to the mines, thus enabling this company at all times to throw their coals into the market. Mr. Johnson, a member of the company, and now its agent, a man of first-rate business qualifications, will, we are confident, meet promptly all orders; and in the quality give entire satifaction to his patrons.—Should other companies fail the coming winter as last, it would be well for our citizens to remember the Highland Coal Company. Mr. Ross, of this city, is its agent here.

Slaves.

"They are slaves who fear to speak,
For the fallen and the weak;
They are slaves who will not choose
Hatred, scoffing and abuse,
Rather than in silence shrink
From the truth they needs must think:
They are slaves who dare not be
In the right with two or three."

We commend the foregoing lines to the serious consideration of every one who desires to form a manly eharacter. They form a text upon which a sermon might be delivered that would cause the ears of this *might-loving* and *majority-serving* generation to tingle. How many slaves there are! How few that dare speak in behalf of the *weak* against the *strong*, of the *poor* against the *rich*, of the *right* against the *wrong!* Let the young learn that it is only by asserting their own individuality and manhood, and by doing what their hearts and consciences prompt that they can ever become truly free. It would be well for every young American to learn these lines by heart, and then learn to hate the slaves they define with entire hatred. Such a course would kill off, in a generation, a large number of the men who now rule the freemen of our country. We have forgotten that

"Who governs freemen should himself be free."

Let us relearn and practice upon that lesson.

☞ The Abolition organ comes up manfully to the support of Dr. Gordon, and eulogizes him and his course as editor of the Temperance Chart. Gordon's abuse of Governor Wright, the State Sentinel, and the Democratic party generally, is music to the organ grinders of Abolitionism. The same paper publishes the Doctor's anti-slavery views.

Straws tell the course of the wind, with as much correctness as one of Maury's improved charts. Gordon is the *Independent* candidate for Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, in opposition to Albert G. Porter, the present incumbent. "*Independent,*" in that sense, is a very comprehensive term. It means Whig, Abolition, Freesoil, Maine Law, or any thing else to get the votes. Splicing teams. The "Vail" is a flimsy concern. It is like the thin, white tissue coats worn by some of our dandies—the black breeches show through. The people will understand this eulogistic endorsement about this time, to mean something more than temperance: *yes, they will.—State Sentincl.*

And so it seems that one of the means employed by the Sentinel to defeat Temperance principles and prostrate Temperance men is to pervert the truth of honest men to false purposes. But "the people understand this—yes, they will," neighbor—no mistake.

Triumph of Liberty.

It was not our good fortune to hear the Ode on the Triumph of Liberty, read by Mr. Ballard, at the Fireman's Celebration in this city on the Fourth, but we have since procured a copy, and are much pleased with the thoughts and imagery it contains. It opens with the scene of Paradise before it was "lost," and carries us along the stream of time until the triumphant establishment of freedom in America. There are manifest indications of fine poetical ability in every part of the poem; but there is also, here and there, manifest indications of haste, if not of carelessness, in the structure of the lines.

After glancing at the happy condition of the world before the Fall, and the darkness and oppression that followed, the poet thus presents the brightness of the reign of freedom in Greece:

"Long, Long successive ages roll away
Before the dawning of that day,
When Grecian glory, like a meteor bright,
And blazing, burst from a dark night.
Oh, blest and hallowed day in freedom's reign:
Statesmen, are big with eloquence and claim
Each one to be thy friend, and from the sod
Temples arise in which thou art a god;
Embowered porticoes with wildest music ring,
For Poesy is there, with wreaths to crown the King."

After following the stream of history until the establishment of freedom in America, he thus apostrophizes his theme:

"Freedom, what triumphs thine! While kingdoms rise and sink
Beneath the flood, and rulers only think
Of war—while empires come and go,
Like morning mist, sunshine, and Winter's snow,
Thou hast been rearing up an empire vast,
Whose columns reach the clouds, and cast
Their shadows o'er the thrones of kings,
And from its mighty dome hope's cresset flings
A flood of glorious light o'er every land,
Where darkness veils the moral sky of man.
So Greece with ruins ivy-crown'd and gray,
Beholds its brilliant flame, and with Bozzaris they
Who feel once more the warmth of Freedom's fires,
Strike for the green graves of their sires;'
And monarchs on their iron heels, reel to and fro,
Beneath the rampant fury of an equal foe."

The conclusion is beautiful, but necessarily crowded out. We are pleased with the poem as a whole, and regard it as an offering of promise. Its author is a very young man, and requires but time to take a high stand in the ranks of the gifted.—We are sure he will yet make his mark, and trust he will pursue his career with reference to his gifts and vocation as a writer of song; for we know of no holier mission than that of the true poet. His is a patent from the Creator that no human power—not poverty itself can cancel.—It is too noble a gift to be suffered to rust, or be idly cast aside. The universe is interested in its fate, and woe for its possessor if he allows it to be rudely extinguished in the choke-damps of the world into which it it has been cast—that it might improve and beautify the world that can not always comprehend it.

What our Neighbors say of us!

The following, which we clip from the Deeocrat, shows the opinion of our neighbors of our course, in conducting the Chart. Let the State Sentinel bark again. On such terms with all our immediate neighbors, we are not likely to suffer from an animosity that knows no bounds, and is governed by no principle of respect for the truth.

The Temperance Chart.—This excellent temperance paper, published in this city, under the editorial charge of Dr. J. W. Gordon, commenced a new volume a week or two since. We can but express the hope that the friends of temperance throughout the State will use their utmost influence to secure a large circulation to the Chart for the volume now commenced. Let it be well sustained. It is the only paper expressly devoted to the subject in the State, and it would be a disgrace to the temperance men of the state, if it should not be well sustained.

Mr. Gordon has made the Chart one of the very best of that clase of papers in the country. He is an excellent writer, and comes up te the discussien of all topics connected with the temperance reformation, with entire fearlessness, and yet with candor and impartiality. There is no crouching to wealth or aristocracy, no screening of sins or errors on account of party affinities, political or religious.—While his shafts have been pointed with unerring aim at those who make the manufacture of drunkards, and widows and orphans, a professional business, those have not escaped who, while professing temperance, have done acts injurious to the cause they profess a desire to promote. We were about to express our regret that on account of the independence of the Chart, and its fidelity to the cause of truth and righteousness, the leading organ of the Democratic party in this State has swern vengeance against it, and vowed that so long as it is conducted by its present editor, the Democracy shall not support it, if it can prevent it. But wherever the Sentinel and its course on the subject of temperance is known, its opposition will do no harm. Ever since it has been conducted by its present editor, the State Sentinel has exerted a decided influence against temperance. This is well known, and we cannot believe temperance Democrats will be influenced by it to withhold their patronage from tde Chart.

The charge of Mr. Brown that the Chart has been used by Dr. Gordon to favor Whiggery and oppose Democracy, or that he has called Democratic officeholders to account *because* of their Democracy, is utterly without foundation, and has grown out of mere personal hostility of the Sentinel editor to the editor of the Chart.

In the present state of the temperance cause in this State, it is all important to keep up a good and fearless paper. The main battle has yet to be fought. The law of last winter, as we predicted, from present appearances will fail to accomplish any good. Further legislation will be demanded, and we must have a paper which will have the independence and manliness to present the subject fully and fearlessly before the public.

The Celebration at New Winchester.

Monday last was a great gala day at New Winchester, in this county. A large procession, consisting of the New Winchester, Hendricks, North Salem, New Maysville, Brownsburg, and Jamestown Divisions of the Sons of Temperance, and the Danville Union of Daughters and Section of Cadets, was formed in the village and marched out to a beautiful grove north of the Baptist church, where an appriate prayer was offered by the Rev. Jacob Reynerson, after which the Declaration of Independence was read by Esquire Campbell.

After the reading of the Declaration, Dr. Thompson, of Indianapolis, the orator of the day, made his appearance on the stand, and delivered an eloquent and affecting Temperance Address. We feel quite certain that every friend of the Temperance cause who heard it. will loathe, more than ever, the degrading traffic in intoxicating drinks. After the conclusion of the Address, the crowd partook of a sumptuous repast, prepared for the occasion, and again repaired to the stand, where they were treated to a short but eloquent and appropriate address from our young townsman, Francis L. Neff. Esquire Campbell was called up at the conclusion of Mr. Neff's address, and entertained the crowd for some half an hour with a humorous address, after which the crowd dispersed.

The large crowd that assembled on the occasion, and the interest with which the speeches were listened to, proved, not only that the toils and hardships of our forefathers are yet remembered by a grateful posterity. but that our country is soon to be freed from a tyrant more unmerciful tban the one our fathers of '76 drove from our shores.

May God hasten tbe day when King Alcohol's reign shall be at an end, and when our country shall, in truth, be "great, glorious, and *free.*"

The day in Danville was rather a dull one, a large number of our citizens having gone out to New Winchester. An effort was made, in the afternoon, to get up "an old-fashioned" celebration of martial music, reading the Declaration of Independence, speeches, &c. A reader was appointed, the drums brought out and tuned, and a fifer in the country sent for; but, like a good boy, he declined leaving bis wheat, which he was engaged in cutting, and so the thing was no go. In the evening, however, the fifer having made his appearance, the drums were re-paraded, some old muskets brought out, and a regular celebration, *a la* olden time, followed. The steps in front of the clerk's office were selected as the rostrum, and from thence we had first, the Declaration from a young gentleman named German, of Ohio; and secondly, a brief but eloquent speech by P. S. Xenneey, Esq., after which the crowd fell into a line, and marched to the music of the fife and drum for a while and then adjourned.—*Danville Advertisea.*

Melancholy.—The news that the Blind Asylum is to be closed for nearly a year fell heavy on the ears of our people. It is a sad event, and one not creditable to Indiana. When one looks at the splendid building and thinks that it is shut against those for whom it was built—no matter by whose fault—he can not avoid thinking of the "whited sepulchres." Let us not again talk of being eyes to the blind, nor raise the cup of hope to the lip with one hand, that we may dash it down with the other.

What appears to be generosity is often nothing but a disguised ambition, which despises petty interests in order to reach greater ones.

Correspondence.

For the Chart.

MR. EDITOR:—Never having known of of any correspondence from this county to the THE CHART, in reference to the Temperance cause, I have been, for some time past, threatening to send you a brief account of it, as it *is* amongst the people generally. My design in *this* epistle is not, however, to give you this account, although a true representation would, doubtless, be desirable upon the part of all good temperance readers of the Chart, and well-wishers for the success of Temperance, but to say a few words concerning the Strawtown celebration upon the Fourth.

A few months ago this (Noblesville) Division was called upon to organize one at Strawtown; and accordingly it went. At that time Strawtown was considered the hardest place in Hamilton county.—Whisky, or liquid fire, vendors had become so audacious, that, without reserve, they hoisted their signs of "Whisky for sale here." When such is the case you may well imagine the state of community.

But the Sons of Temperance organized: it was enough! Sudden and glorious was the change. It seemed an antidote applied in the proper time and place, even reclaiming some of the "workers of iniquity," placing them upon the exalted platform of TEMPERANCE, binding them there by the tender cords of "Love, Purity, and Fidelity."

Noblesville and Westfield Divisions were there, and, without exceptions, it was the pleasantest celebrations I ever attended. Truly it was a goodly sight to see the Temperance banners floating upon the buxom air. Although they were emblems of but *declared* independence, or freedom, yet I imagined we *were* free from the tyrant's rule, as no drunken revelries were seen—none to disturb, "or e'en mar" the exercises of the day.

Rev. Mr. Rogers and D. C. Chipman, Esq., gave praiseworthy addresses on the occasion; after which a *free* dinner was eagerly partaken of. The Sons there are all alive. Without assistance from any other Division, or any of the community, they bore the expenses.

Strawtown has gained a decided victory over the influence of the enemy, that tells upon the morals of her citizens.

Dare any one assert that the Sons "have lost their influence"—that they are mere ostentatious societies, after such results? and this is but one amongst hundreds of such cases. There is a class of persons who, bound somewhat by reason, will admit that they have at times done good, but that as soon as the "excitement" dies away, the members fall into a state of "don't-care-tiveness," and that the floodgates of intemperance are again opened having double force. This is too true.—Man upon all things, evil excepted, is found to fall into a state of lethargy.—Whatever moral effects may have been accomplished are sure to lose ground, where the means of its effects have become lukewarm, and where there is a great, powerful, contending force agninst it.—This is the case in the Temperance Reformation. Alcohol and his followers are laying in ambush at this time to pounce upon Strawtown Division as soon as they are off their guard. I tremble for the almost inevitable result; a result, however, that is almost universal throughout the land.—If every victory gained by the Temperance Organizations was permanent, then might we cheer up—then might our expectations be strong of freeing the land of intemperance; but as long as the enemy is allowed to roam at large, just so long will the effects of "moral suasion" be overcome by the enemy; and that, too, "in an hour when they know not." Thus we see that without prohibition, it is impossible to gain a universal and *final* victory!

"Prohibition! prohibition!
Let us form a coalition."

D. E. C.

Noblesville, July 7, 1853.

Readiness to believe evil without sufficient examination is the result of pride and indolence. We wish to find people guilty, and we do not wish to give ourselves the trouble of examining into the crimes.

From the Southern School Journal.

Importance of Education.

We hope the following remarks by Mr. Thurston, late Superintendent of Public Instruction in Maine, will be deliberately pondered. We borrow the extract from the Journal of Education, published in that State.

In view of the blessings great and innumerable, handed down to us by our fathers, we are placed under the most binding obligations to fit and prepare our children, by their education, to transmit the same heaven-born blessings untarnished to future generations. The elements of physical, mental, and moral wealth now in our possession are exciting the anxious solicitude of every philanthropist in Christendom; for it requires no prophetic eye to foresee the momentous consequences depending on the solution that we shall give to this great problem of self-government. Nor does it take any unusual discernment to perceive the connection between this problem and our system of public instruction. Hence it is that one of the great leading ideas of the age, at least as far as our country is concerned, is the idea of a universal education—an education not partial, not superficial, but thorough, embracing the full development of the whole man, body, mind, and soul—an education which is the result of all those influences that surround the human being from infancy to mature age, whether these influences originate with the parent or the teacher, the school house or the church, the living voice or the written page—whether they act on the physical, mental, or moral nature, or on those mysteries existing between the body and the mind—an education that is good or bad, perfect or imperfect, complete or defective, just in proportion as it directs and develops all the powers and faculties in obedience to the laws which God has established. It is this idea of an education around which cluster all the experience of the past, the varied phenomena of the present, and the most cherished anticipations for the future; and if we as a State, as a component part of the Union, falter in the least, in urging forward the realization of these cherished anticipations, we shall prove false to the memory of the great and good who have transmitted to us our rich inheritance—false to every dictate of enlightengd humanity—false to ourselves and recreant to our God.

Besides, an education of some kind every one will have. It is not at the option of the community to decide whether an individual shall be educated or not. Every child that grows up in society must and will be educated. Neither his own volition, nor the respect of the parent or the State, can in any wise prevent it. If he is not educated in the public school, by the private teacher, at the domestic fireside, a thousand genial influences that ought to surround every child, he will be educated in the streets, in the tippling shops, in the gambling house, in the brothel, the jail, or the prison. It is the *kind* of education only that is at the option of the parent, the community, the State. And of the different kinds, there is almost an infinite gradation—from that which makes a brute to that which makes a man; from that which makes a demon to that which makes an angel. Yes, that embryo being, that bundle of fibres almost without mental phenomena, or moral condition, that bundle of fibres which constitutes the raw material in education if fearfully and wonderfully made—having tendencies and capacities pointing to the farthest verge of good or evil, capacities of unlimited virtue or vice, of unbounded happiness or misery—its animated soul has pinions, by which it may soar to the loftiest height, or descend to the lowest depth—a voice that may join in the sweetest symphonies of angels, or grate harsh discord into the blasphemies of demons. To develop these powers and capacities, to direct this soul in its upward or downward flight, to tune this voice to harmony or discord is the proviuce of education.

And whilst it is true that every child has tendencies and capacities capable of development to an unlimited extent—whilst it is true that these powers and capacities must and will be developed for good, or for evil, as they should not be, it is equally true that the kind of development will always precisely correspond to the means used to secure the object. Man, the whole man, body, and soul, as far as any human agencies are concerned, is the result of certain forces, the effect of a chain of causes: and the character of the result produced will always correspond to the elements and processes used in the production. This we regard as an axiom requiring no proof, needing no argument, admitting of no doubt; illustration could not make it more clear, reasoning could not enforce it; the history of the human race confirms it, and divine revelation sanctions it. "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." The declaration is positive. There is no doubt or contingency expressed or implied.

If we go back, in imagination, a few years, we behold the millions of human beings who are now on the stage of action just entering existence—so ignorant, so speechless, so helpless, that we might almost persuade ourselves that a mistake had been made, and they had been ushered into the wrong world. So similar in body, in mind, and in moral condition, that the difference could scarcely be discerned. But where are they now? Some are expiating their crimes in cells and dungeons; others are moral luminaries, shedding light and truth, from horizon to horizon; some are beating and bruising themselves against the bars of a maniac's cage; others, with an intellect as keen as that of angels, are tracing the laws of the solar system; some are enveloped in ignorance and superstition; others are solving the mightiest problems that science presents; some are groveling in the most servile conditions; others are holding high converse in the nation's hall, where the destinies of millions are arbitrated. But whence this mighty change? Whence this wonderful transformation in these ignorant, speechless, helpless beings? Whence this contrast in the condition of those so similar, once so nearly equal? The change, the transformation, the contrast, has been produced by the agency of laws as certain in their operation, and as infallible in their results, as the laws that govern the relation of cause and effect in chemistry, in agriculture, in the mechanic arts, or in any of the departments of life. These are truths that can neither be controverted nor denied. Is it not of some consequence, then, that the Legislature, the parent, the teacher, should understand the laws and conditions in obedience to which these good or these bad results are to be produced.

Milton's Death-Bed.

John Milton, the chief of poets, held the post of Latin Secretary under Cromwell. At the Restoration, he was, of course, dismissed from his office. He was now poor and blind, and to these afflictions Charles II. added political persecution. He fined him, and doomed his writings on liberty to be publicly burned. Nothing daunted by these fierce and multiplied trials, the great poet retired into private life, evoked his mighty genius, and produced "Paradise Lost!" But after he had endured the ills of poverty several years, Charles, feeling the need of his matchless talents, invited him to resume his former post, with all its honors, emoluments, and court favors. But Milton knew that the price of this honor must be silence on the great question of human liberty. Therefore, he did not hesitate a moment. It was a strong temptation—the bribe was splendid. By merely keeping silence he could have honor, abundance, and high position, in exchange for poverty, persecution, and neglect! But this could not be. The poet loved truth too well; his soul was too noble, too sincere, too firm in its allegiance to God and liberty, to barter away its right to condemn tyranny for place or gold. Hence, he spurned the royal offer, clung to his principles and his poverty, until death called his free soul to enter its congenial heaven. And so gentle was the summons; so sweetly was the unruffled spirit in the hour of dissolution, that his friends knew not the precise moment of his death.

How sublimely beautiful the grand old poet stands out before the mind in this fact! Harassed, tried, aged, and blind; having the power to turn the enmity of a royal despotism into favor, by simply refraining to speak and write on the liberties of mankind, he grows majestic in his poverty, as he nobly spurns the bribe in obedience to the voice of duty. For the truth's sake he holds fast to poverty and obscurity. To maintain the right of free speech, he sacrifices himself, and defies the power of the king. Noble Milton!—As the author of Paradise Lost, seated in his study, surrounded by the sublime creations of his genius, he wears an aspect of sublimity; but in that act of fidelity to God and liberty, his attitude is far more grand, sublime, and beautiful. As the first of poets, he shines resplendent with intellectual lustre; as the scorner of the royal bribe, he exhibits the moral grandeur of faithful man—he fills our ideal of the man of faith, standing defiant and unawed by human power, because upheld by an immovable trust, and by an unconquerable allegiance to the invisible God. Well did the ancient heathen exclaim of a good man, in similar circumstances:—"See a sight worthy of God!"—*Zion's Herald.*

THE SALE OF MOUNT VERNON.—*Washington, June* 15.—The National Intelligencer confirms the report of the sale of Mount Vernon; price $200.000. It is stipulated that Washington's remains are never to be removed. There is a reservation allowing the Government ta re-purchase. It was bought by Northern and Southern capitalists.

True eloquence consists in saying all that is necessary, and nothing but what is necessary.

It is a great ability to be able to conceal one's ability.

From the London Times.

The Maine Liquor Law in England.

It is very interesting to us who sit in old Europe, following old methods of government as a matter of course, to see what can be attempted and done by a people really and immediately self-governing.—We may doubt and disapprove of some things done by our republicen brethren across the Atlantic, and think that we should not like this, or the other liability or custom of theirs; but it is to be hoped that we can cordially admire and honor certain occasional achievements of theirs, which are quite beyond any thing we can effect, or dream of effecting. We can really hardly know any thing more striking than tbe history of the rapid abolition of the vice of drunkenness in several of the States of the American Union; and it is with feelings of the deepest respect that we desire to direct the attention of our countrymen to the action of the State of Maine with regard to that vice.

The Maine Liquor Law was obtained by the simple determination of the majority to abolish intemperance in the form of drink. They did it through the ballot-boxes—by electing temperance men to the Legislature. For many years valuable experience had been accruing. The ordinary temperance movement had been tried there as elsewhere in the Union; and with the same partial success. The success can never be more than partial where temptation and conflict remain. As long as rum and gin shops stand open, and the smell of spirits is in the air, the weak and wavering will suffer under conflict with temptation, and often fall; physicians will tell in private of the increase of solitary drinking—the worst of all, and the "pledged" will be in a lower state than ever—having added perjury to their first weakness. It appears, from experience, that it is a miserable mistake to expect so serious ahd difficult a process as self-control from such a stimulus as association in a temperance society, and thus it turned out in Maine, as elsewhere. So the Legislature was looked to, not to limit and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors; not to institute a stringent licensing system, but to prohibit utterly the sale of intoxicating liquors for drink within the bounds of the State.

Every city and town is required or permitted to appoint annually, through its municipal officers, an agent, who is licensed for the year, and under responsibility to the magistracy, to sell spirits for the purposes of the mechanic arts and medicine; and, up to this time, it appears that a sufficient supply is obtained for all such purposes by this provision. And in every other way, the law appears to work as well as a prohibitory law ever does, and certainly to the benefit of society within that State. A dram shop may be opened here and there, just outside of the boundary line of the State; and a citizen here and there may import a cask of spirits, and give away the contents among those who will do him some favor in return; but these are small matters. There is a general purification—the smell is not in the air—the dram shops are not open before the eyes—the temptation does not beset the will—the struggle does not perplex and weary the brain and the conscience. The social results are so clear that the example has been followed.—Rhode Island has followed in the wake of Maine, and also has Massachusetts, with the exception of Boston, where the municipal authorities strong in vested interests, still hold out. The doubt was, at first, whether a law so stringent could stand—whether the second year would not undo the work of the first. It appears not. Experienced American citizens believe that it would now be impossible to get the law repealed.

The first sentiment of Englishmen on hearing this story seems to be amazement that citizens will submit to such a law.—They feel that there would be danger to our liberties if such a law could pass our Parliament and Throne to-morrow. No doubt: but this is because we do not, as a people, desire it. If the Americans were not self-governed, they would rebel sooner than admit of legislation so stringent.—But they are self-governed, and therein lies the chief interest of the whole matter. They decreed for themselves first, the universal education which disgusted them with drunkenness, and warned them to save the next generation from it; and they next decreed, the exclusion of what they consider a physical, moral, and social poison. It has been the act as of a spirited man who, while disposed to resent dictation as to his personal habits, imposes a law on himself, and submits thus to a discipline which he would spurn if it came upon him in any other way. Our fellow-citizens cannot but watch with deep interest the development of this very strong transatlantic experiment.

There is as much eloquence in the tone of voice, in the eyes, and in the air of a speaker, as in his choice of words.

Magnanimity despises every thing to gain every thing.

Moral Reflections, Sentences, and Maxims.

All the sentiments have a tone of voice, gestures, and countenances, peculiar each to itself; and this conformity, as it is good or bad, agreeable or disagreeable, causes people to be pleasing or displeasing.

In all the professions every one affects a particular look and exterior, in order to appear what he wishes to be thought, so that it may be said the world is made up of appearances.

Gravity is a mystery of the body, invented to conceal the defects of the mind.

Flattery is a false coin, which only derives its currency from our vanity.

Civility is a desire to receive it in turn, and to be accounted well bred.

The education commonly given to the young is a second self-love with which they are inspired.

There is no passion in which self-love reigns so powerfully as in love; and we are often more disposed to sacrifice the peace of the loved object than to lose our own.

What is called liberality is most often only the vanity of giving, which we like better than the thing we give.

Pity is often a perception of our own misfortunes in those of others; it is a clever foresight of the evils into which we may fall. We succor others in order to engage them to succor us in similar circumstances; and the services we render them are, to speak properly, a good which we do to ourselves by anticipation.

Narrowness of mind is the cause of obstinacy—we do not easily believe what is beyond our sight.

It is deceiving ourselves to fancy that it is only the violent passions, such as ambition and love, which can triumph over the others. Indolence, all languid as it is, nevertheless is frequently their master; it spreads its dominion over all the designs and all the actions of life, and thus destroys and insensibly consumes the passions and the virtues.

The fidelity shown by the generality of men is only an invention of self-love to attract confidence—it is a means of raising ourselves above others, and of becoming depositaries of the most important affairs.

Interest brings into play every sort of virtue and of vice.

Humility is often only a feigned submission, of which we make use to render others submissive. It is an artifice of pride which abases in order to exalt itself; and though it transforms itself in a thousand different ways, it is never better disguised and more capable of deceiving than when it conceals itself under the garb of humility.

Acknowledgments.

John Hicks, at Pleasant Spring, for the Chart, 75c.; W. M. Lowman, Darlington, for Chart, $7.50; Geo. Lowe, Eagle Village, $6.00; Seth R. Allen, $4.00; Clarissa Keeler, Pleasant View, 75c.; G. W. McNaught, Morgantown, $3.00; A. T. Suark, Wabash, $1: Noblesville, $7.50; Pleasant View, $18.00; Matamora, $2; F. Adkinson, Crittenden, Ky., $1.00:—Miss R. Hays, Columbus, Ind., 75c.; H. Dills, Guilford, Ind., $5.00; W. Howbert, Mount Healthy, $4.00; A. J. Haven, New Maysville, $5.00; D. Sherfy, Perrysville, $6.00; Lewisville, Ind., $3.00; S. B. Gilmore, Manhattan, $7.00; J. Humphreys, Vevay, 75c.; John T. Jackson, New Albany, $3; Geo. Rogers, Lafayette, $4.50; J. W. Eggleston, $4.00; James Halsey, Clarksburgh, $3.75: A. Swaim, Swaim's Mills, $3.00; Americus, $2.25; C. Woodward, $7.50; L. C. Perkins, Lebanon, $7.00; J. Kenover, Huntington, $5.00; W. G. McGlashon, $6.75; J. F. Walker, Evansville, $3.00; J. E. Loveless, $9.00; G. Baily, Huntsville, $5.00; Wm. Howlett, Mount Healthy, $1.25; A. F. Glossbrinner, Jeffersonville, $4.00; J. C. Patton, Princeton, $6.00; D. Mack, Toronto, $9.00; John Harris, Russellville, $7.00; W. P. Clark, $11.24; E. J. Judkins, Greenfield, $12.00; S. Bowers, $0.30; Wm. Nicholson, Crawfordsville, $21.00.

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CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00. Books, $2 00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character, and standing in community, and sent to C. WOODWARD, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind., free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20 00.

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

J. H. OHR, G. W. R.

Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys of ——, believing the Order of Cadets of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Section of the State of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called the —— Section, No. ——, Cadets of Temperance, of the State of Indiana, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Section, and also those of the acting Head of the Order.

Enclosed is the fee for Charter, R. B.'s and officers' cards, $5 00.

It must also be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not; if they are, of what Section. The application to be directed to the Grand Secretary, free of postage.

It must also be certified by a W. P. or P. W. P, that the W. Patron elect is a Son of Temperance in good standing.

Address (post paid) HENRY OHR, G. S., C. o T., Indianapolis, Indiana.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the —— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00.

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

Address (post paid,) Mrs. ELIZA RICHMOND, G. S. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

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june30 1y C. WOODWARD, Agent.

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It is published (not monthly, nor weekly, but) every other week, or twenty-six numbers in a year. It is religious but unsectarian, and the matter is carefully prepared with a view to the habits, character and prospects of *American Youth*.

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Subscriptions received at the Society's House, No. 146 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Feb 16 3w G. S. SCOFIELD, Agent.

TO BUILDERS.

North Western Christian University.

THE Building Committee of the Board of Directors of the North-Western Christiana University, propose contracting for the west wing of the *University Building*, to be put up on the University grounds in the vicinity of Indianapolis.

Sealed Proposals in detail, with prices affixed for doing the work necessary to the completion of the said Wing, will be received until the 19th day of July next, and may be handed to the undersigned. or to J. T. Cox. Secretary of the Company, at the Book Store of Cox & Mathes, in Indianapolis.

The materials and work to be according to the plan, drawings and specifications prepared by Wm. Tinsley, Architect, which may be seen and examined at his room, on the east side of Pennsylvania street, three doors north of the north-east Diagonal, in Indianapolis. The specifications have been materially changed and modified, so as to reduce the cost of the building.

Proposals for the whole combined, would be preferred; but will be received for the different parts and portions thereof separotely. The whole to be completed and fit for use by the first day of September, 1854.

Payments will be made as the work progresses, at such short periods as may suit the covenience of the Contractors. Bond and security will be required for the performance of the work.

In behalf of the Building Committee:

OVID BUTLER,
President of the Board of Directors.

June 10, 1853. june 22 3w

LITTLE, DRUM & ANDERSONS

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, STATIONERY, NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, AND GLASSWARE,

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General Agency for the sale of GRAND AND SUBORDINATE REGALIA, EMBLEMS, COSTUMES, &C., FOR THE ORDERS OF MASONS, ODD FELLOWS, TEMPLE OF HONOR, SON, DAUGHTERS, AND CADETS OF TEMPERANCE. oct27 1y

The American Life and Health Insurance Company.

Office—No. 7, South Third St., Philadelphia.

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CHARLES WOODWARD, Indianapolis, Ind., General Agent for the State of Indiana.

THIS Company issues policies at Total Abstinence Rates, Joint stock Rates, and at Mutual Rates, which for $1000 on the life of a person 30 years of age, are as follows:

Age.	*Total Abstinence.*	*Joint Stock.*	*Mutual.*
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$2,00	per year,	for	$2,00	per week.
3,00	"	"	3,00	"
4,00	"	"	4,00	"
5,00	"	"	5,00	"
6,00	"	"	6,00	"

Over fifty and under sixty.

$2,50	per year,	for	$2,50	per week.
3,75	"	"	3,00	"
5,00	"	"	4,00	"
6,25	"	"	5,00	"
7,50	"	"	6,00	"

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Applications for Agencies in any of the cities or towns in the State, should be made to the undersigned, *post paid*, or in person.

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At ADAMS & CO.'S Express Office.

J. L. MOTHERSHEAD, *Medical Examiner.*

june 30 '52-1y

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In the Joint Stock Department, premium payable quarterly, semi-annually or annually. On the Mutual plan, one-half the premium paid in Cash, the balance by a note bearing six per cent. interest—the interest only payable annually. Persons insuring on the mutual plan, participate in the profits of the Company in that department.

The undersigned having been appointed agent for the above Company, is prepared to fill applications for Life Insurance, on favorable terms.

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C. WOODWARD, Agent.

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june 30, '52-1y.

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" 18 K " " Levers at $28.
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feb9 tf E. W. NEFF.

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june 15 3w ¶ Box 601, Philadelphia P. O.

THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF ART.

THE five numbers of this Magazine which are published, place it at the head of publications of this kind No expense will be spared to make it in every respect worthy of the name, the "Illustrated Magazine of Art. The Engavings which are preparing for the future numbers are in the hands of first-class American and European Artists.

A Series of most interesting Tales will appear in it. "The School of Life," written and Illustrated by ANNA MARY, daughter of William and Mary Howitt, will shortly appear; also, "The Dead Bridal," an historical romance, illustrative of the most interesting period in the history of the Venetian Republic, by JONATHAN FREKE SLINGSBY, of the *Dublin University Magazine;* contributions, too, from WILLIAM and MARY HOWITT, PERCY B. ST. JOHN, and other writers of distinction in America and Europe

The following is a brief outline of the plan of the Magazine:

I. The Historical Department will abound with picturesque representations of the most remarkable events which have occurred in this and other countries; accompanied with interesting anecdotes and details from the pen of the most eminent writers of the day. This department will contain several splendid engravings, designed by the first artists of the world, and engraved in the highest style of modern art.

II. The Men and Women of the Age. This department will consist of beautifully executed portraits of the leading characters of the age, especially of those who figure on the stage of humanity as the world's benefactors. Each portrait will be accompanied by an interesting biographical sketch

III. The Wonders of Natural History, Botany, and other sciences, will be developed in choice Engravings of Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Insects, Forest Trees, Flowers, Geological and Fossil Specimens, &c., with accompanying descriptions.

IV. The Triumphs of Architectural Art will be displayed in exquisitely finished representations of Cathedrals, Churches, Palaces, and other models of ancient and modern Architectural Art.

V. The Works of the Great Masters, selected from the principal Galleries of Art in the World. In general, the portrait of the Master will be given, accompanied with a highly finished engraved copy of his *chef d œuvre*.

VI. The Scientific Portions will be rendered highly interesting by the familiar explanations, and the numerous diagrams which will accompany each subject.

VII. Manufactures. The principal manufaciuring processes in use will be fully explained by minute details, and an abundance of beautiful engravings.

VIII. Machinery and Inventions will have due attention paid to them, and be described by numerous appropriate engravings.

IX. The Literary Department, independently of the various articles accompanying the illustrations, will comprise original and interesting narratives, contributed by the most popular writers of the day, with numerous illustrations.

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THE ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF HUNGARY, AND THE MAGYARS, from the Earliest Period to the clos of the late War. By EDWARD LAWRENCE GODKIN. The Volume will be Illustrated with One Hundred highly finished Engravings, including representations of the principal Battles; Portraits of the early Kings, and of the Statesmen and Generals who figured in the War of Independence; Costumes of the Peasantry, &c.; Views of the chief Towns and Fortresses, &c.; with an accurate Description of the Manners and Customs of the People, their Literature, Commerce, Arts, &c.

ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY,
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may 4 6m

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A Weekly Journal:---Devoted to Temperance, Morality, Education, Literature, Useful Arts, Science, General Intelligence, &c.

J. W. GORDON, M. D., EDITOR.] ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA. [JOHN H. OHR, PRINTER.

VOL. III. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1853. NO. 5.

THE TEMPERANCE CHART,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE GRAND DIVISION, S. of T. OF INDIANA.

Edited by J. W. Gordon, M. D.
To whom all Communications and Subscriptions must be addressed, post-paid.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Tecumseh Herald.

Female Influence, or THE ELOQUENCE OF A TEAR.

A TEMPERANCE TALE, BY A LADY.

[CONTINUED.]

We now enter upon a new era in the history of James Headly. He has entered upon his political career, and new scenes, new trials, await him. He must resign his quiet, peaceful home, for a season, and find another among strangers. But he could not consent to be separated from his family, and insisted on their accompanying him. But he found difficulties attending this change, which he had not taken into consideration. He had recently adopted the custom of presenting stimulants as a beverage, but it was to those only who had proffered it to him in his recent canvass, previous to his election.—Now, he was placed where it was the established custom, and as he could plead no pledge on his part as an excuse, there was no alternative, he must adopt this popular custom, and Mrs. Headly, good, dutiful wife, *did not quarrel* with him. She had now a fine opportunity to test the expediency of a measure, which had been questioned for many years by her sister.—She had no fears for her husband; he had no thirst whatever for stimulants. But not thus with many who partook of the tempting beverage. Her heart sickened, as she witnessed the fearful effects on some, who were evidently becoming victims to habits of intemperance. And must her darling boy be constantly exposed to this contagion? What fearful apprehensions would at times force themselves upon her mind—how frequently the words of the poet would rush back upon her memory,

"Vice is n monster of so frightful mein,
As to be hated, needs but to be seen;
But seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then *embrace*."

Unhappy woman, we pity you, but we must reflect upon your folly—one word of kind expostulation with that husband, who never denied a wish of your heart, would have prevented this uneasiness; but that word was withheld; 'Ye knew your duty, and ye did it not.' She saw the danger of her situation, and was constantly on the alert to counteract any bad influence, ever portraying the evils of excess in glowing colors. George listened with due respect. but was at the same time making his own comments upon the practice; his mother was somewhat disturbed to hear him give it as his candid opinion, that wine was not so had as she represented, for he noticed instead of making the gentlemen cross. that it made some of them so happy, they hardly knew what they were about. But she was still more startled to find him trying the effect upon himself, and hear his announcement, that he really found it *pretty good*. This, of course, drew forth warning aod threatening on the part of the mother; and we are sorry to state, the offence was repeated, and the good woman felt it to be a duty to inflict the penalty. Dear little George, he could not exactly understand the propriety of this course, but deliberated long and seriously upon it, and then turning to his mother with all the simplicity of his years, inquires:

'When I get to be a Senator, mother, can't I drink just as much as I choose?'

By continued efforts, however, on the part of Mrs. Headly, her son was taught that this luxury was not designed for his use, provided there was the least danger of being detected by his mother. She sometimes hoped he would eventually become proof against this temptation, by being so frequently exposed, and yet obliged to deny himself. But she did not know the facts in this case; she did not know he took every advantage of her absence, watching the opportunity to drain the contents of the glass, if his falher had occasion to entertain a friend.

When Headly had served in the State legislature several years, he was elected representative to the United States Congress. George had now arrived at his thirteenth year, and was considered a boy of uncommon promise. No pains had been spared in his moral and intellectual culture, and, except the example to which we have alluded, he had been trained in the way he should go—but in this particular, his friends had forgotten the old adage, 'actions speak louder than words.'

When James Headly was making arrangements to repair to Washington, he still insisted on retaining the society of his wife and son. Mrs. Headly had secret misgivings as to the propriety of placing her son in a situation, in which he might see intemperance, in all its deformity, tolerated in high places of honor. Edward Mansfield and his wife viewed this period as an important crisis in the life of George, and kindly offered to take him into their family, and extend their guardianship over him during the absence of his parents; but this offer was declined. The parents could not listen to the separation—they knew there were some evils to be apprehended by the removal, but they could also foresee many advantages, and they trusted their precepts and influence would be a sufficient protection from the prevailing vices of the capitol.

We will now leave this family to be duly installed in the honors, and initiated into the amusements and follies of the gay metropolis, while we take a glance at the family of Edward Mansfield. Public life had no attractions for him, he cheerfully yielded up its honors to those who were willing to forego the pleasures of home, and endure its perplexities and trials; while his companion had become the popular statesman, he had secured the reputation of an *honest* lawyer—a name perhaps more difficult to attain than that of Congressman. When his duties called him away from his family, he was assured his children were under the care of one who never slumbered over their interests. If the mother had not taken her children abroad to learn human nature, she had taught them to turn their eyes within, and know themselves. She carefully watched every development of character—what was wrong, promptly corrected, and while she guarded every avenue to temptation, she cultivated with the most assiduous care the noble and self-denying virtues, while she gave line upon line, precept upon precept, she did not counteract the effect of these instructions by her own example.—It was from such a teacher her son, Henry Mansfield, had been taking lessons at home, while his cousin, George Headly, had been in a measure educated abroad, and early brought in contact with the fashions and follies of the day.

But we must turn from this delightful survey of maternel influence, and domestic happiness, to follow our young hero in his advance into public life. His parents had scarcely become located at the capitol before they became fully aware of the perilous situation in which they had placed their son. How sincerely they regretted they had ever entertained their friends with any thing that could intoxicate, for they feared, with all their precautions and admonitions, their only son had acquired a fondness for intoxicating liquors. He always assured them that he never indulged in the proscribed article, but could they trust his word? He had now arrived at an age that he could not at all times remain under the watchful eye of his mother; he must be exposed to society, whether good or bad, and how far did he withstand temptation? How cautiously did the anxious mother repair to the couch of her slumbering boy, and bend over him with a throbbing heart, fearing she might learn the truth of her apprehensions. But an incident occurred not long before the close of the session, that placed this question beyond a doubt. Mr. Headly received a visit from an old political friend, who was accompanied by his son, with whom George was acquainted—this afforded him much pleasure, and he spared no pains to amuse and entertain his young companion. Shortly after they left, George became suddenly ill, and his mother was much alarmed, but before medical aid could be procured, the cause of his indisposition was discovered—he was intoxicated. He had aimed to follow the example of his parents, by extending the accustomed hospitality, and while drinking too freely to the health of his friend, he had somewhat impaired his own.

'My son! my son!' exclaimed the frantic mother, 'how could you do thus, and disobey my positive orders?'

'Don't be so distressed, mother,' said the poor boy, scarcely able to articulate, 'I did-didn't think you would care, as it was my par-partic-particular friend.'

He was soon relieved, by ejecting this poisonous draught, and sank into repose; his mother took her seat by his side—her feelings were indescribable. His apology for his conduct, given merely to palliate the offence, had been like an arrow to her heart. The inconsistency of their course was too apparent, and she found too late, that precept was of but little value, unless enforced by example. The apprehension that the evil done her son was irreparable, filled her with anguish. Conscience waked up memory to its duty, and unwelcome recollections of the past rushed in upon her, like the succession of waves upon the tempest-tossed mariner. The earnest ejaculation of that sister, that she might never have cause to regret the folly of her course, was vividly brougt to mind. Ah! she remembrs, too, when that same dear boy, in his artless innocence, besought her to take the liquid poison from their table; she reflected, also, upon the evils of intemperance presented constantly to her view. She beheld men of talent and distinction convened to legislate for the interests of their country, and many, alas! debased, demoralized by this pernicious habit. True, they might be very tenacious of political rights and national honor, but their example would tend to enslave to habit, tarnish honor, and subvert all order and national prosperity. She reflected, too, upon the perverted state of the public morals of our country, that made her persist in conferring her honors on persons of intemperate habits; and she remembered, too, that thus her own dear husband compromised principle to some extent, when he would gain public favor. Her heart sickened at this retrospect—scalding tears followed each other in quick succession, and she resolved to awake in earnest to to this subject, and secure her son, if possible, from threatened ruin.

From this period, the gay society and scenes around her lost all their charms; there was a secret grief, a deep anxiety of heart that she could not disclose, and she longed to exchange the gay metropolis for the domestic happiness and quietude of her own home.

[CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.]

Our Work.

BY J. G. ADAMS.

"Oh take the pledge, who have not—think!
Let conscience speak to-day;
For ye may win the sot from drink,
If ye but lead the way."—*Cold Water Melodies.*

We have reason for high thanksgiving when we learn what has been effected, when we realize what is now going on for temperance, in our land; when we consider how the tide of popular feeling has turned, and that whereas it was once somewhat respectable for respectable men to keep at a respectable distance from an advocacy of the temperance cause, now this very cause is one of the most popular among us—drawing into it the high and lowly, the distinguished and undistinguished, of all classes in society. So be it henceforth! We give praise to heaven that the reformed inebriate, just snatched from the drunkard's grave, and placed on the high rock of deliverance and victory—the industrieus mechanic, the thriving merchant, the professional man, the legislator—our judges, governors, and leading men, each and all, are induced to be free and ready witnesses to the holy effect, to the onward march and anticipated triumph of the Temperance Reform. Our frequent meetings, our increased publications, our new accessions of the old and middle-aged, and especially our numerous and well-trained Cold-Water Armies, our continual agitation of the subject in the varieties of ways ever known or about to be known to this people of expedients, are all so many living and breathing indications that we are in the midst of one of the grandest moral revolutions the world has ever seen since "the morning stars sang together." The little one has become a thousand; the small one a great people. In a survey of the past we have reason to exclaim, "The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad!" And in contemplation of the future. to thank God and take courage."

But our zeal and interest are not to go out in words of joy for the past, nor in boastings for the future. We must labor, individually, and now is the time for it—now, when all things are ready—when the moral creation seems groaning and waiting for the continued still greater manifestation of this heavenly Reform! We must labor by precept—by example—by words in public and private. In the thoroughfares of life, and by its waysides and hedges—in the work shop, farm house, counting room, pulpit, and hall of legislation—when we go out and when we come in—lie down or rise up—everywhere and at all times should we be abounding in this work of the Lord.

This is my idea: I would call attention to this present laboring time. And my chief reason for urging this idea is the fact, that, although Temperance is marching proudly onward, *its enemy is not dead—no not dead!* The demon lives—not only in that black and smoking distillery, where death and destruction send out their hosts and squadrons of man-consumers—not only in that array of cider-barrels where the solitary farmer seeks at home that frequent stimulant which by and by will work his downfall at some other fount more deadly and swifter in its work of ruin—but he lives, moves, and yet strives to have his respectable being in our fashionable circles—in our wine-drinking companies—at our popular hotels, and summer resorts, where move many of those who are among the last (for reasons which need not now be named) to be prompted by the voice of public opinion, if that voice is against their error, folly, or sin. Here is where the reform is needed; and here should its voice be heard; not only once or twice in some eloquent, because well-worded and well-arranged address; but often—by example, conversation, friendly appeal, discussion, serious or jocose—in any laudable manner by which the old tyrant-king Alcohol may receive ad additional elbowing or push-polite from professedly refined society.

The words applied by our noblest poet to Freedom, may be addressed with peculiar adaptedness, at the present time, tc Temperance, in view of her future conflict and triumph:

"Thy enemy, although of reverend look,
Hoary with many years, and far obeyed,
Is later born than thou; and as he meets
The grave defiance of thy elder eye,
The usurper trembles in his fastnesses.
Thou shalt wax stronger in the lapse of years,
But he shall fade into a feebler age—
Feebler, yet subtler; he shall weave his snares,
And spring them on thy careless steps, and clap
His withered hands, and from their ambush call
His hordes to fall upon thee. He shall send
Quaint maskers, forms of fair and gallant mien,
To catch thy gaze, and uttering graceful words,
To charm thine ear; while his sly steps, by stealth,
Twine round thee threads of steel, light thread on thread,
That grow to fetters; or bind down thy arms;
With chains concealed in chaplets. Oh! not yet
Mays't thou unbrace thy corslet, or lay by
Thy sword; not yet, O TEMPERENCE! close thy lids
In slumber; for thine enemy never sleeps,
And thou must watch and combat, till the day
Of the new earth and heaven!"

Now let us keep our eye on this item of duty. Just so far as we have an influence in that society where intoxicating drinks are used, as if in polite and fashionable disrespect of temperance principles, let our voices ever be set to the tune of "Down with Alcohol! Death to Wine the mocker!" and let our example show that there is something yet to be encountered and overcome before wine-bibbing can ever become really fashionable as in years gone by. Temperance friends—"old men and maidens, young men and cbildren"—what say ye to this? Amen? If so, then see to yourselves the next time you encounter, in fashionable life, at home or abroad, in public or private, this fiery enemy of righteousness.

Again: Let us give special heed to the pledge. The pledge! This, taken by our influential men of society, will tend greatly to strengthen the Temperance Cause.—This, it is acknowledged on all hands, is the safety-boat amid the wrecks and ruins of intemperance around us. Total abstinence from all that can intoxicate! Let each individual come up to this, and our work is done. Who, in this advanced stage of the Temperance Reform, will turn away from it, because, forsooth, fashion in high life, or any other kindred influence, may cry, "Hold?" Out upon such fashion, if it stand in the way of man's true elevation and happiness! Out upon it, say we; and let all the people respond, Amen!

The Wrong must fall.

All things conspire to overturn a wrong. Every advance of man is hostile to it.—Reason is hostile; religion is its deadly foe; the new-born generation will assail it, and it must fail. Of old it was written, "Though hand join in hand, the wicked shall not prosper," and the world's wide walls, from the remotest bounds of peopled space, laugh out their loud and long "Amen!" Let Iniquity be never so old and respectable, get all the most eminent votes, have the newspapers on her side, guns fired at her success, it all avails nothing; for this is God's world, not a devil's, and His eternal word has gone forth that Right alone shall last for ever and for ever.

O young man, now in the period of the passions, reverence your Conscience. Defer that to no appetite, to no passion, to no foolish compliance with other men's ways, to no ungodly custom, even if it become a law. Ask always, "Is it right for me?" Be brave and self-denying for conscience' sake. Fear not to differ from men; keeping your modesty, keep your integrity also. Let not even your discretion consume your valor. Fear not to be scrupulously upright and pure; be afraid neither of men's hate, nor even of their laugh and haughty scorn, but shudder at the thought of tampering with your sense of right, even in the smallest matters.—The Flesh will come up with deceitful counsels; the Spirit teaching the commandments of God; give both their due. Be not the senses' slave, but the soul's free man.

O brother man, who once wert young, in the period of ambition or beyond it, if such a time there be, can you trust the selfishness, the caprice, the passions, and the sin of men, before your own conscience, renounce the law of God for the customs of men? When your volcanic mountain has been capped with snow, Interest, subtler than all the passions of the flesh, comes up to give her insidious counsel. "On our side," says she, "is the applause of men; feasting is with us; the wise and prudent are here also, yea, the ancient and honorable, men much older than thy father; and with gray hairs mottling thy once auburn head, wilt thou forsake official business, its solid praise, and certain gain, for the phantom of natural duty, renounce allegiance to warm human lies for the cold truth of God remote and far!" Say, "Get thee behind me," to such counsellors; "I will not stain my age by listening to your subterranean talk."

O brother man, or old or young, how will you dare come up before your God and say: "O Lord, I heard, I heard thy voice in my soul, at times still and small, at times a trumpet talking with me of the Right, the Eternal Right, but I preferred the low counsels of the flesh; the commands of Interest I kept; I feared the rich man's decorous rage; I trembled at the public roar, and I scorned alike my native duty and thy natural law. Lo, here is the talent Thou gavest me, my sense of right. I have used each other sense, this only have I hid, it is eaten up with rust, but thus I bring it back to Thee. Take what is thine!" Who would thus dare to sin against Infinite Justice? Who would wish to sin against it when it is also Infinite Love, and the law of right is but the highway on which the Almightiness of the Father comes out to meet his prodigal, a great way off, penitent and returning home, or unrepentant still, refusing to be comforted, and famishing on draff and husks, while there is bread of heavenly life, enough and yet to spare, comes out to meet us, to take us home, and to bless us for ever and for ever?

BE TRUE AND COURAGEOUS.—There is nothing like courage in misfortune, next to faith in God, and in his overruling providence, a man's faith in himself is his salvation. It is the secret of all power and success. It is the secret of all good luck. It makes a man strong as the pillar of iron, or elastic as the springing steel.—And while others bow to chance and accident, he makes chance and accident bow to him; and he moulds them to his purposes, and harnesses them to the car of his fortune.

STATE LIBRARY INDIANAPOLIS

TEMPERANCE CHART.

PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.
WM. HANNAMAN, C. E. BABB,
JAMES HALL, R. T. BROWN,
JOHN B. ABBETT.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1853.

Temperance Camp Meetings.

There will be a Temperance Camp Meeting held at Matamora, in Franklin county, Indiana, on the 10th and 11th days of August next. A number of speakers will be present, from our own and other States; and a grand rally may be expected. Let all who can, turn out. We must destroy the Destroyer—ruin the Ruiner, or be ruined and destroyed ourselves.

Another Camp Meeting will be held at Dayton, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, on the 19th and 20th days of August, where much to interest, instruct, and improve the people will not fail to be present. The cause of Prohibition is the people's cause, and they will attend to it. Let all the people attend who feel interested in obtatning a good prohibitory law—sufficient to put an end to the horrors of the liquor traffic.

Celebration of the Fourth at Cloverland.—We noticed the celebration of the Fourth at Cloverland as a whisky celebration, and referred to some incidents tending to show that it was such. We have since been *informed* that we were *misinformed* in regard to its character, and are willing, of course, to make the *amende honorable*. We received a letter from one of the citizens of that place fully acquitting the people there, of any participation in the disgraceful scenes alluded to. Our correspondent says, that there was no liquor on the ground except what was brought there by citizens of Terre Haute, and that the breach of the peace was the result of this liquor; and occasioned by two citizens of that place who quarrelled and fought. The toasts were not drunk in the usual old way, no liquor being employed for that purpose. In other words, the celebration was in all respects a *Temperaace celebrution*. That is what we are informed, and we give it to our readers with entire satisfaction.

This celebration, then, may be taken as another indication of the improvement of public opinion in the neighborhood of Cloverland; for we are informed by one who knows the place well, and is worthy of the fullest credit; that but a short time ago there were no less than ten barrels of whisky sold there per week. Now that was pretty strong for a village of from fifty to one hundred inhabitants; and taken in connection with this *Temperance celebration*, indicates a great and ameliorating change in the opinions and habits of the citizens. We certainly hope that the temperance manifested on the Fourth will become the habit of these people, and that if the *worm of the still* is *still* alive in the village, it will be killed off by the spirit of refoim.

Liquor Traffic.—The Wabash Commercial says the whisky sellers of that place have been considerably disturbed by the Court of Common Pleas which is now in session there. The Commercial adds:

"The first case was against Peter Struble, who was fined at the first lick some forty dollars, and upon his refusal to give bail was taken to jail, where he continued about twenty-four hours, when he was bailed, and the first thing he did after returning from the jail was to burst in the head of his whisky barrel, and pour out the liquor into the street where it was fired. Peter is, no doubt, satisfied with his experience in the liquor trade. The prosecutor and the Court deserve much praise for their righteous proceedings.

It is impossible to love a second time what we have once really ceased to love.

Call for a State Temperance Convention.

A State Temperance Convention will be held at Madison, Jefferson county, Indiana, beginning on the 28th of September next, and continuing as long as it may determine.

It is expected that the People will be represented. The work is theirs, and they will attend to it. For this purpose, we hope, primary meetings of the people will be called in all parts of the State, to select delegates to represent them.

Let each city, town, and county send their representatives; and let them bring together the experience of the people they represent, in reference to the enormous evils of intemperance.

Examine your records, search your public journals, tax your recollections for public outrages in your respective districts, trace each to its cause, and then report the result. This will place a mighty weapon in the hands of the friends of our cause, and close the mouth of opposition.

Nothing short of Prohibition absolute and entire, will secure our State from the evils of drunkenness. Let us bring before the public such an array of facts as will satisfy the people that Prohibition is the true—the only true policy for Indiana.

Other States are advancing more rapidly in this glorious path of progress than ours. Let us awake to our own interest and emulate their noble achievements. Let Michigan and Ohio see and feel that Indiana is worthy to share the blessings and glory of Prohibition with them. A sober people have more than half achieved the right to be esteemed a great people.

Come, then, every body—the aged and young—the rich and poor—men of all professions, trades, and employments—politicians and people—come all—join us in ascertaining the *Right*, that all may do it when ascertained.

Come, and let our neighbors see and feel that we are determined to shake off the evils of a system arising from the utter selfishness of those engaged in it.

Let it be an occasion long to be remembered as the "Great Convention at Madison,"—fruitful in the propagation of good and the suppression of evil—glorious as a landmark of Progress, in the advance of a virtuous and free people.

John A. McClung,
Wm. Wilson,
John C. Steele,
John O'Kane,
William Hannaman,
Charles Woodward,
J. W. Gordon,
} *State Central Committee.*

Universal Moral Panacea.—The Yankee Blade proposes the following remedy for the ills of the flesh and the spirit, composed of "leaves," "plants," and "roots," which, if taken without a wry face, will make any man respectable and happy.

Leave off drinking.
Leave off smoking.
Leave off chewing.
Leave off swearing.
Leave the g'hals alone.
Plant your pleasure in the home circle.
Plant your business in some honorable employment.
Plant your faith in truth.
Root your habits in industry.
Foot your feelings in benevolence.
Root your affections in God.
For directions see the Holy Scriptures and beware of counterfeit creeds and quack theologians.

A Verdict.—The following is a correct copy of a verdict returned in an assault and battery case tried last week in the Court of Common Pleas in Lawrence county. The orthography even is not changed in the slightest:

"When a man invites his neighbor and shakes a bottle of whiskey at him, and begins to abuse him, that is a sufficient assault to gustify a battery; "Wexe's meditation on the Bogs," page 340. We, thereupon, find not guilty."

Fatal Affray.—Another fatal affray took place a few miles from Terre-Haute on Wednesday last. Dr. James W. Gordon, of West Union, Parke county, Ind., was killed in an encounter by a half brother of his, named Livingston, a lawyer of Lawrence county, Kentucky. The difficulty originated about a girl which had been left by Livingston at Gordon's some months since, and who Livingston claimed the guardianship of. The case was submitted to the Mayor of Terre-Haute, without argument, who acquitted the defendant upon the ground of self-defence.

What is Virtue?

To fill in a proper and becoming manner the station in which a wise Creator has mercifully placed him, will always be regarded by every true man as the highest and grandest aim of human effort. Its attainment, however, seems scarcely less difficult than desirable. Hence few have fully attained it.

Two conditions must be filled by him who, with any good hope of success, would exalt the standard of his ambition so high. Without knowledge and moral purity the pursuit is vain, and can only result in disappointment. Virtue alone can secure to her votary a triumph so exalted, and virtue can exist and flourish only in the soul which goodness has purified and knowledge illuminated. A man may intend right, but he is virtuous only to the extent of his knowledge; and, again, he may know all that is known to man, yet if he do not intend right, he will forever remain opposed to the empire of virtue—an alien and a stranger to its beneficent influences and enjoyments.

Virtue refers to our relations as intelligent and immortal beings, accountable to our Creator for our conduct. It implies that these relations must be understood and respected: that the law established for their protection shall be observed in such a manner as to bring home to him who keeps its obligations, the consciousness that he does so, and to those who are the objects of his actions the blessings which always follow the steps of the virtuous.

The will of the Creator is the law of all relations recognized by Him as either necessary or proper to the consummation of his benevolent purposes. Every relation, therefore, which, in the order of creation, we sustain to our fellow-creatures—whether below, on a level with, or above ourselves—brings us directly into relationship with Him who is the Author of all subordinate relations; and thus every obligation arising from these subordinate relations, is enforced by the high and solemn consideration, that it is linked with an obligation to Him also. To fail in our duty to one of the least of His creatures,—with whom a law far higher than any human law has associated us,—is, therefore, to come short also of our duty to the Author of that law.

Every voluntary action of our lives refers to that law, and, according to its precepts, is either virtuous or vicious, as it is in accordance with or in violation of them. A law, however, must be known before it can be obeyed; for that is no obedience which does not follow an approving mind. It is the mind that keeps or violates law; and wherever that fails, there, also, the penalties of the law should cease. Hence it is clear that as to *know* the law precedes obedience *to* the law, and as obedience goes before or leads to virtue, there can be no virtue beyond our knowledge.

But it may be asked, what if a man intending to do right but ignorant whether a proposed line of action be so or not, accidentally fill the letter of the law? Is he not, therefore, virtuous?

He may be, or the contrary, according to circumstances. If his ignorance is the result of unavoidable necessity he is fairly not responsible for it or its consequences. But certainly he can not be regarded as a virtuous man, so far as he may even fortunately yet ignorantly meet the requirements of the law; for, not realizing his obedience, he remains unconscious of discharging any duty; while he can not altogether escape the pangs arising from a fear of coming short of it.

Evory virtuous action is two-fold in its influences: it carries blessing to its objects, while it strengthens and purifies the mind of him who performs it. In such case, however, the intention would so far redeem the act as to save it from the category of vicious ones. In the second place: if a man's ignorance be due to his own default, then his conduct, although it may chance to fall under that class of actions to which our attention is now directed, as complying with the letter of the law, can not be regarded in so favorable a light as that of him whose ignorance is unavoidable. He *might* have known his duty, but *would* not. He must, therefore, stand by the side of him who *knew* his duty, and *did* it *not*. The shadow of his guilty ignorance rests upon all he does, and hides both it and him from the sunlight that ever shines npon the heaven-illumined path of virtue.

Every action, therefore is virtuous or not, as it is in accordance with the will of the Creator or otherwise. *That is the law.* Having bestowed a rational and moral nature upon man, and given him this law for his government, the elements of virtue were brought together; and all that remained for its development was that each should exercise its legitimate functions.

These elements of virtue may be conveniently brought before the mind in the order of their importance. Thus arranged they stand as follows:

1. The law—the Divine will which, as already remarked, pervades the whole universe—meeting us in all its relations, challenging our admiration and commanding our obedience whithersoever we turn.

2. The apprehension or knowledge of this law on the part of its subject; for, as already observed, knowledge precedes obedience.

3. The approbation of the law as the source of all obligation; and the accompanying intention to obey its requirements; and

4. An actual and habitual conformity to its demands.

Whenever in the conduct of any man or association these elements are found, virtue exists and flourishes. It is in such persons and communities also that you may expect its fruits.

Liquor Law in Connecticut.—The prohibitory Liquor Bill has been lost in the Legislature of Connecticut, and a substitute bill, for the suppression of tippling shops, has passed the House, 108 to 98. The following synopsis of the new bill is given by the New Haven Register:

"It provides that licenses to sell by wholesale or retail, may be granted by the Selectmen of towns, and the Common Councils of cities, and last for one year. Every person so licensed, is to pay into the treasury not less than $25, nor more than $100, at the discretion of the granting power. Duly licensed taverns are not to be subjected to this tax. Selling without a license, to subject the offenders to a fine of $50 for the first offence, $100 for the second, and $100 and imprisonment in the county jail for the third offence.—No person can sell adulterated wines or liquors; conviction for that offence forfeits his license and the money paid for it, and brings a fine of $200. None but taverners can sell to be drank on the premises; no person can sell to persons addicted to habits of intoxication, knowing him to be a common drunkard; no liquor can be sold by the glass on public occasions, in tents, booths, or open fields—nor shall a license be granted to any person for such a purpose."

The Liquor Law.—This law is working wonders down East, as the following extract from a letter by an apothecary dweling in Portland will show:

"A man came running into my store a day or two since, as if something dreadful was the matter—with eyes started wide open, and his countenance flushed and excited. He grabbed off his hat and ran in behind the counter, where I was, and exclaiming with such emphasis that my hair stood on end:

'For God's sake, my friend, do look on the top of my head!—what is it—what's on my head?'

"I looked and told him I saw nothing. He yelled out:

"'Why, you fool, can't you see I've got HAIR on my head!'

"And then turned on his heel and ran out of the shop again at great speed. I stood meditating for about five minutes, when on looking about me, I espied that two pint bottles of alcohol had disappeared!"

Gold an Evil.—The Boston Atlas thus concludes a long and able article upon the increase of gold, and its effects upon the commerce and condition of the world:

"One effect, we believe, is sure to result from the discovery of gold, which, of itself, must be an evil in community. It will engender a morbid thirst for gain in the breasts of thousands—create a feverish desire to leave the fields of ordinary industry, and embark in visionary schemes to make a fortune at once. And while the abundance of gold will induce commercial enterprise, the heavy importations of articles of luxury, and 'trifles light as air,' will. we fear, induce many who can but ill afford it, to indulge in extravagance, and 'spend their money for that which is not bread, and their labor for that which satisfieth not.'"

Foreign Items.

By the Arabia we have Liverpool dates to June 2d. The report that Persia was about sending an army to the aid of Turkey is confirmed. If the aspect of affairs has at all changed, since the last advices, the change bears more of a warlike aspect. The French and Englsh fleets are still at Besika. Telegraphic dispaches from Paris state that the news of the rejection of the Czar's ultimatum had reached St. Petersburg on the 24th ult., when the Emperor made a personal declaration to the English and French Embassadors, expressed in the strongest language. He stated that even the destruction of his fleets would not prevent him from invading Turkey, and obtaining reparation. The fourth division of the Russian army was ordered to enter Moldavia, and the Ruscian force on the Black Sea amounts to 16,000 men.—The Emperor complains bitterly of the conduct of the English Premier, and had sent forward peremptory instructions to the Russian Minister at London to confine himself to official intercourse with the British Secretary of State. The Paris Bourse was materially affected by this intelligence, and the three per cents declined more than one per cent. By the overland mail from the East, no news of a definite character had been received from Rangoon. At Calcutta trade was dull. The advices from China are to the 6th of May. It was rumored that the rebels had recaptured Nankin, and were moving toward Pekin.

The news from the Australian mines is satisfactory; but provisions were enormously high.

By the latest foreign advices we learn that a force of 12,000 Russian troops have entered Jassy, a city of Moldavian Turkey.

The Earthquake in Persia.—On the 1st of May the city of Shiraz in Persia, and not Ersoroune, as printed by us last week, was destroyed, with twelve thousand of its inhabitants, by the shock of of an earthquake. This is the second city in Persia, and in former years had a population of 40,000 persons, but an earthquake in 1824 nearly destroyed it. It was formerly a place of great beauty, and is celebrated by the Persian poet, Hafiz, who was a native of Shiraz, for its beauty and fertility. Since the earthquake of 1824 it has greatly declined in both, most of its public structures having been ruined by that calamity.

There are rumors afloat of secret attempts on the life of Louis Napoleon.—One evening a number of ropes were discovered stretched across the road to Saint Cloud, intended to trip up the horses of the imperial carriage. It is said the Empress is very nervous when she rides out with him.

The salary from the British Government to Queen Victoria is about $3,000,000 a year. His Holiness, the Pope, has about the same. This is at the rate of about $9,500 a day, or, going on the supposition that the Pope's average work-days equal about the number of Sabbaths in a year, he receives some $60,000 a day.—Surely Pius ought to live on so liberal a salary. Why could he not help some of the tens of thousands of blind and broken-legged beggars that swarm in and about Rome, Naples, and other of the most sanctified and holy of the Catholic cities?

The prohibition against reading Macaulay's History has been revoked at Rome, "it being found, on further examination, that there was a sufficient amount of abuse of the Church of England in the book, to overbalance all its liberalism, and render it safe reading for Romanists."

Official returns from Silesia, Prussia, show that during the past year 809 Catholics had become Protestants, and 508 Catholic parents had their children baptized in the Protestant faith.

Professor Charles Caldwell, the oldest physician in the United States, died, at his residence, in Louisville, on Saturday, July 9th.

The Boston Herald gives the confession of a dealer in the ardent in that city, who has been sending off varieties down East since the renowned Maine Law passed.—He has packed kegs of liquor in molasses casks, headed them in, and filled up with molasses; he has packed them in sugar boxes, filled around with sugar; he has packed them in oil casks, filled around with water; he has placed a piece of spoge, saturated with oil, over the bung, and covered with a pice of tin, so that when the cask is rolled over, a little oil will be squeezed out, thus deceiving the most knowing; he has packed them in cheese casks, leaving a hole in the head, through which a cheese, "white oak," was visible. Such is the ingenuity of trade—thus does necessity stimulate invention. The truth is, it is a very difficult thing to "head the *critter*."—*Madison Banner.*

Magnanimity is well enough defined by its name; nevertheless, we may say that it is the good sense of pride, and the most noble way of earning praise.

Duty vs. Business.

It is the function of conscience to discover to men the moral law of God. It will not do this with infallible certainty, for, at its best estate, neither conscience nor any other faculty of man is absolutely perfect, so as never to mistake. Absolute perfection belongs only to the faculties of God. But conscience, like each other faculty, is relatively perfect,—is adequate to the purpose God meant it for. It is often immature in the young, who have not had time for the growth and ripening of the faculty, and in the old, who have checked and hindered its development. Here it is feeble from neglect, there from abuse.—It may give an imperfect answer to the question, What is absolutely right?

Now, though the conscience of a man lacks the absolute perfection of that of God, in all that relates to my dealing with men, it is still the last standard of appeal. I will hear what my friends have to say, what public opinion has to offer, what the best men can advise me to, then I am to ask my own conscience, and follow its decision; not that of my next friend, the public, or the best of men. I will not say that my conscience will always disclose to me the absolutely right, according to the conscience of God, but it will disclose the relatively right, what is my conviction of right to-day, with all the light I can get on the matter; and as all I can know of the absolute right is my conviction thereof, so I must be true to that conviction. Then I am faithful to my own conscience, and faithful to my God. If I do the best thing I can know to-day, and to-morrow find a better one and do that, I am not to be blamed, nor to be called a sinner against God, because not so just to-day as I shall be to-morrow. I am to do God's will soon as I know it, not before, and to take all possible pains to find it out; but am not to blame for acting childish when a child, nor to be ashamed of it when grown up to be a man. Such is the function of conscience.

Having determined what is absolutely right, by the conscience of God, or at least relatively right, according to my conscience to-day, then it becomes my duty to keep it. I owe it to God to obey his law, or what I deem his law; that is my duty. It may be uncomfortable to keep it, unpopular, contrary to my present desires, to my passions, to my immediate interests; it may conflict with my plans in life: that makes no difference. I owe entire allegiance to my God. It is a duty to keep His law, a personal duty, my duty as a man. I owe it to myself, for I am to keep the integrity of my own consciousness; I owe it to my brother, and to my God. Nothing can absolve me from this duty, neither the fact that it is uncomfortable or unpopular, nor that in conflicts with my desires, my passions, my immediate interests, and my plans in life. Such is the place of conscience amongst other faculties of my nature.

I believe this is all perfectly plain, but now see what it leads to. In the complicated relations of human life, various rules for the moral conduct of men have been devised, some of them in the form of statute laws, some in the form of customs, and, in virtue of these rules, certain artificial demands are made of men, which have no foundation in the moral nature of man: these demands are thought to represent duties. We have the same word to describe what I ought to do as subject to the law of God, and what is demanded of me by custom, or the statute. We call each a duty. Hence comes no small confusion: the conventional and official obligation is thought to rest on the same foundation as the natural and personal duty. As the natural duty is at first sight a little vague, and not written out in the law book, or defined by custom, while the conventional obligation is well understood, men think that in case of any collision between the two, the natural duty must give way to the official obligation.

For clearness' sake, the natural and personal obligation to keep the law of God as my conscience declares it, I will call Duty; the conventional and official obligation to comply with some custom, keep some statute, or serve some special interest, I will call Business. Here, then, are two things—my natural and my personal duty, my conventional and official business. Which of the two shall give way to the other,—personal duty or official business? Let it be remembered that I am a man first of all, and all else that I am is but a modification of my manhood, which makes me a clergyman, a fisherman, or a statesman; but the clergy, the fish, and the State, are not to strip me of my manhood. They are valuable in so far as they serve my manhood, not as it serves them. My official business as clergyman, fisherman, or statesman, is always beneath my personal duty as man. In case of any confiict between the two, the natural duty ought to prevail and carry the day before the official business; for the natural duty represents the permanent law of God, the absolute right, justice, the balance-point of all interests: while the official business represents only the transient conventions of men, some partial interest; and besides, the man who owes the personal duty is immortal, while the officer who performs the official business is but for a time. At death, the man is to be tried by the justice of God, for the deeds done, and character attained, for his natural duty, but he does not enter the next life as a clergyman, with his surplice and prayer-book, or a fisherman, with his angles and net, nor yet as a statesman, with his franking privilege, and title of honorable and member of Congress. The officer dies, of a vote or a fever. The man lives for ever. From the relation between a man and his occupation, it is plain, in general, that all conventional and official business is to be overruled by natural personal duty. This is the great circle, drawn by God, and discovered by conscience, which girdles my sphere, including all other smaller circles, and itself included by none of them. The law of God has eminent domain every where, over the private passions of Oliver and Charles, the special interests of Carthage and of Rome, over all customs, all official business, all precedents, all human statutes, all treaties between Judas and Pilate, or England and France, over all the conventional affairs of one man or of mankind. My own conscience is to declare that law for me, yours for you, and is before all private passions, or public interests, the decision of majorities, and a world full of precedents. You may resign your office, and escape its obligations, forsake your country, and owe it no allegiance, but you can not move out of the dominions of God, nor escape where conscience has not eminent domain.

See some examples of a conflict between the personal duty and the official business. A man may he a clergyman, and it may be his official business to expound and defend the creed which is set up for him by his employers, his bishop, his association, or his parish, to defend and hold it good against all comers; it may be, also, in a certain solemn sort, to please the audience, who come to be soothed, caressed, and comforted,—to represent the average of religion in his society, and so to bless popular virtues and ban unpopular vices, but never to shake off or even jostle with one of his fingers the load of sin, beloved and popular, which crushes his hearers down till they are bowed together and can in no wise lift themselves up; unpopular excellence he is to call fanaticism, if not infidelity. But his natural duty as a man, standing in this position, overrides his official business, and commands him to tell men of the false things in their creed, of great truths not in it: commands him to inform his audience with new virtue, to represent all of religion he can attain, to undo the heavy burthens of popular sin, private or national, and let the men oppressed therewith go free. Excellence, popular or odious, he is to commend by its own name, to stimulate men to all nobleness of character and life, whether it please or offend. This is his duty, however uncomfortable, unpopular, against his desires, and conflicting with his immediate interests and plans of life. Which shall he do? His official business, and pimp and pander to the public lust, with base compliance serving the popular idols, which here are Money and Respectability, or shall he serve his God? That is the question. If the man considers himself substantially a man, and accidentally a clergyman, he will perform his natural duty; if he counts the priesthood his substance, and manhood an accident of that, he will do only his official business.

I may be a merchant, and my official business may be to buy, and sell, and get gain; I may see that the traffic in ardent spirits is the readiest way to accomplish this. So it becomes my official business to make rum, sell rum, and by all means to induce men to drink it. But presently I see that the common use of it makes the thriving unthrifty, the rich less wealthy, the poor miserable, the sound sick, and the sane mad; that it brings hundreds to the jail, thousands to the almshouse, and millions to poverty and shame, producing an amount of suffering, wretchedness, and sin, beyond the power of man to picture or conceive. Then my natural duty as man is very clear, very imperative. Shall I sacrifice my manhood to money?—the integrity of my consciousness to my gains by rum-selling? That is the question.—And my answer will depend on the fact, whether I am more a man or more a rum-seller. Suppose I compromise the matter, and draw a line somewhere between my natural duty as man, and my official business as rumseller. and for every three cents that I make by iniquity, give one cent to the American Tract Society, or the Board for Foreign Missions, or the Unitarian Association, or the excellent Society for Premoting the Gospel among the Indians (and others) in North America.—That does not help the matter; business is not satisfied, though I draw the line never so near to money; nor conscience, unless the line comes up to my duty.

I am a citizen, and the State says,—"You must obey all the statutes made by the proper authorities; that is your official business!" Suppose there is a statute adverse to the natural law of God, and the convictions of my own conscience, and I plead that fact in abatement of my obligation to keep the statute, the State says, "Obey it, none the less, or we will hang you. Religion is an excellent thing in every thing except politics; there it seems to make men mad." Shall I keep the commandment of men, or the law of my God?

A statute was ones enacted by King Pharaoh for the destruction of the Israelites in Egypt; it was made the official business of all citizens to aid in their destruction: "Pharaoh charged all his people, saying, Every son that is born ye shall cast into the river, and every daughter ye shall save alive." It was the official business of every Egyptian who found a Hebrew boy to throw him into the Nile,—if he refused, he offended against the peace and dignity of the kingdom of Egypt, and the form of law in such case made and provided. But if he obeyed, he murdered a man. Which should he obey, the Lord Pharaoh, or the Lord God? That was the question. I make no doubt that the priests of Osiris, Orus, Apis, Isis, and the judges, and the justices of the peace and quorum, and the members of Congress of that time said, "Keep the king's commandment, O ye that worship the crocodile and fear the cat, or ye shall not sleep in a whole skin any longer!" So said every thing that loveth and maketh a lie.

King Charles II. made a statute some one hundred and ninety years ago, to punish with death the remnant of the nine-and-fifty judges who had brought his father's head to the block, teaching kings that they had a joint in their necks." He called on all his subjects to aid in the capture of these judges. It was made their official business as citizens to do so; a reward was offered for the apprehension of some of them "alive or dead;" punishment hung over the head of any who should harbor or conceal them. Three of these regicides, who had adjudged a king for his felony, came to New England.—Many Americans knew where they were, and thought the condemnation of Charles I. was the best thing these judges ever did. With that conviction ought they to have delivered up these fugitives, or afforded them shelter? In time of peril, when officers of the English government were on the lookout for some of these men, a clergyman in the town where one of them was concealed, preached, it is said, on the text, "Bewray not him that wandereth," an occasional sermon, and put the duty of the man far before the business of the citizen. When Sir Edmund Andros was at New Haven looking after one of the judges, and attended public worship in the same meeting-house with the fugitive, the congregation sung an awful hymn in his very ears.

Would the men of Connecticut have done right, bewraying him that wandered, and exposing the outcast, to give up the man who had defended the liberties of the world and the rights of mankind against a tyrant,—give him up because a wanton king, and his loose men and loose women, made such a commandment? One of the regicides dwelt in in peace eight-and-twenty years in New England, a monument of the virtue of the people.

Of old time the Roman statute commanded the Christians to sacrifice to Jupiter; they deemed it the highest sin to do so, but it was their official business as Roman citizens. Some of them were true to their natural duty as men, and took the same cross Jesus had borne before them; Peter and John had said at their outset to the authorities—"Whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you more than unto God, judge ye." The Emperor once made it the official business of every citizen to deliver up the Christians. But God made it no man's duty. Nay, it was each man's duty to help them. In such cases what shall a man do? You know what we think of men who comply basely, and save their life with the loss of their soul. You know how the Christian world honors the saints and martyrs, who laid down their lives for the sake of truth and right; a handful of their dust, which was quieted of its trouble by the headsman's axe seventeen hundred years ago, and is now gathered from the catacombs of Saint Agnes at Rome—why it is enough to consecrate half of the Catholic churches in New England. As I have stood among their graves, have handled the instruments with which they tasted of bitter death, and crumbled their bones in my hands—I keep their relics still with reverend awe—I have thought there was a little difference between their religion and the pale decency that haunts the churches of our time, and is afraid lest it lose its dividends, or its respectability, or hurt its usefulness, which is in no danger.

Do I speak of martyrs for conscience' sake? To-day is St. Maurice's day, consecrated to him and the "Thebæan legion." Maurice appears to have been a military tribune in the Christian legion, levied in the Thebais, a part of Egypt.—In the latter part of the third century this legion was at Octodurum, near the little village of Martigni, in Valais, a Swiss Canton, under the command of Maximian, the associate emperor, just then named Herculeus, going to fight the Bagaudæ.—The legion was ordered to sacrifice to the gods after the heathen fashion. The soldiers refused; every tenth man was hewn down by Maximian's command. They would not submit, and so the whole legion, as the Catholic story tells us, perished there on the 22d of September, fifteen hundred and fifty-three years ago this day. Perhaps this account is not true; it is probable that the number of martyrs is much exaggerated, for six thousand soldiers would not stand still and be slaughtered without striking a blow. But the fact that the Catholic church sets apart one day in the calendar to honor this alleged heroism, shows the value men put on fidelity to conscience in such cases.

Good Politics from a Bishop.

Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, at the late Anniversary of Burlington College, made an able and interesting address to the young men under his charge, from which we take the following paragraphs, touching political duties and education:

"It is the duty of the young American to imbue himself with the principles of the Constitution. Party divisions are the danger of our day; and parties are now no longer for principles, but for the spoils.—It is a mortifying thing, to say that our present administration—to which I cheerfully accord my unreserving confidence—has spent more time, and taken more trouble, in the distribution of the offices under the government, than in considering the domestic interests and foreign policy of the country. I do not lay il to them as an administration. It is the sin and curse of the times. Government has really come to be considered an institution to distribute patronage. And this within six and sixty years. I seriously regard it as the most disgraceful and most dangerous error of the age. Unless it be corrected, it will first corrupt and then destroy the Republic. The remedy for it is in the simple, earnest, child-like reference to the Constitution. I do not think it is a misuse of sacred history, to say this is the wood by which the bitter waters of our Marah must be sweetened. Officers, indeed, there must be to carry on a govnrnment. But office is the instrument alone; and they who hold it but incidents. The end is the public virtue, and the public happiness; the human means, the faithful application of our incomparable Constitution. Such of a truth, it is—a legacy from our forefathers, scarcely second to the freedom which enabled them to make it—and to perpetuate which they made it.—Let the young American study the Constitution. Let him imbue himself with its principles. Let him contemplate them, in action, as they were seen and felt in Adams, Hancock, Franklin, and Washington. And let him resolve to live by it as they did; and, if need be, to die for it, as they were prepared to do. So shall it be worth while to be Amerieans. So shall the name of the Young American go down to after ages—an inheritance for ever. And so shall other names and other nations, while they admire our virtues, be emulous of our example, until 'American' shall be the watchword and war-cry of true liberty throughout the world.

"Let the Young American labor for the highest education he can reach. At college, if he can get there. If not, at the best school. When there is no school for him, there is Franklin's garret above him, and Franklin's example before him. The great Samuel Lee, Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, was a journeyman carpenter. But he loved learning; and he pursued it as lovers do.—When he had earned enough, he bought a book. When he had mastered it, he sold it and procured another. And so on.—And he became among the most distinguished of the learned men of Europe.—It is a lesson which every one may learn, and every one apply. And with so much more ease at this time, when books are so accessible and cheap. Only let the Young American eschew the light and fashionable reading of the day. The best of it is sillabub and sugar-candy. Too much of It is arsenic and prussic acid. It is a fault of the Young American to neglect and abuse his physical constitution. And, unhappily, it is not confined to the industrious student. The hours of recreation, when the mind should be relieved and the body invigorated, are given to the last novel. And health and strength are wasted, while the mind is diluted, and the moral principle perplexed, if not perverted."

Why People Drink.

Mr. A. drinks because his doctor has recommended him to take a little; Mr. B. because his doctor ordered him not, and he hates quackery; Mr. C. takes a drop because be is wet; Mr. D. because he is dry; Mr. E. because he feels something rising in his stomach; Mr. F. because he feels a kind of sinking in his stomach;—Mr. G. because he is going to see a friend off to Oregon; Mr. H. because he has got a friend come home from California; Mr. I. because he is so hot; Mr. K. because he is cold; Mr. L. because he has got a pain in his head; Mr. M. because he has got a pain in his side; Mr. N. because he has got a pain in his back; Mr. O. because he has got a pain in his chest; Mr. P. because he has got a pain all over him; Mr. Q. because he feels light and happy; Mr. R. because he feels heavy and miserable; Mr. S. because he has married; Mr. T. because he isn't; Mr. V. because he likes to see his friends around him; Mr. W. because he has got no friends, and enjoys a glass by himself; Mr. X. because his uncle left him a legacy; Mr. Y. becanse his aunt cut him off without a shilling; Mr. Z.—we should be happy to inform our readers what Mr. Z.'s reasons are for drinking, but, on putting the question to him, he was found to be too drunk to answer.

Horrible.—Two men in Illinois, near Lacon, came to a terrible death last week. A companion had stolen a bottle of liquor, as he supposed, which he handed them for a treat. They both drank of it in such haste, that its pungency and deadly power were not discovered until too late to avert the evil. It turned out to be nitric acid, diluted in rain water; said to have been procured for the purpose of galvanizing.—But a moment elapsed before they fell to the earth, overwhelmed with the most intense and excruciating pain. They rolled and tumbled, and clawed their faces and the earth with both hands, indicating, by the contortions of their bodies and groaning, all that agony which would ensue if they had swallowed red hot coals. Death soon ensued.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

A Happy World.—This is a happy world: who says to the contrary is a fool, or something worse. There is everything to make us happy. The land, sea, and sky, contribute to our enjoyment. The man who has a good heart sees pleasure where a bad person beholds nothing but gloom. The secret, then, in being happy and enjoying this glorious world is to possess a virtuous heart. Who is the most cheerful and contented man in your neighborhood? The man who is the most honored and possesses the greatest riches?—No—it is he who has nothing but a kind and good heart. Nothing ruffles his temper or disturbs his repose. The morning sky, the evening cloud, the rolling waters, the blooming landscape, the teeming forests, and fields of snow, give him pleasures others never dream of. It is he whose mind is "led from nature up to nature's God," and every day that he lives, he is as contented and happy as it is possible for man to be.

Depend upon it, the world is a beautiful one, and contains a thousand sources of enjoyment which they can only see and feel whose hearts are pure, and whose lives correspond to the word of eternal truth.

What makes us often discontented with negotiators is, that they almost always abandon the interest of their friends for that of the success of the negotiation, which becomes their own, from the credit of having succeeded in their undertaking.

Acknowledgments.

Of Z. Lloyd, at Kent, 25c.; W. Millikin, Manchester$9.00; E. P. Hammond, Columbus, $9.00; A. W. Gilmore, Lanesville, $2.00; B. Russell, Logansport, $2.25c.; C. Woodward, Eugene, $2.50; S. Tuttle, Orange, $6.00; L. Johnson, Lafayette, $18.75; J. W. Eggleston, Dillsboro, $3.00; Hendricks, D. S. of T., Danville, $1.00; J. Harris, Russellville, $1.50; J. P. Tucker, Annapolis, $3.00; D. S. McKee, Carrollton, Ky., $3.00; J. A. McManus, Newcastle, $15.00; C. P. Birch, Prairie Ridge, $1.00; Moses Baker, Monroe, $1.00; T. Lawton, Columbus, $6.00; C. Woodward, Shelbyville, $3.00; T. Cookins, Lauramie, $6.00; J. H. Ohr, New Harmony, $1.50; J. Hampt, Newtown, $1.00; R. M. Allens, Williamsport, Ind., 75c.; T. J. Williams, Wabash, $1.; J. M. Justice, Camden, $7.00; D. W. Reed, Hagerstown, $6.00; T. Parvin, Indianapolis, $3.75: A. Cleaver; Brandywine, $5.25; T. Auter, Groves, $3.00; W. W. Hill, Vincennes, $9.00; A. T. Wood, North Madison, $3.00; Wm. Worthington, Attica, $2.25; of P. M. at Reddington, $7.50; M, P. Alpha, Charlestown, $2.25; J. H. Summers, Nicholsonville, 75c.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS,

WE are still prepared to print Constitution and By-Laws, where the alterations are few from the copy recommended by the Grand Division, at the following rates:

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Address, JOHN H. OHR,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00. Books, $2 00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. WOODWARD, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind., free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20 00.

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

J. H. OHR, G. W. R.

Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys of ——, believing the Order of Cadets of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Section of the State of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called the —— Section, No. ——, Cadets of Temperance, of the State of Indiana, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Section, and also those of the acting Head of the Order.

Enclosed is the fee for Charter, R. B.'s and officers' cards, $5 00.

It must also be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not; if they are, of what Section. The application to be directed to the Grand Secretary, free of postage.

It must also be certified by a W. P. or P. W. P, that the W. Patron elect is a Son of Temperance in good standing.

Address (post paid) HENRY OHR, G. S., C. o T., Indianapolis, Indiana.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the —— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00.

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

Address (post paid,) Mrs. ELIZA RICHMOND, G. S. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

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☞ Price 50 cents per Bottle (half pint.)

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For sale by the Druggists throughout Indiana, and by TOMLINSON BROTHERS, J. P. POPE & CO., S. ROSENGARTEN, WM. TILLEY, and at wholesale by W. W. ROBERTS, Indianapolis, Indiana.

R. M. LYON, Fort Wayne,

may25 10w Proprietor in the Western States.

SOMETHING NEW.

LATHROP & STEVENS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, at the West room in the Bates House, Washington Street, Indianapolis.

We are now opening a new and splendid stock of Boots and Shoes of every variety and style, which we are receiving direct from the manufacturers.—We design to keep constantly on hand a good assortment of the best quality of goods manufactured, which we can warrant to give satisfaction to all who may give them a trial. We will sell by the case, dozen, or single pair, at low prices for cash.—Our stock consists in part of Gents' fine Cloth, silk warp, glove kid, buck, patent calf, and enameled Gaiters and Ties of every variety and style; Ladies' fine silk warp Gaiters, Buskins, Ties, Slippers and Boots; Misses' ditto; Men's calf, goat, kip, and thick Boots and Brogans; Boys' and Youths' ditto; assorted Ladies, kid, goat and calf Boots and Buskins; Misses' ditto. Also every variety of Children's Shoes. Come and see for yourselves.

LATHROP & STEVENS,

may 25 4w Indianapolis, Indiana.

TEMPERANCE INN,

Bloomington, Indiana.

J. & S. M. ORCHARD, PROPRIETORS.

TRAVELLERS will find it to their advantage to call and try the accommodation of the TEMPERANCE INN. Stage office for all the different routes, in connection with this House. may25 6m ¶

THE LATEST WONDER of the 19th CENTURY.

DR. G. W. BENNETT'S

Celebrated Eye-Balm.

A SPECIFIC FOR CHRONIC, SORE, INFLAMED, AND WEAK EYES.

Prepared only by Dr. George W. Bennett, and for sale by Merchants and Druggists generally.

THIS Balm is an excellent and certain cure for sore and inflamed Eyes, in all cases of Psoroic, Scrofulous, and Purulent Opthalmia, and what is commonly termed wild hairs in the eye-lids. It is a specific in Infantile, Purulent, and Scrofulous Inflamed, and Sore Eyes, and all in the various diseases of the Eyes, that prevail among the human family, in every climate. It will be found a sovereign remedy if properly applied.

W. W. ROBERTS, Indianapolis, Ind. General Agent for State of Indiana, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price---Twenty-five Cents.

I warrant the above Balm to cure if the directions are strictly observed, or return the money.

june 22 4m G. W. BENNETT.

REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE,

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

UNDER THE CONTROL OF W. M'K. SCOTT, Attorney & Counsellor at Law, and Notary Public.

The attention of the Agency will be devoted,

First—To the collection of debts and the payment of Taxes for non-residents in any county in the State. Also, the redemption of Lands sold for Taxes, sale, purchase or lease of Lands, purchase of adverse claims, examination and perfection of Title, &c., &c.

Second—To the prosecution of claims against the General Government, procuring Land Warrants, Patent Rights, and Pensions under the various Pension Laws, &c.

Third—All other Miscellaneous agencies as may be intrusted to the care of this office.

Fourth—The taking of Depositions and Attestation of all instruments requiring a seal

In all cases requiring an outlay of money for the benefit of individuals, the requisite funds must be transmitted in advance.

Prompt attention to all letters on business that are *pre-paid.* Address W. M'K. SCOTT,

Real Estate and General Agent,

jan 5-1y Indianapolis, Ind.

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS.

WE are now running a daily line East and West, accompanied by special messengers, and with the speed of the mails, running our own cars with the passenger trains.

Packages will be received at the cars up to the time of starting, and at our office until 1 o'clock each day.

We are prepared to transport packages, bank notes and specie, to and from any of the eastern cities, also, Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington, Ky., St. Louis, Mo., or any points on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; and to and from Terre Haute, and all intermediate points, and to forward freight from Terre Haute up and down the Wabash.

In addition to these, we have the most complete arrangements for transporting packages to and from California and Europe.

Exchange on England, Ireland, and Scotland, for sale, payable at any bank in the kingdom.

Foreign passage tickets; by Grinnell, Minturn & Co.'s line to Liverpool and London, constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.

Notes, drafts, and bills collected in any of the Eastern or Western cities.

Orders for goods to be returned by Express, sent free. Our rates of charges have been greatly reduced, and the public will find this a safe and expeditious method of transportation.

Indianapolis, June 30, 1852. ADAMS & CO.

Office in Indianapolis in Journal Building, west side Pennsylvania Street.

Office open during business hours.

june30 1y C. WOODWARD, Agent.

The Cheapest Illustrated Paper for the Young.

PRICE ONLY TEN CENTS A YEAR, or nearly three papers for one cent, where 100 copies are taken.

Twenty-six numbers a year, and each number illustrated with from three to seven engravings.

The Youth's Penny Gazette,

A strictly Religious and Moral Paper, is published by the AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION and is designed to furnish the Children and Youth of the United States with reading matter, in a popular form, for the improvement of Mind and Heart.

It is published (not monthly, nor weekly, but) every other week, or twenty-six numbers in a year. It is religious but unsectarian, and the matter is carefully prepared with a view to the habits, character and prospects of *American Youth*

TERMS OF THE PENNY GAZETTE.

$10 a year, in advance, for 100 copies, to one address. $5 a year, in advance, for 40 copies, to one address. $3 a year, in advance, for 20 copies, to one address. Single subscriptions, 25 cents per year.

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☞ When the postage is paid at the place of mailing, the terms are very low. For $15 remitted, we will send 100 copies of the paper for one year, to one address—*we paying postage.* For $7 remitted, we will send 40 copies of the paper to one address, for one year—*we paying postage.* For $3 50 remitted, we will send 20 copies of the paper for one year, to one address—*we paying postage.* Less than 20 cannot be sent at this cheap rate.

Subscriptions received at the Society's House, No. 146 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Feb 16 3w G. S. SCOFIELD, Agent.

TO BUILDERS.

North Western Christian University.

THE Building Committee of the Board of Directors of the North-Western Christiana University, propose contracting for the west wing of the *University Building*, to be put up on the University grounds in the vicinity of Indianapolis.

Sealed Proposals in detail, with prices affixed for doing the work necessary to the completion of the said Wing, will be received until the 19th day of July next, and may be handed to the undersigned. or to J. T. Cox. Secretary of the Company, at the Book Store of Cox & Mathes, in Indianapolis.

The materials and work to be according to the plan, drawings and specifications prepared by Wm. Tinsley, Architect, which may be seen and examined at his room, on the east side of Pennsylvania street, three doors north of the north-east Diagonal, in Indianapolis. The specifications have been materially changed and modified, so as to reduce the cost of the building.

Proposals for the whole combined, would be preferred; but will be received for the different parts and portions thereof separotely. The whole to be completed and fit for use by the first day of September, 1854.

Payments will be made as the work progresses, at such short periods as may suit the covenience of the Contractors. Bond and security will be required for the performance of the work.

In behalf of the Building Committee:

OVID BUTLER,

President of the Board of Directors.

June 10, 1853. june 22 3w

LITTLE, DRUM & ANDERSONS

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, STATIONERY, NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, AND GLASSWARE,

North side of Washington Street,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

WE are receiving Country Produce of all descriptions, and paying the highest market price. Dealers visiting Indianapolis are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices, both for Produce and Merchandise generally. june30 tf

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JAMES HALL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 2. Temperance, Hall, Indianapolis,

Manufactu'ng & Clothing Emporium,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, Trimmings, Trunks, Sachels, Canes, Umbrellas, Hats, Caps, a every description of Gentlemen's Furnishing.

Also:

General Agency for the sale of GRAND AND SUBORDINATE REGALIA, EMBLEMS, COSTUMES, &C., FOR THE ORDERS OF MASONS, ODD FELLOWS, TEMPLE OF HONOR, SON, DAUGHTERS, AND CADETS OF TEMPERANCE. oct27 1y

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The American Life and Health Insurance Company.

Office—No. 7, South Third St., Philadelphia.

Officers.

LEONARD JEWELL, *President.*
JAMES PEACOCK, *Treasurer,*
JOHN C. SIMS, *Sec'y and Actuary.*
THOS. S. SMITH, *Solicitor*

JOHN F. BIRD, FRED. A. FICKARDT, } *Medical Examiners.*

CHARLES WOODWARD, Indianapolis, Ind., General Agent for the State of Indiana.

THIS Company issues policies at Total Abstinence Rates, Joint stock Rates, and at Mutual Rates, which for $1000 on the life of a person 30 years of age, are as follows:

Age.	*Total Abstinence.*	*Joint Stock.*	*Mutual.*
30	$15.40	$19.60	$23.60

A further table of Rates will be furnished at the Office.

The condition in Total Abstinence rates (believed to be the lowest in the Union,) is *entire forfeiture* upon the departure of the Insured from Total Abstinence in its strictest sense.

Policies at Joint Stock and Mutual rates, contain no condition except as usual in Life Insurance.

HEALTH INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

All Moneys received from the Insured, for Annual Premiums, after deducting expenses, will be divided among the Sick

The Public have for some time been familiar with the subject of Life and Health Insurance, but it is obvious that too little thoughts has been given to the latter. LIFE Insurance benefits our successors, while HEALTH Insurance directly benefits ourselves. It makes provision for a time of sickness, when the products of a man's industry are cut off, and want unites with Disease to aggravate his distress. It is at this gloomy period, when he is prostrated and helpless, and when despondency would otherwise overwhelm him, that the holder of a *Health Insurance Policy* will realize its benefits.

RATES, under 50 years of age,

$2,00	per year,	for	$2,00	per week.
3,00	"	"	3,00	"
4,00	"	"	4,00	"
5,00	"	"	5,00	"
6,00	"	"	6,00	"

Over fifty and under sixty.

$2,50	per year,	for	$2,50	per week.
3,75	"	"	3,00	"
5,00	"	"	4,00	"
6,25	"	"	5,00	"
7,50	"	"	6,00	"

When the Fund shall amount to Three Dollars and upwards for every person insured and sufficient to warrant an additional distribution, the weekly allowances will be increased in accordance with the Rules of the Policy.

All the members of a Temple or Division insured at greatly reduced rates.

Applications for Agencies in any of the cities or towns in the State, should be made to the undersigned, *post paid*, or in person.

As Agent for the above Company, I am prepared to receive applications for Policies at any of the above rates.

CHARLES WOODWARD, Agent,

At ADAMS & CO.'S Express Office.

J. L. MOTHERSHEAD, *Medical Examiner.*

june 30 '52-1y

Ohio Life Insurance Company,

Capital $100,000.

JOINT STOCK AND MUTUAL,

CINCINNATI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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WM. BURNET, President.

S. W. REEDER, Sec'y J. W. DONOHUE, Vice Pres't

Office in Reeder's Building, Third street, between Almy's and City Bank.

This Company insures Lives at the lowest rates consistent with safety, either upon the Joint Stock or Mutual plan.

In the Joint Stock Department, premium payable quarterly, semi-annually or annually. On the Mutual plan, one-half the premium paid in Cash, the balance by a note bearing six per cent. interest—the interest only payable annually. Persons insuring on the mutual plan, participate in the profits of the Company in that department.

The undersigned having been appointed agent for the above Company, is prepared to fill applications for Life Insurance, on favorable terms.

Any information on the subject and pamphlets explaining the nature and utility of Life Insurance, furnished without charge, at the office of the Agent.

C. WOODWARD, Agent.

Office at Adam's & Co.'s Express Office, Journal Building, Pennsylvania street, Indianapolis, Ind.

june 30, '52-1y.

Railroad City Book Store.

COX & MATHES,

South side of Washington, between Illinois and Meridian streets,

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

AT wholesale and retail, Standard and Miscellaneous Works, Law, and Medical Books, School Books, Plain and Fancy Stationery, Blank Books, Wall Papers, &c., &c. mar 2

CHEAP WATCHES & JEWELRY.

Good Gold Watches at $24!

WE are now in our new Room No. 1, Palmer House, with a lot of beautiful Watches and Jewelry which we are selling lower than ever heretofore sold in Indianapolis, for instance we sell

Good 18 K Case Gold Lepines at $24.
" 18 K " " Levers at $28.
" Silver Anchor Levers $12 to $18.
" " Cylenders, $9 to $12.
" " Quarter's $6 to $10.

In addition to the above we have a fine assortment of other description of Watches all of which we will sell lower than any other firm dare sell in the place. I have in my employ a very superior Watch Repairer who will always be on on hand to do watch repairing of every description. Mr. Michot has worked in Geneva, Paris, New York and other large cities and has had great experience in his Branch of the business. All Watches warranted for one year, and the money in all cases refunded, provided they do not give entire satisfaction.

feb9 tf E. W. NEFF.

SMALL CHANGE.

THE undersigned is prepared to furnish Merchants and others with *three cent pieces* from the United States Mint at Philadelphia, *free of transportation*, in sums of 30, 60, and 90 dollars, upon deposit of Gold or Eastern Exchange. Also cents and half cents, upon payment of frieght on gold to Philadelphia, or on Eastern Exchange free of freight.

C. WOODWARD, Agent,

june 30 Adams & Co.'s Express.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

Profitable and honorable Employment!

THE Subscriber is desirous of having an agent in each county and town of the Union. A capital of from $5 to $10 only will be required, and anything like an efficient, energetic man can make from three to five dollars per day; indeed some of the Agents now employed are realizing twice that sum. Every information will be given by addressing, (postage paid) WM. A. KINSLER,

june 15 3w ¶ Box 601, Philadelphia P. O.

THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF ART.

THE five numbers of this Magazine which are published, place it at the head of publications of this kind No expense will be spared to make it in every respect worthy of the name, the "Illustrated Magazine of Art. The Engavings which are preparing for the future numbers are in the hands of first-class American and European Artists.

A Series of most interesting Tales will appear in it. "The School of Life," written and Illustrated by ANNA MARY, daughter of William and Mary Howitt, will shortly appear; also, "The Dead Bridal," an historical romance, illustrative of the most interesting period in the history of the Venetian Republic, by JONATHAN FREKE SLINGSBY, of the *Dublin University Magazine;* contributions, too, from WILLIAM and MARY HOWITT, PERCY B. ST. JOHN, and other writers of distinction in America and Europe.

The following is a brief outline of the plan of the Magazine:

I. The Historical Department will abound with picturesque representations of the most remarkable events which have occurred in this and other countries; accompanied with interesting anecdotes and details from the pen of the most eminent writers of the day. This department will contain several splendid engravings, designed by the first artists of the world, and engraved in the highest style of modern art.

II. The Men and Women of the Age. This department will consist of beautifully executed portraits of the leading characters of the age, especially of those who figure on the stage of humanity as the world's benefactors. Each portrait will be accompanied by an interesting biographical sketch.

III. The Wonders of Natural History, Botany, and other sciences, will be developed in choice Engravings of Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Insects, Forest Trees, Flowers, Geological and Fossil Specimens, &c., with accompanying descriptions.

IV. The Triumphs of Architectural Art will be displayed in exquisitely finished representations of Cathedrals, Churches, Palaces, and other models of ancient and modern Architectural Art.

V. The Works of the Great Masters, selected from the principal Galleries of Art in the World. In general, the portrait of the Master will be given, accompanied with a highly finished engraved copy of his *chef d œuvre.*

VI. The Scientific Portions will be rendered highly interesting by the familiar explanations, and the numerous diagrams which will accompany each subject.

VII. Manufactures. The principal manufacturing processes in use will be fully explained by minute details, and an abundance of beautiful engravings.

VIII. Machinery and Inventions will have due attention paid to them, and be described by numerous appropriate engravings.

IX. The Literary Department, independently of the various articles accompanying the illustrations, will comprise original and interesting narratives, contributed by the most popular writers of the day, with numerous illustrations.

In every respect, the "Illustrated Magazine of Art," will be decidedly

SUPERIOR TO ANY MAGAZINE OF THE DAY.

Each Monthly part will contain at least *Thirty superb Engravings*, four of which will be printed separately, on supefine Plate Paper.

The greatest care will be manifested in every department of production. The Paper will be of the first manufacture, and the Ink supplied from the celebrated Printing Ink Establishment of Messrs. Lawson & Co., of Paris. Six of the monthly portions, when completed, will form a volume which, for interest, originality, value and beauty, will defy competition. It will not only be an interesting family book, but a rich ornament for the drawing-room table, and a pleasant companion in the study.

The parts will appear on the First of every Month at Twenty-five Cents each.

ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY,

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With the Magazine for June will be ready, Part I., price Twenty-five Cents, of a Magnificent Work to be completed in Twelve Monthly Parts, entitled

THE ALPS, SWITZERLAND, SAVOY AND LOMBARDY, with an account of the most recent Ascents to Mont Blanc, &c. By the Rev. Charles Williams. This work, when completed, will form a large thick Volume, in Imperial Octavo, containing upwards of Three Hundred beautiful Engravings, descriptive of the peculiar Scenery of those most interesting portions of Europe, with the Occupations of the Inhabitants, &c., &c.

Cassell's Natural History.

On the First of July will commence

CASSELL'S NATURAL HISTORY, which for variety, beauty and completeness, will claim to be considered as a first-class work, upon this most interesting subject. The First volume will be devoted to the Feathered Tribe of the Creation and will contain upwards of Three Hundred Engravings, in the first style of Art. The volume will be completed in Twelve Monthly Parts, Imperial Octavo. Price 25 cents each.

History of England.

On the First of July will appear Part I., price 25 cts. of THE ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF ENGLAND, from the earliest period on record to the present time. Edited by ROBERT FERGUSON, LL. D.

This History, which is intended to form a great National Work, will extend to Four Volumes, Imperial Octavo; each Volume to be completed in Twelve Monthly Parts, price 25 cents each. The Work will comprehend the Political, Civil, and Domestic History of the Nation, and its Progress in Civilization, Literature, Art, &c. It will be profusely Illustrated with Engravings from Designs by GILBERT, PHILLIPPOTEAUX, WILLIAMS, and others. Representations of the most remarkable Events will be worked separately upon Plate Paper. The Portraits will form a complete Gallery, not only of the Monarchs, but of those individuals whose names are prominent in England's History. Also, Antiquities, including Autographs, Buildings, Costume, Furniture, Arms, Coins, Monuments, Manufactures &c., of each Epoch.

History of Hungary.

July First will be published, in one Handsome Volume, Imperial Octavo, price, One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents, in Cloth Boards,

THE ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF HUNGARY, AND THE MAGYARS, from the Earliest Period to the clos of the late War. By EDWARD LAWRENCE GODKIN. The Volume will be Illustrated with One Hundred highly finished Engravings, including representations of the principal Battles; Portraits of the early Kings, and of the Statesmen and Generals who figured in the War of Independence; Costumes of the Peasantry, &c.; Views of the chief Towns and Fortresses, &c.; with an accurate Description of the Manners and Customs of the People, their Literature, Commerce, Arts, &c.

ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY,

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MANSION HOUSE,

Cambridge City, Indiana.

J. CUNNINGHAM, Proprietor.

TRAVELLERS

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STAGE OFFICE also in connection with this House.

may 4 6m

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY

TEMPERANCE CHART.

A Weekly Journal:---Devoted to Temperance, Morality, Education, Literature, Useful Arts, Science, General Intelligence, &c.

J. W. GORDON, M. D., EDITOR.] ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA. [JOHN H. OHR, PRINTER.

VOL. III. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1853. NO. 6.

THE TEMPERANCE CHART,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE GRAND DIVISION, S. of T. OF INDIANA.

Edited by J. W. Gordon, M. D.
To whom all Communications and Subscriptions must be addressed, post-paid.
OFFICE—*in second story of Temperance Hall Building, Washington St., Indianapolis.*

TERMS:
Single copy, one year, ... 75 cts.
☞ In advance in all cases,

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—*Circulation 4000 copies.*

One Squre, (12 lines,) for one week,	$0 50
" " for each subsequent insertion,	25
" " for 3 months,	3 00
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A reduction made on larger advertisements.
Cuts double the above rates.
Advertisements must be handed in by Saturday, of each week, to insure insertion.
Applications for advertising, or for any kind of Printing for the Order, must be made to
J. H. OHR, Indianapolis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Tecumseh Herald.

Female Influence, or THE ELOQUENCE OF A TEAR.

A TEMPERANCE TALE, BY A LADY.

[CONTINUED.]

It was not long after the return of James Headly from Washington before he publicly connected himself with the Temperance Society. It occasioned some little conjecture respecting the supposed cause of his change of conduct, but no one thought of attributing it to parliamentary eloquence or customs.

But he found his son was not yet prepared for such a measure; George had somehow got the impression that it would be his privilege to indulge his appetite when be arrived at manhood, especially if he attained a public station in life, and he had no intention of signing away this right, ere he came in possession of his liberty.—Expostulation was vain, he declined with a perseverance that did ample honor to that trait of character in his parents. Mrs. Headly was sadly disappointed, still she resolved to do everything, and deny herself anything, that was necessary for his benefit—she would not again remove him from the restraints of home, and hoped that the time that intervened before he entered upon a collegiate course, might correct his errors. But that time came too soon—George was still incorrigible—perfectly obedient to his parents in every other respect, yet, in this one particular, he preferred to follow their previous example, rather than their present wishes.

George Headly and Henry Mansfield had entered upon their seventeenth year, and were now to commence a literary course. That period had arrived, so important in the life of a youth, when he leaves the home of his childhood. to be exposed to the contamination of vice, and runs the fearful risk of bartering moral principle for mental attainment. But the parents of Henry Mansfield had no apprehensions of an unfavorable result, with regard to their son—they had most conscientiously obeyed the injunction, 'train up a child in the way he should go,' and they confidently relied on the promise attached, 'when he is old he will not depart from it.' How different were the feelings of the other parents; James Headly would have gladly exchanged all his public honors for the simple security that his son would never bring disgrace upon himself and parents, by an improper course.—The conduct of these young men in college can be anticipated. The habits of industry and application that Henry had formed rendered him an indefatigable student; he had been trained to detest vice in every form, and inspired with sufficient moral courage to resist temptation, even at the risk of the displeasure of his young companions. The lessons he had been taught in economy and self-denial, he now aimed to practice, and by pursuing a regular, consistent course, he secured the particular regard and confidence of his instructors.

George Headly possessed many noble traits of character; he was liberal and generous to a fault, and was admired by all for his social qualities, good humor and vivacity. When he applied himself closely to study, his progress was rapid, and none could excel him—but he had acquired such a fondness for society and pleasure, that his mind was easily diverted, and his course irregular. His parents watched him with a solicitude that none but parents can feel—his letters were frequent and affectionate, but his requests for funds were rather too frequent to suit their views of strict economy. This apprehension was not lessened, when they compared his expenditures with his cousin's, but still hoped a little more experience would correct any indiscretions of this kind. They soon learned his popularity among his young companions, but this proved in some measure a source of regret, as they were repeatedly urged to consent to his spending his vacations abroad, or to his being accompanied by some favorite friend on his visits at home. This was a privation, and they secretly feared he would lose his attachment for the society of his parents.—They marked the contrast in the course of his cousin—home had lost none of its attractions for Henry Mansfield, he enjoyed society, but none contributed so much to his happiness as that of his parents and sisters.

The cousins had entered their senior years before any prominent irregularities were discovered in George Headly. Henry had ever acted as monitor, secretly advising him, when he thought there was danger of his being led astray, and never remitting his efforts in his behalf. But these wholesome restraints were now to cease. George had, from the first, aimed to attain the highest honors of his class; this had been the height of his ambition; and his friends had so often assured him of success, that he had scarcely a doubt upon this subject. But his favorites were not permitted to decide this question—he was disappointed, and had the extreme mortification of seeing his cousin bear off the palm.

Henry now became the object of envy, rather than confidence, and he avoided his society. His reckless companions now increased their influence and efforts to lead him further astray, and he now began to indulge, without restraint, in habits of intemperance. All efforts to restrain and restore him were fruitless, while he was led on by his vicious companions from one excess to another. Henry perceived that matters would soon terminate in an expulsion from college, and found it his painful duty to inform his parents of his defection, but ere there could be any interposition on their part, George Headly, with some other of his companions, were suspended from the privilege of college.

It is not necessary to portray the distress of his parents—but their home and hearts were open to receive their erring son. George was truly penitent for his errors, and resolved on immediate amendment, and his parents now hoped he would give them some security to that effect.—During his absence the temperance movement had assumed a new form; an association had been organized, denominated the Sons of Temperance, and they hoped this institution would present sufficient attractions to bring him under its influence. George assured his parents of his determination to abstain wholly from stimulants, but contended this could be effected without the foolish formality of a written pledge. After spending a few months with his parents, in which he used every effort to inspire their hopes, and regain their confidence, at his own urgent request, he was sent to an eastern university to acquire the profession of law.

Henry Mansfield, on his return from college, remained with his father, to prosecute the same study, and at the close of two years was admitted to the bar. His fine talents, united with his superior literary attainments and unblemished reputation, brought his services into immediate demand, and he was soon located as a junior partner in a law office in the city of Philadelphia. It was with no ordinary emotion he exchanged his happy home, with all its domestic charms, for the strife and commotion of a crowded city. But this sacrifice was now required—he must enter upon the stage of life, he has a part to act in its varied scene, and henceforth, it must be his great aim to have this part well performed. His parents had trained him long and carefully for this very object, and their fond hopes must not be disappointed. He had been absent but a few months, when he related an incident in one of his letters, which was peculiarly gratifying to his parents, and we will present it to our readers in his own words:

'In the course of our professional duties we had occasion to attend court in an adjoining county, and were invited, with other gentlemen of the bar, to dine with the judge of the court. As I was introduced to my host, he gave me a scrutinizing look and said:

'"Young man, just tell me if your father's name was Edward Mansfield?"

'"It is," was the reply.

'"And your mother's, Maria Graves, before marriage?"

'Being answered in the affirmative, he grasped my hand, and with a voice trembling with emotion, he added:

'"My dear sir, let me assure you, you are a welcome guest in my house; I am under infinite obligations to those parents, indeed I am; but take seats, gentlemen, take seats. You may call this something of a scene, but let me get over this momentary excitement, and I will tell you a story, which I trust you will receive as an apology. The father of this young gentleman, Edward Mansfield, studied law at the same time with myself, at Cambridge. I can assure you we were congenial spirits, and often sought enjoyment in our leisure hours together, and sometimes over a glass of Madeira; but he was differently constituted from myself, he could take twice the amount that I could and stand erect, walk straight, and laugh heartily, at any accidental zigzag movement of mine. Once, however, I do remember he was for a short time a little absent minded, as he started from the house without his hat, but with this exception, he went through every trial of his powers most triumphantly, and kept the reputation of being a real steady fellow. But all at once, there came a marvellous change over this same Edward Mansfield; he had no time now for amusement, so pressed with his correspondence, reading, &c.—What can the matter be? was the constant inquiry among the pleasure-loving class. The mystery was at length solved—he had become deeply interested in a young lady not far distant. But what if he is, may he not take an occasional glass with a club of friends, and visit the ladies too? Why, some some of these fair ones take no exceptions whatever at pretty strong alcoholic perfumery. Not thus his lady love—she seemed to have as much instinctive fear of the pollution of such an atmosphere as the camels of Arabia of the desolating sirocco. Well, it was with extreme regret that we gave up our jovial friend, but neither persuasion nor taunts could induce him to make one in our revels; and, not content with depriving us of his company, he began to turn censor, and give a few words of admonition now and then. This did not please me; and I gave him some severe rebuffs, and he ceased to remonstrate; but I am coming to the end of my story. In my rambles, one evening, I suddenly came across Edward Mansfield and the said Miss Graves, piously marching on to a temperance meeting. I could have dismissed friend Edward without much difficulty, but the lady tried the art of moral suasion, and indeed I could not be so ungallant as to decline an invitation to accompany them. What cannot a sensible, nobleminded woman effect, when she goes to work in the right way. Ah, gentlemen, it was *woman* saved me from the premature, inglorious grave of the drunkard. And shall I not welcome the son of such a mother? But my story—I soon found myself in a regular temperance meeting—it was a new place for me—I had withstood all argument and expostulation, but now there was no retreat, no alternative, I must sit and listen. If the speaker had been acquainted with my personal history, he could not have portrayed it in more glowing colors; he traced my course step by step, until he proved to a demonstration I was an intemperate man. And then he well knew how to touch the most tender spot in my heart, when he suggested the idea, that perhaps the spirit of some sainted mother might witness, with intense interest, the results of that evening. I can assure you, gentlemen, he touched a chord that vibrated to my inmost soul. Well did I remember the hour, when but a child, my mother called me to her dying couch, and warned me of this deadly evil—what thrilling reminiscences of the past rushed in upon my mind. I resolved to reform—but stop, let me reconsider this resolution; will this friendly monitor at my side, who can indulge himself with impunity, will he lead the way, or will he be content to preach self-denial, while I am compelled to practice it. This question excited quite a tumult in my bosom—my better judgment urged me to pledge myself to total abstinence, yet, notwithstanding these pleadings, I recklessly resolved that I would not give my signature, if his was withheld; but when I saw him the first to respond to the invitation, I sprang to my feet, and could have shouted, *victory! victory!* I have signed many mportant articles in my past life, but the signature of that evening has blessed every day of my subsequent life. It places me before you, gentlemen, in the possession of health, a competence of the wealth of this world, an affectionate devoted family, and above all, with a hope of a glorious immortality. And now, gentlemen, I leave you to decide, whether it it not pardonable to betray some grateful emotions at this unexpected interview with our young friend, as it brings back the recollection of past events so vividly to mind. But come, gentlemen, dinner is announced, and this long story is an apology, in advance, for the absence of a certain article, that some might expect on my table."

'My dear parents,' continued Henry, 'you can hardly conceive the pleasure I enjoyed in listening to this narrative. I well knew I had the best of parents, but to hear such encomiums from the lips of a stranger, when I was so far removed from you, caused this to be one of the happiest hours of my life; and you little know the interest that has accumulated for your own son, from this investment of temperance principle so many years ago. Judge Wilkins is attempting to remunerate your kindness, by his special interest in my welfare, and as I am young and inexperienced, his influence and guardianship will be an essential aid. He gives me free access to his library, and invites me to make his house my home, whenever I seek relaxation from business. May I never prove myself unworthy of such kindness, nor tarnish the name of my honored parents.'

We will now leave our young friend, with his fine prospects, and kind patronage, to renew the history of his cousin.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

1776 and 1853--America then and now.

Seventy-seven years ago, a brave body of patriotic men promulgated to the world a statement of the intolerable grievances under which the United British American Colonies had long labored, and in a document of remarkable ability, declared the provinces they represented henceforth independent of the mother country. The bell that proclaimed this resolute expression of self-reliance, proclaimed at the same time the birth of a nation, whose subsequent career of unbroken prosperity is the most marvellous event of the nineteenth centnry. At that time the Anglo-American population, scattered over a vast extent of territory, numbered but three millions of souls. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, the most westerly frontier settlement was a cluster of log houses around Fort Pitt, at the confluence of the Allegheny with the Monongahela. Beyond this point the whole Ohio valley, though claimed by France, was in possession of various Indian tribes, who, for many years subsequently, vainly endeavored to compel the whites to fix the boundary of their encroachments to the Northern bank of the Ohio river. But the red warriors who attempted to stay the advancing tide of population, were themselves overwhelmed in the unequal struggle, and the Anglo-Saxons of the present day not only lord it over tke Ohio and Mississippi valleys, but have traversed the Rocky Monntains, and built their habitations upon the gold coast of the Pacific.—The thirteen weak though resolute colonies, which in 1776 bade defiance to the power of England, have expanded into thirty-one wealthy and powerful States, and four Territorial Governments, and have increased in population from three to twenty mllions. In three quarters of a century, or within the lifetime of a single generation, an infant Republic has grown up to vigorous manhood, and the weakling, whom France, to avenge the loss of her Canadian possessions, aided with men, money, and munitions of war, now stands as prominently forward among the principalities of the earth, that the policy of the United States has become a primary element in the studies of European statesmen.

The future destiny of such a nation, offering to emigrants so many avenues to wealth, and equalizing the pressure of population by the safety-valve of the public lands, is indeed worthy of profound study both at home and abroad; for, in the coming years, a contest will inevitably arise between Republican America and Despotic Russia, the gigantic representative nations of the two great principles by which the people of the world are governed.

Already America, mighty in wealth and population, standing midway between the East and the West, holds in her hand the direction of the commerce of both.—Isolated from the troubles which agitate the monarchies of Europe, we take no part in their political controversies, and we will distinctly fordid them obtaining any future foothold, either by treaty or conquest, upon the shores of this continent, we keep ourselves aloof, and suffer them to settle their quarrels among themselves. There can be no question that the course of policy known as the Monroe Doctrine, is absolutely demanded by the laws which govern our expansion, for long before all Europe shall become Cossack, all the continent of America will be Republican and Anglo-Saxon.

In the mean time, however, if we should be called upon to assist some European nation or other in its struggle for liberty, the question will arise, whether, as a people proud of our freedom, we should be content with merely expressing our sympathy with the revolutionary movement, or whether we ought to aid that movement by more substantial means. The subject is, in some respects, a delicate one; but to the independent thinker it can have but one aspect. If we believe that "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," are the unalienable rights of men, and that the enjoyment of these rights can only be attained under Republican institutions, then, whenever we find a people aiming at the restoration of privileges so precious, and who, at the same time, are fitted for self-government, it would be our bounden duty to assist such a people, even though our intervention embroiled us with all the crowned heads of Europe; and we should be traitors to that liberty which has made us what we are, if we turned a deaf ear to the cries of the oppressed, and, like the Levite of old, crossed over to the other side of the way.

One or two grave questions at this moment arise, which it may be well to refer to—Will slave institutions affect in the future our vitality as a Republic? And to what extent can we expand our territorial limits without weakening the integrity of the confederation? These are interrogatories of so serious a character, that a calm discussion of them, in all their bearings, would be of infinite service at the present time, not only as a guide to our future policy, but also as instructive to such as advocate schemes which, bearing upon these important questions, might be found upon examination, false in their premises and pernicious in ther results.—*Arthur's Home Gazette.*

One Acre.

Mr. Mitchell has but one single acre of pine land, with a sandy loam soil, which, with that adjacent, was sold fifteen years ago. covered with timber, for six dollars per acre; more recently, and since the timber has been removed—and this by the way, brought the owner $60 per acre clear of expense—the Deacon pnrchased one acre for $80—a very handsome advance, one would say, from its former value. And so it was; but the increase in value did not stop then, for if he owned the land to-day, it would take five hundred as good dollars as ever came from Philadelphia mint to purchase it. Mr. M. has cultivated it four years, and during that time has put upon it manure which cost him about $32.33. He has upon it about one hundred and sixty plum trees, embracing a great variety—the Jefferson, the Washington, the Lombard, &c.; some twenty-five choice and thrifty apple trees, grafted and budded; numerous pears, mostly the Bartlett; some five hundred quince, from which to furnish excellent stocks for engrafting; grapes, the Isabella, the Tewksbury, and native; and such a variety of vegetables, &c., as we have seldom seen.

Let us here record one fact for the benefit of farmers, especially on dry and sandy land. Mr. Mitchell subsoiled his ground thirteen or fourteen inches deep, and thoroughly pulverized the soil, some portions of which he spaded; and in all the severe drought, of which farmers so much complained, he suffered scarcely the least injury.

The profits of this acre cannot be much less than $100 per year, and this, too, when no profit is derived from the fruit trees, as they are all from the seed or bud within four years. We hope to see Deacon M. at our county meeting in Weare, on Thursday, and to hear him speak of the profits of farming.—*Granite Farmer.*

STATE LIBRARY INDIANAPOLIS

TEMPERANCE CHART.

PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.
WM. HANNAMAN, C. E. BABB,
JAMES HALL, R. T. BROWN,
JOHN B. ABBETT.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 3, 1853.

The presentation speech from the sisters of Dillsborough will appear in due time.

THEODORE SEDGWICK, ESQ.—This gentleman formerly wrote a valuable work on the "Measure of Damages," in which he clearly proved that damages are *measurable* commodities. In his recent speech to the President, at the opening of the Crystal Palace, he labored with equal, or even greater, success to prove that Flattery is *immeasurable*.

The "*Indiana Cadet*" has passed into the hands of BRO. A. L. SEWALL, of the "*Torchlight*," at Greencastle, with which last named paper it will in future be united. We have received a letter from Bro. Sewall to this effect. All subscribers to the *Cadet* will, therefore, look in future toward Greencastle for their paper. Long may it flourish, for it is in worthy hands.

SISTER JUNIA.—A parting word. Junia accepted our qualification of the general language employed in our article against the man of the Sentinel. We are not disposed now to let her take it back. She stands confessedly the defender of practices and characters that now put her beyond the pale of our forbearance.

Who or what she may be is not quite so questionable to us as she may suppose. She has dealt in curses too long not to be found out by her brood, which in the language of the proverb "*still return home to roost.*" Our "data are quite sufficient for us to publish to the world" more than Junia may deem known to any person save herself. We are familiar not only with her *where-*, but also her *how-abouts*. Her mask is too thin to shield her from the eye of discovery. It is gauzy, very.

"The brazen mask in which her face is drest,
Like a gauze mantle on a lady's breast,
Still tends in *modest coyness* to reveal
The beauties 'tis intended to conceal."

In regard to our personal sufferings, we would inform the sister that we inhaled hartshorn, and it greatly *bereaved* us. *Adios*.

HARPER'S MONTHLY.—This Magazine, for August, has been laid upon our table, and, from a cursory view of its contents, well sustains its previous reputation. Its "Bleak House" is one story too high, and a feet—a feet and a half or two feet—too long for our taste, if Chas. Dickens, "Author of Notes," &c., did build it. Away with such stuff! Otherwise we commend the Magazine to public favor. It can be had, at all times, at the "Railroad City Bookstore," Cox & Mathes; and we are glad to say, *that many better things in the same line can be found there also.*

PARLOR MAGAZINE.—This is a Western publication, got up under the direction and superintendence of JETHRO JACKSON, at Cincinnati. Mr. Jackson was a dear friend of ours "lang syne," and if we had no other reason for desiring success to his undertaking, that is quite sufficient. But that is the least part of its merits. The Magazine speaks for itself. It is becomingly introduced; and, if it has not "put its best foot foremost," it will stand at once as high as any publication of the kind, east or west.

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Our Opinion of Them.

What shall we say of the men employed by the whisky maker or vendor? Are they innocent?

It is a principle of law that the principal is chargeable with all his agent does within the scope of his authority. There is no question then that all that is done by the agents of the maker and vender of drams is both morally and legally done by themselves, and they are responsible for it. But is the agent, therefore, released from responsibility? If the business were no violation of the moral law then he might be. But when a principal employs an agent to do an act, *malum in se*—wrong in itself—both are principals, and responsible as such. A employs B to kill C. He does it. Both are murderers. So decides the law, and so had decided conscience and God before man had made any law.

To make or vend liquors as a beverage, is *wrong in itself*. No one who is *clothed and in his right mind* denies that any longer. Well, this fact conceded, and the position, in a moral point of view, occupied by all the employees of a maker and vendor of intoxicating liquors is fixed, also.—Principal and agent are alike guilty. But how far back does this guilt extend? Beyond the retailer of drams—the tapster? Could he sell, if he could not buy first? Could he buy, if there were no wholesale vendor? Could the whole-saler sell if there were no maker? And could the maker continue to make, if our farmers refused to feed his gigantic INFERNAL MACHINE for the destruction of souls.

O Brother man! are you engaged in this business, either as principal or agent? If so, you are guilty of all the blood that lies at its door! If you are so low as to be the tapster, out upon it, there's blood upon your skirts. Nor less so, if you are clerk to the maker or his immediate depository—the wholesale dealer. The price of blood pays you all. The base coin, filched from the widow and the orphan by the tapster, pays you all alike. Your business is a tide of evil of which the manufacturer is the fountain. This tide flows ever upon society, undermining its prosperity and happiness, drowning men in perdition, and families in ruin; and you know it. But, then, you know, also, that in returning it washes back the golden sands of your neighbor's wealth to you; and that is your reason for "making earth a desert."

Is there no blood mingled with the returning tide? And will God not remember when he makes inquisition for blood? Then the pious clerk, at fifty dollars per month, will stand alike guilty with his employer. Bought to sin, for gold. He had his price. So had Judas.

Aurora.

This little city was still in a state of war at the last accounts. Bro. Sullivan has carried the war home—into Africa. We are sorry that what was originally a moral combat, tends in the hands of some of the combatants to degenerate into a personal one. They even spell each other's names without capitals, as if they were common nouns. But, then, they speak of each other in terms that would, if *specific difference* is anything, make them *proper* and *particular* nouns in any other part of the world except Aurora, and, perhaps, there too.

"Let dogs delight to bark and bite,
For God has made them so;
Let bears and lions growl and fight,
For 'tis their nature too.
But children, you should never let
Such angry passions rise,
Your little hands were never made
To tear each other's eyes."

Well, they *wasn't*.

The Liquor Vendor worse than the Thief.

The moral guilt of the liquor vendor is admitted by all. He does not deny it himself. His defense no longer involves the position that his business is right. The farthest either he or his friends pretend to go, is that it would be followed by some one else, were he to abandon it, and all its evils thus entailed upon society. He may as well enjoy its profits as any one else. Without reference, then, to the consequences of his traffic, in what respect does his position differ from that of any other criminal? Take, for example, the thief. He sees his neighbor's pocket-book, containing his fortune—all he has—laying in the road. Well, he says to himself, "here is property which does not belong to me, but if I do not take it some one else will; and thus the owner will lose just as much as if I took it, and I will not be benefitted. I might as well have it—and a little better—than any one else. And surely, the owner must be an unreasonable man to complain of me; for he would lose just as much if I never touched his pocket-book." So he takes the treasure, and becomes rich, while his neighbor is beggared. All goes very well for a while. The thief—a mere scullion in heart and head—enters at once into the social circle of the upper ten; and he who is by nature a serf, and by practice and habit a scoundrel and a thief, sits down with becoming dignity with the elite of the land—themselves being judges—their equals. And why not? Is he not their equal? Most certainly, since money—no matter how got—is their standard of manhood. But while he takes this position among those who had once spurned him, the man whose wealth he has stolen slides as suddenly down from the circles of the upper tens, to the circles of the lower ten thousands. Time passes, and the villain seems established in the fruits of his villainy, and his sudden metamorphosis forgotten. But the eye of discovery tracks home the theft, and the accuser lays down the burthen of the crime on his door-sill. Suspicion wags her tongue at his mushroom reputation, and it dies; the law by its ministers seizes him, and drags him to justice; and the recent pet of the rich and well-to-do slides into a felon's cell, there to end his dream of the glories of Upper-ten-dom.

All say the catastrophe is but a proper sequel to such a beginning. "The law allows it, and the court awards it." He was a THIEF, and such was his end as should follow that character.

Compare this case with that of the dram-seller. In what do they differ? The defence in both cases is the same in principle. There is a difference; but, although we have selected a hard case of theft, who does not perceive that the odds in point of criminality, are fearfully against the liquor vendor?

Regarded with reference to the injured victim, there is hardly a comparison. In the example, property only has been taken without consideration. The man has not been injured in his manhood—in his essential self. His incident only—a very important one, we grant—has been taken away; and thus, perhaps, in the eyes of a heartless world, the man has been depreciated. But this incident was made for man—not man for it. He was before it—and can and will survive it—all the false life and opinion of the *pegging-awl*, and *goose and bodkin* aristocracy of the world to the contrary notwithstanding. Not so, in the case of the liquor vendor. Fair dealing implies mutuality of interest between the traders—demands that something valuable shall be given for something valuable. But does this mutuality exist between the dram-seller and his customer? Does the latter receive a fair equivalent for his cash? Who pretends he does? And this, too, all question of the *purity* of the liquors aside. If he did, the LIQUOR FIEND would have to spend a longer time in working his passage into *respectability* (?) than at present. But the purchaser not only does not receive value for his money, he gets absolutely worse than nothing, and the vendor knows it. In proof, contemplate for a few years the relative positions of the vendor and his customer. The former begins with n barrel of bad whisky, and a few tumblers—his whole stock in trade—except a conscience already debased to the demon standard; the latter is wealthy, honored and honorable—the possessor of a generous heart, and a conscience void of offence. They begin together. Let us now suppose five years to have passed, and how do they stand. We leave our readers to draw their own pictures at this time, from their observations of men and manners.—If the rich man has become a pauper and perished in the gutter, or worse still, a felon, and died upon the scaffold in expiation of his crime—*his* fortune has been carefully husbanded by the liquor merchant, who is now rich and pious—a retired plunderer of other men's fortunes, and poisoner of public morals—pretending to make atonement for past *errors* by a few long sighs, and many long public prayers, without *one* act of restoration—one deed of justice toward his victim or any one else. Again, we ask, who is the greater criminal? The fortune changes owners, just as in the case of the thief, but there ends the comparison. All the evils of drunkenness—public and private—physical and spiritual—individual and social—temporal and eternal—declare the deeds of the liquor merchant more culpable before the CREATOR than those of the thief. What, then, has shielded him from a punishment adequate to his crime?

We have, in the present article, been induced to compare the *thief* with the *liquor vendor*, not because that category of criminals is more nearly similar to the other, than some others; but out of tender mercy to the man of drams. In conclusion, we ask that every thief—great or small—taken or untaken—in the penitentiary or out of it—will pardon the comparison. We feel sensible of having done him injustice.

Wealth, no Test of Manhood.

Just as man ceases to be governed by the principle of selfishness, and adopts that of benevolence, is he exalted in the scale of being. Mere intellect, however great its original endowments and vast its acquirements, stripped of the moral qualities by which man is allied to the divine nature, can never elevate its possessor. On the contrary, if such intellect is under the control of selfishness only, the greater its power the more nearly manifestly is its possessor allied to the Ruler of the Pit. The Son of the Morning is but an exemplification of the dependent condition of mere mind, upon a nobler power. Though placed at the head of the heavenly hosts, and gifted beyond his compeers, he fell "lightning from heaven," because he yielded to selfishness; and from the ranks of the highest, became the vilest and lowest being of the universe—a culprit more degraded as he was intellectually greater than all others. This thought was, perhaps, in the poet's mind, when he described Lord Bacon as

"The wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind."

In looking around us, then, upon the men of the present, and forming an estimate of their position in the moral world, the amount of this world's treasure each may have amassed can never become even an indication of his elevation. On the other hand, it is *prima faciæ* an evidence of his degradation. If he is vastly rich, it calls for positive evidence of good works toward mankind and an honest method of acquisition on his part, to meet the presumption it raises against him. For wealth is not acquired without effort, nor saved, unless in very fortunate circumstances, without some small spice of selfishness—often only by an utter disregard of every thing else but selfishness.

All the money getting and hoarding, therefore, of time—the greatest fortunes—should be regarded as sources of distrust, by their possessors, rather than of pride. There is no sign of true manhood in the well rounded estate, the overflowing coffer, the splendid equipage, and 'a' that.' A man wherever found is higher than them all, even if in rags, or in utter nakedness. The whisky manufacturer or vender who never did a deed in his life, in the regular course of his business, without being controlled from beginning to end, by motives of selfishness, and no other consideration whatever, can acquire wealth; and would be, if that were manhood, a man. But is he, therefore, worthy of that name originally bestowed on the image of God? In what respect is *he* like God? In charity—in deeds of love and mercy? God makes His sun to shine on the just and unjust, and sends rain upon the evil and the good. But what does the maker and vendor of drams? He takes the hard earned wealth of the poor and the needy, plucks the bread from the mouth of famished women and children and leaves them to starve, beg or steal. He gathers wealth, and comfort and beauty around *him* and *his*, and spreads poverty, wretchedness and death upon all who come within the range of his withering influences. Away, therefore, with wealth as a test of manhood. It is, too, often the child of selfishness; and selfishness is from beneath—of the Pit. Yet this same quality of selfishness must, to be consistent, appropriate not only all the wealth, or nearly so, of the world, but also the best pews at our churches, and professedly, at least, nearly all the religion that is in the world. It finds great occasion of joy in all its ways, and mocks at the poor and needy who cry for bread. It sits afront the altar and sings the praises of Him who said, "the foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests, but the Son of Man has not whereon to lay his head," while its "*hired servants*"—better in all the essentials of manhood than itself—set without, and watch the horses. Thus does it, as of old, mock Him whom it vainly pretends to worship; and who would spurn its lip-service as then, if again on earth, telling its dupes—"It is written, my house shall be called a house of prayer; but ye have made it a den of thieves."

News Items.

FOREIGN.—It is said that at a Cabinet Council held in London, on the 2d ult., the Ministers sat nearly five hours, and that it was determined that the British and French fleets were to enter the Dardanelles together, as a counter move to that of Russia. It is still hoped, however, that the peace of Europe will be preserved.

Mrs. H. Beecher Stowe has gone to Geneva, where, it is said, she intends to reside for some time.

Robert Sands has received a premium from the Royal Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck, for his exertions at the wreck of the ship William and Mary.

Smith O'Brien was residing at a hotel in New Norfolk, in March last; John Mitchell, at Richmond; and Doherty was acting-surgeon at St. Mary's Hospital, Hobart Town—all well.

The French government protests against the interference of Russia in the affairs of Turkey; and claims to have the same right to interfere in behalf of the Roman Catholic Church, that Nicholas has in behalf of the Greek Church.

European despotisms, spiritual and temporal, still continue to inflict pains and penalties on all who are too liberal to submit to their ungodly abuses of power.—Thus, the Countess Blanche Telekey has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for communicating with the patriots abroad, while her governess and female attendants have been sentenced thirteen months' imprisonment for no other reason than being associated with her as friends.

It is said that the recent movements of Russia have united with England and France, Austria also, in opposition to her. This is almost, if not altogether incredible, when we remember that Austria is indebted to Russia for existence.

At last advices from Vera Cruz (the 8th ult.,) cholera was raging in that city; and the black vomit was also making terrible ravages—the physicians not being able to save more than ten in one hundred of those attacked.

The Mexican government has imposed a new oath on all its employees, which, among other things, requires them to maintain the independence of the nation, and the integrity of her territory: a Gordian knot which the invader's sword will easily untie.

The Trait d' Union says:—"If war is imminent in Europe, we think it may be considered equally so under certain circumstances between the United States and Mexico."

The Isthmus of Tehauntepec has been declared a separate territory. Minititlan is to be its capital.

DOMESTIC.—Franklin C. Gray, aged 45 years, a wealthy merchant of San Francisco, recently threw himself before a train from New York, at the New Rochelle Depot, and was crushed to atoms. He is said to have had a yearly income of $36,000.

Three men went over the Falls of Niagara on Monday evening, the 18th ult. "Two of the men—one named Andrew Hanneman, the other a stranger—were hurled at once over the foaming sheet; the third, Joseph Avery, caught hold of a stump in his fearful passage, and clung to it until Tuesday afternoon, when he went over the Falls at 6 o'clock. He attempted to swim to a small island, but failed to reach it. He raised himself up to his full height, gave a shriek, waved his arms wildly, and disappeared."

Correspondence.

For the Temperance Chart.

FRIEND GORDON: — The Temperance Cause is still the theme of my heart, although I do not figure *now* as conspicuously as heretofore. The School-room and my ministerial duties engross my entire time and attention for the present.— My friends abroad will appreciate my excuse. Besides, we have in this community those who are both able and willing to lead off and manage the great and glowing enterprise, and I yield it to them cheerfully, but when at "a lift," I trust I shall ever be found at my post, battling for the right. I have travelled hundreds of miles, and made as many Temperance speeches, and should have been glad to have consecrated myself entirely to the work and the ministry. I tendered my services, at the request of my friends, to the Grand Division more than once, but it always seemed to say that it could be better served; and I trust and hope that it has; so, in some measure, I feel excused from going abroad to lecture. Indeed I can not now do so, but will occasionally speak forth with my pen what is in my head and heart, and give a word of admonition and of encouragement as time and circumstances demand and admit.

Our glorious Fourth having just gone by, I place as your disposal an "Ode," gotten up for a similar occasion, a few years ago. Perhaps it might be read and sung *now* as appropriately and with as much interest as then. Here it is, and it will speak for itself. Meantime you may expect to hear from me again soon.

Our friends here are firm in the cause, and all things considered, "the battle goes well."

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

A. J. COTTON.

Manchester, July 8, 1853.

ODE

FOR A FOURTH OF JULY TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.

BY A. J. COTTON.

AIR—*Auld Lang Syne.*

The Temperance ball! the Temperance ball!
Let's keep it on the roll,
Till doggeries and demijohns
Are cracked from pole to pole;

And every "Still-tub" in the land
Be knocked the other side up,
And spill the swill that makes the "*bane*"
"That sparkles in the cup."

The stream of death that issues forth
From every smoking Still
Is blighting all our brightest hopes,
And all our prisons fill.

Oh think it o'er!—mature it well;
That "fip" upon thy corn
May crush the hopes of many friends,
And leave them quite forlorn.

Our fathers fought, and bled and died,
Despising ease or gain;
And to be worthy of those sires,
We all should do the same.

Shall WE claim kindred to those men,
Who live alone for self?
And scatter woe, disease, and death
To treasure up our pelf?

Nay: starve "the Worm" of every still,
Convert your grain to bread,
And send it round from door fo door
Till all the poor are fed.

Ye topers and ye tipplers, too,
Though late, you are "in time,"—
The second Declaration's here—
Oh! come you up and "sign."

Throw off at once the galling yoke
King Alcohol imposes;
He drains your purse—pollutes your breath,
And *burns to red your* NOSES!

"Hope of my country," dear young men,
Oh come! and "sign the Pledge:"
'Twill save your country, save you too,
As thousands can allege.

Disease and death lurk in the bowl,
The mind 'twill shatter too;
How can you then preserve your trust
That soon will fall to you?

The destiny of "Church and State"
Will in your hands be placed,
And if unholy, drunken men,
Both sure will be disgraced.

Our Stripes and Stars will very soon
Be trusted to your care:
May you be ready to receive,
And keep them bright and fair.

Let old and young—let boys and girls;
Like "Hannibal," come up,
And swear eternal hate to him—
The FOE that's in the cup.

Ye blushing Fair lend us your aid—
Your's is a *potent* charm—
You rule the men who rule the State—
You can avert the harm.

Oh! never let it be forgot
The price that freedom cost;
But pledge with us your lives, your all—
It never shall be lost.

Oh wield the power which Nature gives,
To dry these founts of woe—
The sorrows of "a drunkard's wife,"
Oh may you never know.

Then roll it on! "that Temperance ball!"
And keep it on the roll,
Till doggeries and demijohns
Are crushed from pole to pole.

For the Chart.

Tribute o Respect.

At a regular meeting of the Penn Division, No. 219, Sons of Temperance, of the town of Camden, Jay county, Indiana, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas it has pleased the Allwise Creator, in his infinite wisdom, to take from our brotherhood, and this stage of action, our beloved brother, Edmund Smith, who died at his residence in Penn township, in this county, on Monday evening, the 11th inst., *And Whereas*, by this dispensation we recognize the loss of one of our most worthy brothers, his bereaved family the loss of a kind father and affectionate husband, and the neighborhood a good citizen; therefore

Resolved, That it becomes us as dependent beings to bow with deep submission to the will of Almighty God, and to acknowledge his mercy and justice in all his dealings with the children of men, and to bow with humble reverence to every dispensation of his providence; yet we can not but express our deep regret for the loss of our friend and brother, and deplore the vacancy thus created in our ranks, and the loss the community has sustained in the death of Brother Smith, yet we are consoled with the belief that our loss is his eternal gain.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the widow and family of our deceased brother, in the sorrowful dispensation of Providence, and pray that the Great Patriarch above may keep them from the many snares that beset his children whilst sojourning in this land of mortality.

Resolved, That as a mark of our respect for the deceased brother, the members of this Division wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the R. S. furnish a copy of the above Resolutions to the family of the deceased, insert them in the Minutes of the meeting, and forward a copy to the editors of the Portland Journal, and the Temperance Chart, with a request that they be published.

ISRAEL ALLMON, R. S.

Cayuga Chief on the Maine Law.

Our ueighbor of the Standard is unfortunate in his article against the Maine Law. Not one of his arguments can stand a moment. The ablest pens are powerless when in the wrong.

Government does not always make "provisions for indemnification," when private property is destroyed. Congress says, destroy the whiskey upon the Indian reservations. The gambler's tables and the counterfeiter's dies are destroyed. The ship and cargo, if thought best for the public health, are sunk. The bone-boiling establishment, soap-factory, slaughter house, etc., are removed. And did any one ever hear of the owners being indemnified for their loss? Is not private property thus destroyed? Is such policy trenching upon men's liberties? Has any man a right to pursue any business, however honorable even in itself, which endangers the public health or peace? Does government indemnify for the powder it finds kept in violation of law? Or do people complain of its destruction, as trenching on their liberties? Why compel men to muzzle dogs?—or why kill without indemnification, if found unmuzzled?

It is too late in the day to spend time upon the assumed unconstitutionality of the Maine Law principle. Our highest court has decided that question, independent of the legislation of ages gone by. Any State has the power to regulate, or utterly prohibit the traffic, if the happiness or safety of the people demand such prohibition.

Such is one of the highest and noblest aims of civil government. When it fails to do that, it is a curse—an engine of oppression and wrong. When a long list of minor evils are prohibited, property confiscated, and men punished by fine and imprisonment for the public good, it is nonsense to plead liberty and property, against a principle when brought to bear against the "scum of all villanies."

True, we cannot legislate men into temperance. Such is not the object of legislation. We can legislate so as to prevent men from directly creating intemperance. The cause removed, and the effects will take take care of themselves. Neither can we legislate a hatred of gambling, counterfeiting, peddling of obscene books, etc. Yet would it be "expedient" to drop all our penal statutes against these evils and depend upon "persuasion" and "argument" alone? When all our prohibitory and protective laws are swept by the board, and such means are triumphantly brought to bear upon the pirates on the high seas, the incendiary with his torch in hand, or the murderer with the glare of his blade flashing at the throat of his victim, we will believe that human nature has strangely changed, and that purity, innocence and weakness may safely walk through a world of angels. Our penal statutes would be no more needed, and those of Divine Legislation would appear as the relics of a barbarous and wicked age. If we are not to legislate upon a question which jeopardizes all that is good on earth, it seems to us the Great Lawgiver has made a sad mistake in enacting penal statutes for the government of mankind.

Honeyed words are good in their place. But at this late day, rumsellers have no more right to demand that they alone shall be used against them, than a horde of criminals of lesser guilt. The idea of putting an end to intemperance by "argument" and "persuasion" alone, would excite a smile of derision from every rumseller in the land. The voice of childhood would as soon drive away the famished tiger from the tender feast. An injured people have too long visited penal vengeance upon the effects of intemperance, and used honeyed words upon the cause. That system of warfare is ended.

Fixed Facts in Agriculture.

1. All lands on which the clover, or the grasses are grown, must either have lime in them naturally, or the mineral must be artificially supplied. It matters but little whether it be supplied in the form of stone lime, oyster lime, or marl.

2. All permanent improvement in land must look to lime as its basis.

3. Lands which have been long in cultivation will be benefited by the application of the phosphate of lime, and it is unimportant whether the deficiency is supplied in the form of bone dust, guano, native phosphate of lime, composed of fish, ashes, or that of oyster-shell lime, or marl, if the land need liming also.

4. No lands can be preserved in a high state of fertility, unless clover and the grasses are cultivated in the course of rotation.

5. Mould is indispensable to every soil; and a healthy supply can alone be preserved through the cultivation of clover, and the grasses, the turning in of green crops, or by the application of compost rich in the elements of mould.

6. All the highly concentrated animal manures are increased in value, and their benefits prolonged by their admixture with salt, or plaster, or pulverized charcoal.

7. Deep plowing greatly improves the productive powers of every kind of soil that is not wet.

8. Subsoiling sound land, that is, land that is not wet, eminently conduces to increase production.

9. All wet land should be drained.

10. All grain crops should be harvested before the grain is thoroughly ripe.

11. Clover as well as the grasses intended for hay, should be mowed when in bloom.

12. Sandy lands can be most effectually improved by clay. When such land requires liming or marling, the lime or marl is most beneficially applied when made into compost with clay.

13. The chopping or grinding of grain to be fed to stock, operates as a saving of at least twenty-five per cent.

14. To manure or lime wet lands is to throw manure, lime, and labor away.

15. Shallow plowing operates to impoverish the soil, while it decreases production.

16. By stabling and shedding stock through the winter, a saving of one-fourth the food may be effected—that is, one-fourth less food will answer, than when such stock may be exposed to the inclemencies of the weather.

If you would relish your food, work for it; if you would enjoy raiment, pay before you wear it; if you would sleep soundly, take a clear conscience to bed with you.

David and Jonathan.

FROM THE GERMAN OF HERDER.

When the son of Jesse, worn out with the cares of his kingdom and anxiety about his children, slept on his death-bed, lo! there came first to meet him in the dark walls of death, Jonathan, the friend of his youth. "Our bond is for ever," said he to the shade of the old king, but I cannot reach forth to thee my right hand, for thou art spotted with blood—with the blood of my father's house, and even laden with the sighs of my own son. Follow me."

And David followed the heavenly youth. "Ah!" said he to himself, "a hard lot is the life of men, and a harder still the life of kings: would I had fallen as thou didst, O Jonathan, with an innocent heart, in the spring-time of my life; or would that I had remained a shepherd, singing among the flowers of Bethlehem. A blessed life hast thou lived in Paradise: why did I not die with thee!"

"Murmur not," said Jonathan, "against Him who gave thee the crown of his people, and made thee father of an everlasting kingdom. I saw thy work and thy woes, and I have waited for thee here." Then he led him to a stream in Paradise.— "Drink," said he, "of this well, and all thy cares shall be forgotten. Wash in the stream, and thou shalt become young, and fairer than thou wert in thy youth when I won thy love, and we swore fidelity to one another. But dip deep into it; it flows like silver, and must purify thee with fire." David drank from the well and washed in the crystal stream. The draught washed away the cares of earth; but the waves of the stream passed deeply through him; they glowed within him until he became radiant with purity like his heavenly friend.

Jonathan reached a harp to the new-born youth, and under the Tree of Life, he sang more sweetly than here below.— "David and Jonathan, lovely in their lives, in death are not divided. Lighter than eagles, swifter than the roe upon the hills. Ye daughters of Israel, weep for us no more; we are clad in the glory of our youth. My joy is in thee, my brother Jonathan: when below, I had joy and delight in thee; and here, still in thy love, I find the love of our youth." They kissed one another, and now indivisible, they renewed their covenant forever.—*Baltimore Protestant.*

No Good Deed Lost.

Philosophees tell us that since the creation of the world, not one single particle of matter has ever been lost. It may have passed into new shapes—it may have been combined with other elements—it may have floated away in smoke or vapor, but it is not lost. It will come back again in the dew-drop or the rain—it will spring up in the fibre of the plant, or paint itself on the rose-leaf. Through all its transformations, the eye of God follows it, and his providence watches over and directs it still. Even so it is with every holy thought or heavenly desire, or humble aspiration, or generous and self-denying effort. It may escape our observation—we may be unable to follow it—but it is an element of the moral world, and it is not lost. It has winged a petition to heaven, that will bring down an answer. It has distilled a blessing on some sorrowing heart, like a dew-drop on a thirsty leaf. It has passed into the inner life of the soul, and, like the sap of the vine, fed the tendrils that have clasped the promise. It has shed around it a fragrance of hallowed devotion that has gladdened the desert into a paradise. It has risen as incense before the Throne, and been accepted at the Mercy-seat. No! not one element of Christian self-denial—not one struggle for higher attainment in the divine life, though it had no witness but the Omniscient eye, is ever lost. It has its record. It will have its resurrection. Undiscoverable as the buried seed, the clods have no tomb that can hold it. It may seem to sleep in its grave as Jesus did. But it will not die there. It will come forth—an angel of blessing—and if your life has been full of such deeds they will throng like a heavenly company about your after years, and sing around your dying bed life's evening song, in music that seems to gush forth on your raptured ear from the world of glory.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

SCOLDING.—It is as natural for some people to scold, as to breathe. They could not live if denied the blessed pastime of dealing in such language. Even when unprovoked, their words are as sharp as a two-edged sword. To say that we had rather hear thunder is a feeble comparison. We had rather hear a gong, especially if it calls to dinner. We once knew a child who actually cried because his mother neglected to scold him for pounding the cat's tail with a boot jack. The truth is, that children become so accustomed to scolding that they look upon it as a matter of course. We never knew a scolding parent who could make a child mind without a hickory goad or broom-stick. He moves only when knocked end ways. Reader, do you scold? Who cares a red cent for what you say?—*Holyoke Freeman.*

Moral Reflections, Sentences, and Maxims.

We take exceptions to judges who are in the last degree interested, and yet we are quite willing that our reputation and our fame should depend on the judgment of men who are all opposed to us, either from jealousy, or from prejudice, or from want of intelligence; it is only to induce them to decide in our favor that we peril in so many ways our repose and our lives.

Scarcely any man is clever enough to know all the evil he does.

Honor acquired is security for that which should be acquired.

Youth is perpetual intoxication; it is the the fever of reason.

We like to divine others, but we do not like to be divined ourselves.

Some people obtain the approbation of the world, whose only merit consists in the vices which serve to carry on the commerce of life.

Preserving the health by too strict a regimen is a wearisome malady.

Absence diminishes moderate passions and increases great ones, as the wind extinguishes tapers and adds fury to fire.

Good nature. which boasts of so much sensibility, is often stifled by the most petty interest.

Women often fancy themselves in love even when they are not. The occupation of an intrigue, the emotion of mind which gallantry produces, the natural leaning to the pleasure of being loved, add the pain of refusing, persuade them that they feel the passion of love, when, in reality, they feel nothing but coquetry.

When we dilate upon the affection of our friends, it is often less from gratitude than from a desire to convey an opinion of our own merit.

The approbation bestowed on those who are entering the world often arises from a secret envy of those already established in it.

Pride, which inspires us with so much envy, serves also to moderate it.

Some disguised falsehoods represent the truth so well, that it would be bad judgment not to be deceived by them.

There is sometimes as much ability in knowing how to profit by good advice as in arriving at a correct opinion ourselves.

Some bad people would be less dangerous if they had not some goodness.

Beautiful Allegory.

The following beautiful allegory is translated from the German:

Sophronius, a wise teacher, would not suffer even his grown-up sons and daughters to associate with those whose conduct was not pure and upright.

"Dear father," said the gentle Eulalia to him, one day, when he forbade her, in company with her brother, to visit the gentle Lucinda, "dear father, you must think us very childish, if you imagine that we should be exposed to danger by it."

The father took in silence a dead coal from the hearth and reached it to his daughter. "It will not burn you, my child, take it."

Eulalia did so, and behold her beautiful white hand was soiled and blackened, and as it chanced, her white dress also.

"We cannot be too careful in handling coals," said Eulalia, in vexation.

"Yes, truly," said her father, "you see my child, that coals, even if they do not burn, blacken; so it is with the company of the vicious."

An exchange says it is stated that by the use of the new envelopes, it is lawful to send letters enclosed in them by private hands.

Call for a State Temperance Convention.

A State Temperance Convention will be held at Madison, Jefferson county, Indiana, beginning on the 28th of September next, and continuing as long as it may determine.

JOHN A. MCCLUNG,
WM. WILSON,
JOHN C. STEELE,
JOHN O'KANE,
WILLIAM HANNAMAN,
CHARLES WOODWARD,
J. W. GORDON,
} *State Central Committee.*

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS,

WE are still prepared to print Constitution and By-Laws, where the alterations are few from the copy recommended by the Grand Division, at the following rates:

100 copies, (or less)	$5 00
200 "	8 00
300 "	10 00

We will pay the postage on all ordered from us.

☞ All orders accompanied by the cash, will be promptly attended to.

Address, JOHN H. OHR,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00. Books, $2 00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. WOODWARD, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind., free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20 00.

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

J. H. OHR, G. W. R.

Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys of ——, believing the Order of Cadets of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Section of the State of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called the —— Section, No. ——, Cadets of Temperance, of the State of Indiana, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Section, and also those of the acting Head of the Order.

Enclosed is the fee for Charter, R. B.'s and officers' cards, $5 00.

It must also be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not; if they are, of what Section. The application to be directed to the Grand Secretary, free of postage.

It must also be certified by a W. P. or P. W. P, that the W. Patron elect is a Son of Temperance in good standing.

Address (post paid) HENRY OHR, G. S., C. o T., Indianapolis, Indiana.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the —— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00.

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

Address (post paid,) Mrs. ELIZA RICHMOND, G. S. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

New Watch and Jewelry Store.

No 1, Bates House, Washington Street,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

WE have now open the largest and best assortment of fine Watches and rich Jewelry ever offered in this city, to which we invite the examination of the public.

Our stock is all new—selected with great care, and comprises Watches, Diamond Work, Chains, Pins, Rings, Pencils, Lockets, of all kinds; Silver Ware, Clocks, Perfumery, Brushes, Soaps, Plated Ware, Castors, Fruit Baskets, &c., which we will sell for CASH at New York prices. Mr. E. W. NEFF, of this city, has taken charge of the Watch repairing department, and will spare no pains to give satisfaction to our customers.

july 6-tf E J. BALDWIN & CO.

D. CRAIGHEAD. R. BROWNING.

CRAIGHEAD & BROWNING,

Dealers in all kinds of

Drugs, Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Paints, Oils, Chemicals, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Glassware Window Glass, Brushes, Cosmetics, Spices, Cigars, Tobacco, Perfumery, &c.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

ALL are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices, as we feel confident we can render satisfaction both as to prices and quality of articles. Great care is taken in the selection of articles, in reference to their purity, as we endeavor at all times to keep such articles as are strictly pure and genuine. Every article will be waranted as represented. Orders from Physicians and others promptly attended to. Particular attention given to filling Prescriptions and compounding Medicines, which, in all cases, shall receive the personal attention of one of the firm. june 30

HANNAMAN & DUZAN,

DEALERS IN

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Surgical Instruments, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Woods, Medical and Window Glass, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.

Washington, 3 doors west of Pennsylvania St.,

june 30 1y INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

W. W. ROBERTS,

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DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, AND DYE STUFFS, BRUSHES, FANCY GOODS, AMERICAN AND FRENCH WINDOW GLASS, &c.

WASHINGTON ST., INDIANAPOLIS.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and the people generally, are invited to examine his stock, which will be sold at the lowest cash price.

☞ QUALITY WARRANTED TO SUIT. ☜

june 22 4m

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

(Late Commercial Institute,)

Of Indianapolis,

Established March 31, 1851.

INCORPORATED, 1853.

W. McK. SCOTT, A. M., *Founder and President.*

JAMES C. HAYDEN, (*Late Professor in Bacon's Mercantile College, Cincinnati,*)

PROF. OF BOOK-KEEPING AND PENMANSHIP.

THE Session will commence at College Hall as follows:

1st Session on the first Monday of September.
2d Session on the 1st Monday of November.
3d Session on the 1st Monday of January.
4th Session on the 1st Monday of March.
5th Session on the 1st Monday of May.

Having secured, permanently, the services of the distinguished Professor above named, and leased for a term of years the commodious and beautiful Hall formerly known as CONCERT HALL, but now named COLLEGE HALL, which is to be fitted up in a style of great elegance, taste, and convenience, the President would say, that this College now offers advantages superior to all others, for imparting a sound, thorough, and accomplished business education

COURSE OF STUDIES.

The Course of Studies, as enlarged, will be as follows, viz:

1. Book-Keeping, by Single and Double Entry, in all its various branches, and its application to all kinds of business.
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5. Business Penmanship.
6. Commercial Correspondence.
7. Lectures upon Banking, Political Economy, and other subjects valusble to the business man.

EXPENSES.

Cards of Admission, *invariably in advance*, or secured, $25; Diplomas $3; Stationery $5; Boarding $2 50 per week; incidentals, at option of student, $15. Making entire expenses about $75.

On application, a Catalogue will be furnished, giving full particulars.

All letters will receive prompt attention on being directed, post-paid, to

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"*God never made his works for man to mend.*" DR. FRANKLIN.

KIER'S ROCK OIL.

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DISCOVERED IN 1849.

IS drawn from a deep well near Pittsburgh—has been used with remarkable success in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and more Eastern States—and is now working its way West. An opportunity is now offered to the Afflicted for testing it. Where known and tried, it at once makes firm friends, and cures which are eloquent in its praise. Certificates of its power to heal are at hand—but we know well, reader, that such evidence, to have weight with you, now-a-days, must be in your own neighborhood.—You have only to try the Oil to be satisfied—it will SPEAK FOR ITSELF.

We have no war with the legion of Nostrums and Specifics of the day—we know but little about them—some say they are good for nothing. However that may be, the

Petroleum

will not be suppressed and kept back by reason of the above nostrums—duty and inclination both forbid it.

Those who are afflicted, are respectfully invited to get a Circular and look over the Directions for

Ague, Rheumatism, Piles, Diarrhœa, Flux, Tooth Ache, Burns, Worms, Scrofula, Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup, Old Sores, Cholera Morbus, Contractions of the Limbs and Joints, Sore Eyes, Blindness, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, and other Diseases.

By that time you may say, "it cures too much." But recollect it is not a HUMAN INVENTION, but compounded by Nature's master hand—and Nature does not do her work by halves.

The Oil is used both internally and externally.

As AGUE, SORE EYES, PILES, RHEUMATISM, and SCROFULA are so common in many parts of the West, we are constrained to say, that while this Oil will cure and relieve other diseases, it has been and is constantly used with most complete success in these cases.

☞ Price 50 cents per Bottle (half pint.)

Beware of all Rock Oil preparations, as some persons are offering a spurious article. Look for S. M. KIER'S name written on the label of the bottle.

For sale by the Druggists throughout Indiana, and by TOMLINSON BROTHERS, J P. POPE & Co., S. ROSENGARTEN, WM. TILLEY, and at wholesale by W. W. ROBERTS, Indianapolis, Indiana.

R. M. LYON, Fort Wayne,

may25 10w Proprietor in the Western States.

SOMETHING NEW.

LATHROP & STEVENS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, at the West room in the Bates House, Washington Street, Indianapolis.

We are now opening a new and splendid stock of Boots and Shoes of every variety and style, which we are receiving direct from the manufacturers.—We design to keep constantly on hand a good assortment of the best quality of goods manufactured, which we can warrant to give satisfaction to all who may give them a trial. We will sell by the case, dozen, or single pair, at low prices for cash.—Our stock consists in part of Gents' fine Cloth, silk warp, glove kid, buck, patent calf, and enameled Gaiters and Ties of every variety and style; Ladies' fine silk warp Gaiters, Buskins, Ties, Slippers and Boots; Misses' ditto; Men's calf, goat, kip, and thick Boots and Brogans; Boys' and Youths' ditto; assorted Ladies, kid, goat and calf Boots and Buskins; Misses' ditto. Also every variety of Children's Shoes. Come and see for yourselves.

LATHROP & STEVENS,

may 25 4w Indianapolis, Indiana.

TEMPERANCE INN,

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J. & S. M. ORCHARD, PROPRIETORS.

TRAVELLERS will find it to their advantage to call and try the accommodation of the TEMPERANCE INN. Stage office for all the different routes, in connection with this House. may25 6m ¶

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DR. G. W. BENNETT'S

Celebrated Eye-Balm.

A SPECIFIC FOR CHRONIC, SORE, INFLAMED, AND WEAK EYES.

Prepared only by Dr. George W. Bennett, and for sale by Merchants and Druggists generally.

THIS Balm is an excellent and certain cure for sore and inflamed Eyes, in all cases of Psoroic, Scrofulous, and Purulent Opthalmia, and what is commonly termed wild hairs in the eye-lids. It is a specific in Infantile, Purulent, and Scrofulous Inflamed, and Sore Eyes, and all in the various diseases of the Eyes, that prevail among the human family, in every climate. It will be found a sovereign remedy if properly applied.

W. W. ROBERTS, Indianapolis, Ind. General Agent for State of Indiana, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price---Twenty-five Cents.

I warrant the above Balm to cure if the directions are strictly observed, or return the money.

june 22 4m G. W. BENNETT.

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Feb 16 3w G. S. SCOFIELD, Agent.

TO BUILDERS.

North Western Christian University.

THE Building Committee of the Board of Directors of the North-Western Christiana University, propose contracting for the west wing of the *University Building*, to be put up on the University grounds in the vicinity of Indianapolis.

Sealed Proposals in detail, with prices affixed for doing the work necessary to the completion of the said Wing, will be received until the 19th day of July next, and may be handed to the undersigned, or to J. T. Cox. Secretary of the Company, at the Book Store of Cox & Mathes, in Indianapolis.

The materials and work to be according to the plan, drawings and specifications prepared by Wm. Tinsley, Architect, which may be seen and examined at his room, on the east side of Pennsylvania street, three doors north of the north-east Diagonal, in Indianapolis. The specifications have been materially changed and modified, so as to reduce the cost of the building.

Proposals for the whole combined, would be preferred; but will be received for the different parts and portions thereof separotely. The whole to be completed and fit for use by the first day of September, 1854.

Payments will be made as the work progresses, at such short periods as may suit the covenience of the Contractors. Bond and security will be required for the performance of the work.

In behalf of the Building Committee:

OVID BUTLER,

President of the Board of Directors.

June 10, 1853. june 22 3w

LITTLE, DRUM & ANDERSONS

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4,00	"	"	4,00	"
5,00	"	"	5,00	"
6,00	"	"	6,00	"

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$2,50	per year,	for	$2,50	per week.
3,75	"	"	3,00	"
5,00	"	"	4,00	"
6,25	"	"	5,00	"
7,50	"	"	6,00	"

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june 30 '52-1y

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feb9 tf E. W. NEFF.

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The following is a brief outline of the plan of the Magazine:

I. The Historical Department will abound with picturesque representations of the most remarkable events which have occurred in this and other countries; accompanied with interesting anecdotes and details from the pen of the most eminent writers of the day. This department will contain several splendid engravings, designed by the first artists of the world, and engraved in the highest style of modern art.

II. The Men and Women of the Age. This department will consist of beautifully executed portraits of the leading characters of the age, especially of those who figure on the stage of humanity as the world's benefactors. Each portrait will be accompanied by an interesting biographical sketch.

III. The Wonders of Natural History, Botany, and other sciences, will be developed in choice Engravings of Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Insects, Forest Trees, Flowers, Geological and Fossil Specimens, &c., with accompanying descriptions.

IV. The Triumphs of Architectural Art will be displayed in exquisitely finished representations of Cathedrals, Churches, Palaces, and other models of ancient and modern Architectural Art.

V. The Works of the Great Masters, selected from the principal Galleries of Art in the World. In general, the portrait of the Master will be given, accompanied with a highly finished engraved copy of his *chef d'œuvre.*

VI. The Scientific Portions will be rendered highly interesting by the familiar explanations, and the numerous diagrams which will accompany each subject.

VII. Manufactures. The principal manufacturing processes in use will be fully explained by minute details, and an abundance of beautiful engravings.

VIII. Machinery and Inventions will have due attention paid to them, and be described by numerous appropriate engravings.

IX. The Literary Department, independently of the various articles accompanying the illustrations, will comprise original and interesting narratives, contributed by the most popular writers of the day, with numerous illustrations.

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J. W. GORDON, M. D., EDITOR.] ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA. [JOHN H. OHR, PRINTER.

VOL. III. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1853. NO. 7.

THE TEMPERANCE CHART,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE GRAND DIVISION, S. of T. OF INDIANA.

Edited by J. W. Gordon, M. D.
To whom all Communications and Subscriptions must be addressed, post-paid.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Tecumseh Herald.

Female Influence, or THE ELOQUENCE OF A TEAR.

A TEMPERANCE TALE, BY A LADY.

[CONTINUED.]

Henry Mansfield had been absent several months, before George Headly completed his studies, and returned to his friends; he had strictly adhered to his resolution to amend his course, had carefully avoided evil company and its vices during his absence, and the fond parents now considered their trials and anxieties at an end—they rejoiced over him as one completely reclaimed, and thought it advisable to desist for the present, from urging a pledge for the permanency of this reformation. The anxious mother had anticipated the time when she could see him united to some suitable companion, who would prove a talisman to warn him of danger, and lure him on in the path of rectitude, and now she hoped this desire might be realized. She had one in view, whom she sought to unite to her family, by effecting a union with her son. A few months previous to the return of George, a gentleman of worth and distinction had taken up his residence in their town, and Mrs. Headly had much friendly intercourse with his family; he had but one child, a lovely, accomplished daughter. Ellen Seymour was the idol of her parents, and an object of interest wherever she was known. It was but a short time after George became acquainted with this young lady, before he found his own feelings partook of the universal sensation, and it was not long before he flattered himself that his visits were regarded with more than ordinary interest by his new acquaintance. And how could Ellen Seymour be otherwise than interested in George Headly? Possessing a noble, generous disposition and captivating address, he won his way to favor wherever he went. Ellen, by her manner, encouraged his visits, but he thought he could perceive a reserve on the part of the parents, and even Ellen manifested something of the same in their presence, but he could not indulge the thought that his visits were not acceptable to all parties. At length this probationary trial must be brought to a close. As he had decided upon his future location, and the time allowed for his visit had nearly expired, he was desirous to ascertain his future prospects. The announcement was made, and Ellen listened with an interest that betrayed that his regard was reciprocated; she was silent for a moment, and then observed, "Mr. Headly, you must have ascertained before this time, the entire confidence I repose in my parents, and have anticipated that an affair of so much importance would be referred to their decision; but do not be surprised if I add, that I fear they may not regard this offer as favorably as I could desire. Should this be the case, my wishes must yield to theirs." George had feared some obstacle of this kind, and endeavoring to appear perfectly self-possessed, replied with a smile, "Well, Miss Ellen, I do not yet feel disposed to withdraw this suit, not that I wish you to act contrary to the wishes of your parents, but please inform me how I can secure their favor—do tell me what is exceptionable in my character, or what could be added to make it more attractive?"

"My parents have seen nothing to censure," replied Ellen, and with regard to any extra appendage, they would require nothing but the badge of the Sons of Temperance."

Nothing could exceed the surprise and vexation of George Headly at this announcement. He had labored for some three years to retrieve the errors of his college life, and now it was counted as nothing, unless he would consent to sign the hated pledge. As soon as he could recover from his embarrassment, he inquired, "What have your parents observed in my course that they should thus indirectly reflect upon my character?"

"I have made no inquiries," replied Ellen calmly, "but I know my father has my best interests at heart, and if he insists on this stipulation, I submit to his decision, let the sacrifice be ever so great on my part."

George said no more on the subject of union; both were disconcerted, and after a few ineffectual attempts to entertain each other, he took leave. Ellen watched him until his form receded from her view, and had a strange presentiment that this was his last visit. She could not restrain her feelings, but gave vent to a flood of tears. She loved her parents, but sometimes wished they had been less stringent. Again she would inquire, "can he love me if he declines this trifling sacrifice? Anon hope would light up her countenance, "perhaps upon reflection, he will retract; we may yet be happy in each other."

But what were the feelings of George Headly after his abrupt departure—he had not the consciousness he had done right, but excused himself by bitter complaints of the arbitrary exactions of others, On his way home, he took a letter from the office—ill-fated letter, that it should arrive at this important crisis—it contained a request that he would repair at once to the place where he designed to locate, as a college class-mate, in passing, had been advised of his intention, and was awaiting his arrival. A few hours before, George Headly would have considered the danger of encountering this companion, but now he was reckless of consequences. He artfully concealed from his parents his design in leaving so hastily—gave his mother the impression his suit had been declined, and took the first conveyance to remove to his place of destination. It needed but a little reflection to occasion sincere regret on his part, that he had separated from Ellen without another interview, and resolved to write at once upon his arrival, apologize for his abrupt departure, and if possible, reinstate himself in her favor; but alas, before he could make any concessions, he had been sought out by his friend. They had the first meeting over the sparkling champagne, and the resolutions of years were scattered like leaves before the wind. Unhappy man, when he thought he had reached the desired haven, that one unpropitious wave should toss his wrecked bark again upon the boisterous ocean. His introduction into society was unfortunate; the suspicious morals of his companion tended to implicate his own; unfavorable reports were circulated that were greatly to his disadvantage, and prevented a cordial, friendly reception. When this evil was removed, and he found leisure for reflection, he at once made an effort to regain his own self-esteem, and the confidence of others; and he did not labor in vain, for his professional ability, gentlemanly and winning address, served to undermine prejudice, and bring him into public favor. His recent relapse made him unhappy—his pride had been deeply wounded—he had strenuously denied the necessity of a pledge, but he now saw clearly, that it might have prevented the error. He thought of Ellen, and resolved to break through every barrier, to secure her gentle guardianship; but while he lingered, the *grand tempter* sought to make sure his prey; he brought forth his net, but placed it in *fair hands*, to spread for his feet. The anniversary had arrived, on which he seems to rely upon the agency of woman to execute his cruel designs. The unpropitious New Year's morn dawned brightly upon our young friend, but ere its close, a dark cloud had gathered over his head. Ah, thoughtless young maiden, could the long train of ills that lurk within that poisonous cup, be spread before thee, thou wouldst turn pale at the sight. Beware, lest retributive justice pour its curse upon thy head,

George Headly could not withstand the repeated temptations of that eventful day—he indulged sparingly at first, but as appetite increased, restraints were withdrawn, and he repaired from the society of ladies to seek unrestrained indulgence. And now, he awakes from his revelry to realize his true situation. Friends, who a few hours before, sought his society, stand aloof; if he attempts to mingle with others, he soon discovers that even those who presented the fatal beverage, were taught to shun his presence. His proud spirit could ill-brook this refined cruelty; he turned away with disgust from the gay world, became gloomy and misanthropic in his feelings, and sought enjoyment alone in the wine cup. Thus, month after month passed away, and he only sought to conceal from his parents his degradation and misery; every attempt at reformation is succeeded by a deeper relapse, and a stronger conviction of the fearful inveteracy of his habits.

But George Headly is now aroused from his lethargy—"a change came o'er the spirit of his dream"—the intelligence was communicated that his cousin Henry was spending a few weeks with his parents, and there were indications that he was making a very favorable impression upon the family of Judge Seymour. The probable result could be anticipated, and he was chagrined at the idea that Henry should become his rival in the affections of Ellen. He did not take long to deliberate, but the same recklessness that hurried his departure, now impelled him homeward, but we would inform our readers that it was not from any particular desire to meet his cousin, but to keep an eye upon his movements. On his journey homeward, a paper chanced to fall in his way, and as he took it up, the first sentence that met his eye, was a notice that Henry Mansfield, Esq., would address the Sons of Temperance, at their next meeting. He threw it aside, and muttered within himself, "Well, good old father Seymour, you have found a genuine hydropathic suitor for your daughter at last," and making his way to the bar, he called for an extra potion to quiet his nerves. When he reached his home, he quailed before the searching gaze of his parents, as he well knew his countenance betrayed his recent dissipation. With what mortification and deep regret he witnessed the agitation depicted in his father's countenance, and the big tear that escaped his mother's eye; they sat for a while in gloomy silence, but it was interrupted by a servant, bearing a note from Ellen Seymour; she had heard of his arrival, and requested he should meet a company of his young companions at her house, that evening. The sight of the well known hand writing, and the kind reception it conveyed, induced him to accept the invitation.

It was with some little perturbation of mind that George Headly once more directed his course towards the residence of Ellen. On his way, two females issued from a house and walked immediately before him. "Now Debby," said one, "don't you think it is a wedding up there this evening?"

"No, no," replied the other, "not tonight, but I reckon they will have one after a little."

"Then you think the old man will give consent."

"Oh yes, he likes him mightily, he thinks he is so steady. But I can tell you one thing, if George Headly had stayed here, neither Henry Mansfield nor any other person could have got Ellen's consent. I know a thing or two about that matter, and there is something mighty strange about it. The last time he was there, he went away earlier than usual, and the next day I heard he was off. I know Ellen felt badly; she looked very serious, and I once found her crying, with a book in her hand that he gave her."

"But didn't he write," inquired the other.

"No, I reckon not, but I think Ellen thought he would, for she kept asking me to go to the office for her a good while after he left. Yes, Ellen liked him, but I don't think the old folks were exactly suited; I reckon they thought he would take to *drink* after a while."

George now quickened his pace. He had heard enough to learn the true state of affairs. He had no one to censure but himself. He had sealed his own fate, and he was almost maddened, at the reflection; but he was determined to press on and see Ellen once more. As he stood before the house, and heard the merry voices within, he thought, "Who can sympathize with my present feelings." He entered and received a cordial reception from the father. "Ah, yes," thought he, "I am welcome now when you think my daughter is beyond my reach." When he approached Ellen, the color forsook her cheek, and in an instant it was tinged with crimson, as if the thought of his neglect had caused an immediate reaction; but presently she was calm and self-possessed, and no one could discover that she had ether loved or grieved. Henry Mansfield stood at her side, and he soon discovered he was not the quiet, reserved student he left at College, but a dignified, polished gentleman. And if he nad once envied his 'cousin's literary honors,' what were his feelings at his prospects of success in the present affair? He thought, as his eye rested upon Ellen, that she never seemed so lovely before. 'And why may she not be mine?' thought he; 'simply because I would give her no security that I would not hereafter make her wretched by my vices.' Ah, 'how blessings brighten as they take their flight."

(CONCLUSION NEXT WEEK.)

An Exquisite Story.

In the tribe of Neggdeh, there was a horse, whose fame was spread far and near, and a Bedouin of another tribe, by name Daher, desired extremely to possess it. Having offered in vain for it his camels and his whole wealth, he hit at length upon the following device, by which he hoped to gain the object of his desire. He resolved to stain his face with the juice of an herb, to clothe himself in rags, to tie his legs and neck together, so as to appear like a lame begger. Thus equipped, he went to wait for Naber, the owner of the horse, who he knew was to pass that way. When he saw Naber approaching on his beautiful steed, he cried out in a weak voice, "I am a poor stranger; for three days I have been unable to move from this spot to seek for food. I am dying, help me, and heaven will reward you." The Bedouin kindly offered to take him up on his horse and carry him home; but the rogue replied, "I cannot rise; I have no strength left." Naber, touched with pity, dismounted, led his horse to the spot, and with great difficulty, set the seeming beggar on its back. But no sooner did Daher feel himself in the saddle, than he set spurs to the horse, and galloped off, calling out as he did so, "It is I, Daher. I have got the horse, and am off with it. Naber called after him to stop and listen. Certain of not being pursued, he turned and halted at a short distance from Naber, who was armed with a spear. "You have taken my horse," said the latter. "Since Heaven has willed it, I wish you joy of it, but I do conjure you never to tell any one how you obtained it." "And why not?" said Daher. "Because," said the noble Arab, "another man might be really ill, and men would fear to help him. You would be the cause of many refusing to perform an act of charity, for fear of being duped as I have been." Struck with shame at these words, Daher was silent for a moment, then springing from the horse, returned it to its owner, embracing him. Naber made him accompany him to his tent, where they spent a few days together, and became fast friends for life.—*Lamartine.*

A SCHOOL INCIDENT.—In the early years, I attended the public school in Roxbury, Mass. Dr. Nathaniel Prentice was our respected teacher; but his patience, at times, would get nearly exhausted by the infractions of the school rules by the scholars. On one occasion, in rather a wrathy way, he threatened to punish with six blows of a heavy ferrule, the first boy detected in whispering, and appointed some as detectors. Shortly after, one of these detectors shouted. "Master, John Zeigler is whispering." John was called up, and asked if it was a fact—(John, by the way, was a favorite, both of the teacher and his school-mates). "Yes," answered John, "I was not aware what I was about. I was intent on working out a sum, and requested the one who sat next to reach me the Arithmetic that contained the rule, which I wished to see." The Doctor regretted his hasty threat but told John he could not suffer him to escape the punishment, and continued: "I wish I could avoid it, but I cannot, without a forfeiture of my word, and the consequent loss of my authority. I will," continued he, "leave it to any three scholars you may choose, to say whether or not I omit the punishment." John said he was agreed to that, and immediately called out G. S, T. D., and D. P. D. The Dr. told them to return a verdict, which they soon did, (after consultation) as follows: "The master's word must be kept inviolate—John must receive the threatened punishment, of six blows of the ferrule; but it must be inflicted on volunteer proxies; and we, the arbitrators, will share the punishment by receiving two blows each." John, who had listened to the verdict, stepped up to the Doctor, and with outstretched hand, exclaimed: "Master, here is my hand, they shan't be struck a blow; I will receive the punishment." The Doctor, under pretence of wiping his face, shielded his eyes, and telling the boys to go to their seats, said he would think of it. I believe he did think of it to his dying day, but the punishment was never inflicted.—*Cin. Times.*

Moral Beauty.

But a higher and holier world than the world of ideas, or the world of beauty, lies around us; and we find ourselves endued with susceptibilities which affiliate us to all its purity and its perfectness. The laws of nature are sublime, but there is a moral sublimity before which the highest intelligences must kneel and adore. The laws by which the winds blow, and the tides of the ocean, like a vast clepsydra, measures, with inimitable exactness, the hours of ever-flowing time, the laws by which the planets roll, and the sun vivifies and paints; the laws which preside over the subtle combinations of chemistry, and the amazing velocities of electricity; the laws of germination and production in the vegetable and animal worlds; all these, radiant with eternal beauty, as they are, and exalted above all objects of sense, still wane and pale before the moral glories that apparel the universe in their celestial light. The heart can put on charms which no beauty of known things, nor imagination of unknown, can aspire to emulate. Virtue shines in native colors, purer and brighter than pearl, or diamond, or prism, can reflect. Arabian gardens in their bloom can exhale no such sweetness as charity diffuses. Beneficence is God-like, and he who does most good to his fellow-man is the master of masters, and has learned the art of arts.

Enrich and embellish the universe as you will, it is only a fit temple for the heart that loves truth with a supreme love. Inanimate vastness excites wonder; knowledge kindles admiration, but love enraptures the soul. Scientific truth is marvelous, but moral truth is divine, and whoever breathes its air, and walks by its light has found the lost paradise. For him a new heaven and a new earth have always been created. His home is the sanctuary of God, the holy of holies. And now, into this universe, so redundant in treasures for the body, in grandeur for the mind, and in happiness for the heart, man is born. He awakens into life, like Adam in the garden of Eden, and finds himself surrounded by a higher paradise than bloom and fruitage, than streams and bowering shades can create. He finds the earth a vast and perfect apparatus of means adapted and designed to minister to his enjoyment and to aggrandize his power. The globe, with all its dynamical energies, its mineral treasures, its vegetative powers, its fecundities of life, is only a grand and divinely wrought machine put into his hands.

DON'T STAND ON THE TRACK.—"The train," says a Railroad Gazette, may steal suddenly upon you, and then a little trepidation, a slight misstep, a slip of the foot, and we shudder to think of your crushed and bleeding body." So it is in the journey of life; perils are around you on every hand. But don't stand in their path and disregard them. Perhaps you now and then take a little intoxicating drink. My friend, if so, "you are standing on the track," while the cars of retribution come thundering on—moving in right line—approaching with steady and rapid wheels. Will it not bear down and crush you? Perhaps you spend an occasional evening with a party of friends, amusing yourself with cards or dice, staking small sums to make the game interesting. My friend, "you are standing on the track." Thousands have stood there and perished. Don't wait to hear the rattling of the rushing wheels, but fly from the track. At a safe distance stand and see the wreck which the ponderous train will spread before you. Look well to the ground on which you plant your feet, and forget not for these many days our parting words, "Don't stand on the track."

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TEMPERANCE CHART.

PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.
WM. HANNAMAN, C. E. BABB,
JAMES HALL, R. T. BROWN,
JOHN B. ABBETT.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 10, 1853.

Notice.

The Eighth Annual Session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of the State of Indiana, will commence in Temperance Hall in the City of Indianapolis, on Tuesday, October 25, 1853, at 6 o'clock P. M. P. S. SAGE, G. W. P.

C. WOODWARD, G. S.

August 1, 1953.

Dillsboro--Compliments.

We have received a letter of thanks from this place, for our notices of the well doing of the brethren there. The brother who wrote the letter will pardon us for not publishing it; for although it is well written, it is altogether too complimentary to ourselves. It has been a principle with us, to be entirely selfish with such compliments as our friends from time to time have sent us, for our manner of conducting the *Chart*. We dislike exceedingly to share such savory morsels with the public, preferring much to feed our vanity with them in the closet.

Any communication from the brother on the state of the Order in his county, equally well written, and not spiced with his well-intended, but—we are sorry to feel—ill-deserved compliments, will be published with pleasure.

WHISKY MURDER.—Our officers it seems saw proper, on the evening of the 3d inst., to select from the numerous victims of our whisky smugglers and pirates, George Lingenfelter, as a proper subject for imprisonment. He was accordingly arrested and hurried off to jail. There he was left in the upper story, the trap-door conducting to the lower one being left open. This door, we are informed, weighs two hundred pounds. Well, just as might have been expected, the drunken man in his restlessness and the darkness of the room, fell through the trap; and in falling caught the door, drawing it to in time to catch his head just above the ears, and crush it to fragments killing him instantly. He hung thus by the head until the door was opened and then fell dead upon the floor below.

This case might afford a theme for many valuable reflections, but we have not the heart to make them. The death of the victim, the agony of his family, who are of the first respectability, are a sufficient justification for our drawing the mantle of silence over a scene that makes the heart of sensibility shudder and bleed at the bare thought.

It is but proper, however, that it should be known, that shortly before his arrest, the deceased was seen, in a state of partial intoxication, enter the SALOON OF A. W. FORD, UNDER THE "WRIGHT HOUSE," *and when he came out, was observed to be still more deeply drunk.* Thus the prime agent in this death—this murderous taking-off of a fellow-man—was the little man that grows fat in that miserable den. Let this record, then, remain against him—this blood fleck his skirts and conscience.

God of our fathers! is thy justice asleep? Why, then, do these miscreants continue to mar thy image, pollute thy sanctuary, destroy thy children, and stain with murder "most foul and unnatural" this beautiful green earth?

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.—This Magazine for August has been laid upon our table Messrs. Cox & Mathes of the "Railroad City Bookstore," as usual brings us many good things. It is preferable in many respects to Harpers'; and especially on account of having no "Bleak House" wherein to *cool* its readers.

Be True.

No man can doubt that one of the worst evils that infest our country is the fear that prevents us from being outwardly what we are inwardly. But for this, the evils so prevalent in every nook and corner of the land, to remove which the good and true are laboring, would not remain an hour. Men seem to forget that it is just as easy to control the hearts and actions of others by doing and saying right things as wrong things. Nay, it is much easier; for the inclination of our nature is to the right, rather than to the wrong; to the true rather than the false; to the honorable than to the dishonorable. The unquestioning faith of childhood proves this truth. It is not till the lesson of deceit and falsehood is taught and learned, that the young mind acknowledges its influence, and reduces it to practice. How much better it remained forever untaught!

In respect to no one subject has fear done more to retard the wheels of progress, than in relation to Temperance.—The power of habit over the people; the power of prejudice—bantling of selfishness and ignorance—the power of the purse wielded by the whisky maker and vendor are known. These all act as a unit, and their power is felt by those upon whom they are brought to bear. This often makes Mammon more potent than the Lord, in controling men. It sits up in every man's own heart a shrine of idolatry before which his selfishness bows without feeling degraded, for it feeds that sentiment with its essential food. On the other hand, the true worship demands that selfishness be crucified and its altar destroyed; and upon their views sets up the altar of universal benevolence, demanding that all render it their homage. It is from this difference between the true and the false—the selfish and the benevolent, that, while those who love and follow after the latter are usually divided in their efforts and consequently weak, those who worship Mammon, knit together by the bonds of a common service, unitedly and powerfully strive for the attainments of its common rewards.

Now, there is no occasion for all this, if men were sufficiently enlightened to see that "self-love and social still are all the same." The end sought in both cases is happiness, but misguided selfishness seeks it, without consulting the happiness of others, while the benevolent attain by granting *to* others what themselves require *from* others. The laws of the individual and social codes are in perfect harmony; and he who seeks to conform to the one without respect to the other will forever fall short of both.

Among us as a people, however, the difficulty in attaining the true end, arises from the fact that we assume a part not properly ours; because we deem the character assumed will win us favor in the eyes of those whom we wish to please; because we look to them for what should properly be sought in ourselves. Americans all look for office, and seek to obtain it by conforming to the opinions of the masses; each unit of which is for himself, and for the same reason, acting out the same policy. Of course both the pattern and the imitator are much in the same condition. Neither presents the character proper to it. The people act an assumed part, and for the same reason that the units composing it do the same. Thus, the man who by conforming seeks to please is the eternal dupe of a deception, growing out an aggregate of just such characters as his own.

It is high time that the people should come to an understanding with its components. The mask that has been thrown over the face of both must be removed.—The individuality of each man must be held sacred; and then the natural and overpowering sentiment of the just, the true, the right, dwelling in the hearts of all true men, will bring all true men together for the suppression of the unjust, the false, the wrong. Then will the spirit of our institutions be felt as a living and mighty power for the accomplishment of good and the demolition of evil. Then will our country's government be known as the uplifter of the down-trodden and oppressed; and not as the pampering-mother of those who best succeed in metamorphosing their proper, true, and natural character into something repugnant to every just sentiment. Then will all the curses of selfishness, the cruelty of oppression, the murders and sorrows of dram-selling and dram-making be consigned to the tomb forever. Then will our county "Arise and shine, her light being come, and the glory of the Lord arisen upon her."

☞ The monster, Mewhinney, who killed his father in a drunken row near Terre Haute on the fourth of July, has been admitted to bail in the sum of seven hundred dollars. His portion of his father's estate will probably discharge the recognizance. It was Judge Kinney, whig, and not Governor Wright, who did this. Will the Temperance Chart notice this?—*State Sentinel.*

Aye, neighbor Brown, we will notice it. We have no disposition to pass over any thing of the sort, where we are satisfied our officers have violated the confidence reposed in them. If you will only give us any evidence showing, or tending to show, that Judge Kinney transcended the bounds of his authority or duty, even in the slightest degree, we are ready to give him a castigation, as severe as he deserves, and you may be judge yourself. But monster as Mewhinney unquestionably is, we know too much of the law, not to be aware that there may have been circumstances of palliation in his case that made it the duty of Judge Kinney to make the order complained of by the Sentinel. Untll we know something of these, we presume—and it is a presumption the law raises in behalf of the meanest criminal—one we would extend to the Sentinel Editor himself—that the Judge is innocent.

The case was different with Governor Wright. We showed that he violated the Constitution, a law of his own devising, and the rights of community by remitting large fines to different criminals; and thereby promised future indulgence to them and other violators of law, besides robbing the school fund of more than three thousand dollars. In one instance no less than one thousand dollars was thus lost to the little girls and boys of Indiana. Truly it comes with a bad grace from the Sentinel, to speak in favor of His Excellency as the friend of free schools. We respectfully ask Mr. Brown how it came to pass that the Governor overlooked the Constitution, law, and the rights of the people of Morgan county, so much as to remit that forfeiture of one thousand dollars? Was it because he had pledged himself to do so before the election, in order to secure the support of the culprit? Eh?

Truly, even a Catiline may control the State.

RUDOLPH HASS, M. D., LATE LECTURER ON EPIDEMICS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF VIENNA.—We have made the acquaintance of this gentleman, and are pleased with his manners and varied learning. His acquaintance with the liberal arts and sciences proves him a man of finely cultivated intellect; and his conversation, a man of natural good sense. He is an enthusiastic cultivator of physiology, and its relations to pathology. On this branch of his professional studies he has written his views, and published them in the "*London* Journal of Medicine," and from a careful perusal of his article on that subject, we are satisfied of his profound and thorough acquaintance with this fundamental branch of his profession.

A stranger among us—an exile from the land of his birth—driven hither because he loved his country and hated oppression, we hope he will meet a generous reception at the hands of his brethren of the profession, and the public at large.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.—We have received the Annual Announcement of this School, which shows its condition to be healthy and prosperous. It has an able faculty and a goodly number of students. The generous kindness extended to us when one of its humblest scholars will not be forgotten; nor will we cease to wish it a long and prosperous career.

It is now firmly established, and will doubtless receive a liberal patronage from Western students.

Magnanimity is well enough defined by its name; nevertheless, we may say that it is the good sense of pride, and the most noble way of earning praise.

Temperance Mass Meeting in Jeffersonville.

A a large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Temperance, law, and order, convened pursuant to public notice, at the Preshyterian Church in the city of Jeffersonville, on Friday evening, July 29, the Rev. Mr. Chapman was called to the chair, and Dr. Talbot appointed secretary.

After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Bird, the chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting to be the consideration of the crisis that had now arrived, in relation to the execution of the new Temperance law in this city. It was remarked, that in nearly every county in the State where the vote of "no license" had been carried, those engaged in the liquor traffic had voluntarily abandoned the business, except in the city of Jeffersonville, where two or three American citizens, and a few foreigners, still continued the retail of ardent spirits, in open violation of the law, and in opposition to the expressed will of a large majority of the citizens. And, although the friends of law and order had furnished the proper authorities with evidence of the open and repeated violation of the said law, sufficient to have crushed at once and for ever these "sinks of iniquity," still they had been by some *time-serving policy*, permitted to escape almost entirely the penalties imposed by law upon its violation. This mass-meeting was therefore called to consider the emergency of the case, and adopt such measures as shall effectually close the traffic in our midst, and cause the laws to be enforced and respected.

Mr. McCalley, in behalf of the committee of twenty-five (especially charged with the execution of the law), presented the following preamble and resolutions, which being read *seriatim*, were discussed and adopted by acclamation:

WHEREAS the Indiana State Legislature of 1853, passed a law prohibiting the retailing of spirituous liquors in the townships where there should be a majority of the votes against license; And whereas, the citizens of Jeffersonville township, after having publicly and freely discussed the subject of Temperance, did, by a large majority, vote down license; And whereas, both in *violation of the law*, and in disregard of the known wishes of the citizens, certain persons are still continuing the business of retailing spirituous liquors, therefore

Resolved, That we regard the vote of the last April election as a sufficient index of the will and wish of a majority of the citizens, on the subject of retailing spirituous liquors.

Resolved, That while we regard the Temperance Law passed by our last Legislature as weak and powerless, so far as it respects a large portion of the evils of intemperance, yet we consider the provision of that law for the suppression of retailing spirituous liquors as amply restrictive, if public sentiment will sustain the officers in a rigid enforcement of its penalties; provided, also, that our judicial and ministerial officers faithfully and unflinchingly perform their duties.

Rssolved, That we will fairly test the power of the Temperance Law; and if found unconstitutional, or otherwise inefficient, we will ask for its repeal, and for the passage of another more effective.

Resolved, That we once more respectfully and earnestly request those now engaged in the liquor traffic in our midst, to cease retailing spirituous liquors among us; and we affectionately warn all such, that if this our appeal be longer disregarded, we are determined that the law *shall be obeyed.*

Resolved, That we regard our judicial officers as our agents, created by us, and clothed with powers to protect and elevate the morals of society; and that we intend to avail ourselves of all the provisions of the law to secure these desirable ends.

Resolved, That hereafter we intend to regard any officer who may be found compromising, in any way, the due execution of the Temperance laws, as totally unworthy of public trust.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every good citizen to promptly make known to the proper authorities every violation of the Temperance law that comes to his knowledge.

Resolved, That we regard the buying and selling of intoxicating liquors as inconsistent with the spirit of Christianity, placing in jeopardy the eternal as well as temporal interests of man; and that the traffic should therefore be promptly discountenanced by the Christian Church.

Resolved, That we regard the interests of Temperance and morality of infinitely more importance than the interest of any political party, or the elevation to power of any set of men; and henceforth we will not sacrifice on the altar of party politics, our social, moral, or religious obligations.

Resolved, That the influence of females is not only appropriate but indispensable to the ultimate triumph of the Temperance cause; and this meeting hereby affectionately request and solicit their co-operation.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Field, the following resolutions, after a protracted discussion, were passed with great unanimity, viz.

Resolved, That we highly commend the efforts of the Temperance Committees—recommend them so to increase their exertions as to secure a rigid execution of our Temperance law; and we unanimously pledge ourselves to sustain them in the further discharge of the duties committed to them by the friends of Temperance.

Resolved, Further, that it is the opinion of this meeting, that the principal obstacle to the execution of the law against the retail of ardent spirits in this county, is the inefficiency of the Judge and Prosecuting Attorney of the Court of Common Pleas; and we have reason to suspect that this inefficiency is attributable to a *disposition* to favor the traffic. This meeting, therefore, would respectfully and earnestly request the officers aforesaid, that if they will not hereafter execute the law faithfully and fully, to resign and give the people an opportunity to place in office men who have both the nerve and the inclination to enforce the law.

Resolved, That there is a manifest want of integrity and moral principle in many of our civil officers, who serve their country more for the "loaves and fishes" than for the promotion of the welfare of the people. As the stream cannot rise higher than the fountain, neither can justice be dispensed and righteousness promoted, by men who are in heart and practice immoral and corrupt.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the honest and virtuous portions of the people to sacrifice their partialities and party predilections, for the sake of the great principle, "that righteousness exalteth a nation," and so unite on all questions involving the morality and the peace of community; and thereby make common cause against the hypocritical and licentious demagogues, who seek to obtain office on the score of mere party names and worthless political hobbies.

Resolved, That the people have the same right to make laws for the suppression of dram-shops that they have to suppress gambling and other kindred vices; and we hereby pledge ourselves, solemnly and resolutely, to maintain our opposition to one and all of these abominable and disgraceful practices, until victory shall crown our exertions, and virtue forever triumph over vice.

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourn, it will meet in two weeks at the Baptist Church, and semi-monthly thereafter, until our efforts are crowned with victory, and that all friends of law and order are earnestly invited to be present and participate in future meetings.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting furnish a copy of these proceedings for publication in the "Jeffersonville Times," "Temperance Chart," Indianapolis, and all Louisville papers.

Adjourned.

R. M. CHAPMAN, *Chairman.*
D. L. TALBOT, *Secretary.*

MAN AND WOMAN.—Between male and female there is difference of *kind* only, not *degree.* Man is strong, woman is beautiful; man is daring and confident, woman is diffident and unassuming; man is great in action, woman in suffering; man shines abroad, woman at home; man talks to convince, woman to persuade; man has a rugged heart, woman a soft and tender one; man prevents misery, woman relieves it; man has science, woman taste; man has judgment, woman sensibility; man is a being of justice, woman an angel of mercy. These comparative characteristics represent man as the head, woman as the heart; or, man the intellect, woman the affection. And in so doing, we submit that no position derogatory to woman is involved therein. We are, as a simple fact, more influenced by our hearts than our heads—by our love than our conviction. While physical and mental endowments make a forcible appeal to the senses, yet it is susceptible of experimental proof that moral power really controls and decides the fate of the world; and as it is in this latter particular that woman pre-eminently shines, we should contend, so far from her being man's inferior, that she is, at present at least, his decided superior. With this view of their relative position before us, we shall be the better able to definitely calculate the value of the sexes to each other.

WOULDN'T TRY TO HINDER PROVIDENCE.—A blacksmith in Erie county was requested by a wealthy distiller, to put up a lightning rod on his distillery. The honest son of Vulcan instantly refused, remarking to the whisky maker, "If it is the Lord's will to send a streak of lightning through your distillery, I will not do any thing to avert it." The blacksmith is a member of the Ohio Legislature.

Items of News.

FOREIGN.—Mobs are frequent in New Granada, and are due to an ill feeling on the part of the mobocrats against the more intelligent citizens of that Republic. A serious one occurred on the 8th ult. Assassinations are connived at by the General Government; and all things are in rather an unquiet condition.

The latest accounts from Australia bring little or no news from the mines. The rulers are devising methods to prevent squatters from working the mines. The lands are to be taken from such by the verdict of a jury, much as lands are condemned for rail-road purposes with us; and no land to be sold until carefully surveyed and found not to contain gold, when it may be sold in lots for farms. Should gold then be found upon it, the owner is to be allowed to work his mines on paying for a license.

The "*Aspinwall Courier*" is the name of a new paper, published at Aspinwall on the Isthmus. It has this appropriate motto:—

"Lo! on a narrow neck of land,
Between two unbounded seas I stand."

The news from Chili indicates that that country is increasing in prosperity. The President strongly recommends educational measures to Congress in his Message to that body, which opened its session on the 1st of June.

Bolivia is in a very unsettled state at present. The post-office is no longer a safe medium for the conveyance of letters, as the officials are in the habit of breaking them open and reading them.

The dispute between Peru and Bolivia remains unsettled. Peru has taken the town of Cobija.

DOMESTIC.—The mail steamer Georgia, on Friday, July 29th, arrived at New York from California, bringing the mails, and $1,600,000 in gold.

The people of New Mexico protest against the intention of the United States Government to locate the Indians of California within the Territory of New Mexico. They are right.

Crops are reported good in Texas.

Governor Letcher has been beaten in the Lexington District, Kentucky, by Breckenridge. So the young succeed their seniors in the confidence of the people.

Intolerance.

With all the freedom we enjoy, there still exists no small portion of intolerance, even in our own country. Time is indeed evidently wearing it away. Men and women are no longer scourged and tortured for opinion's sake. Men now-a-days, in most countries, are not imprisoned or banished, or executed, for moderately expressing their opinions of governments. But all these are rather improvements in the degrees of punishment inflicted for freedom of opinion. The penalties for opinions not corresponding to those of our neighbors or countrymen, in general, are contempt, social interdiction and loss of patronage and every chance of promotion, and a certainty of failure in any attempt to instruct mankind and establish truths. Even in our own country every man must think or pretend to think with one or the other of the political factions which exist. He must see, or feign to see, no imperfections in his own party, and no correct views in the opposite faction. If of one religious sect, he must become blind to its short-comings, as well as to all merit in others, or he is shunned as a heretic and treated with less tolerance than even an infidel. He may honestly avow his belief in the main doctrine of the sect to which he is attached—but the least deviation from the most minute dogma will render him not only suspected but not unfrequently an object of absolute abhorrence. A very little sober reflection will convince any one of the truth of these remarks, without illustration. It may not, however, be improper to refer to what is called the orthodox churches, and some of the extreme deviations from their fundamental doctrines. For example, those who believe in the Trinity and others in the Unity, those who have no doubts of the perpetuity of punishment, and others who think retribution belongs to this life exclusively. Now these extreme sects are comparatively few in number. They, therefore, are without the safeguards of others. They are set down intolerantly, as unworthy of association or confidence. They are subjected in fact to a species of persecution often not less intolerable to be borne than stripes and thumb-screws.

As candidates for offices their chance of success is diminished, not in proportion to their deficiency of moral character, but of received orthodoxy. They are assailed by the tongue of slander, without the safeguard of public opinion in their favor. They are often denied ordinary social privileges, and their misfortunes, instead of awaking sympathy and charity, are attributed to Divine vengeance on account of their wicked opinions. What a strange deviation all this, from the mild precepts of the Gospel—how inconsistent with that charity which so well becomes true Christians. In this, as in many other things, there appears to be in mankind an innate principle of tyranny. Our indignation is aroused at once if any one questions *our* right to the enjoyment of our religious opinions—but we reluctantly suffer others to enjoy theirs. In this respect we forget the golden rule. It is our right as well as our duty to endeavor, in the spirit of kindness to convince others of error, especially in this all-important matter of religion—but it is radically wrong to condemn any one for their opinions honestly entertained. People are seldom convinced of error by an arrogant assumption of superiority, or by those easily excited to passion.—*Merchant's Ledger.*

Persecution is always wrong, and any ill will or prejudice toward others on account of a difference of opinion is also wrong. A man has no right to set himself up as a judge over his brother and condemn him even for a character different from his own, nor to indulge in bitterness towards others under any circumstances. But it is right for us, on all proper occasions, to declare that which we believe to be truth and condemn what we believe to be error; and wherein we regard others as wrong, to the injury of their own interests or those of society, we should discountenance their errors, and endeavor, in a spirit of meekness, to reform them. And especially is this true in matters of religion. It is our business to try to advance the cause of truth, for the sake of Him who gave it, for its own sake, and for that of society. Let error be met in a proper spirit, and the war should never cease. Destroy it, but avoid, if possible, injuring them who are under its influence. In a word, possess and exhibit the spirit of Christ—who though the personification of meekness and gentleness, was zealous for the truth—and carry out all the principles and precepts of Christianity, and all will be well.

From Lloyd's London Weekly Newspaper.

The Gin Glass versus the Crystal Palace.

An instructive debate took place on Wednesday, in the matter of the Public-houses (Scotland) Bill. Mr. Hume, in his old sagacious fashion, condemned all peddling legislation as a means of enforced sobriety on the people of Scotland, or of any other nation soever. Educate the people, said he, and the people will renounce the abomination of drunkenness; and the fiend was fast triumphing throughout the length and breadth of Scotland. Mr. John M'Gregor testified to the truth of the deplorable domination of the schorching, maddening, demon, whiskey. Indeed, Glasgow, to be typically represented, might send to Parliament a whiskey cask. "Sunday," said the hon. member, "instead of being a day of sobriety in Scotland, was a day of drunkenness." And wherefore, we ask? Because in Scotland is preached a grim, cold, uncharitable observance of the Sabbath. Sackcloth and ashes is your only wear, cry the ascetics of Scotland; and the people in solitude and darkness revenge themselves of their own hypocrisy by getting drunk—filthily drunk. "In Glasgow alone," said Mr. Drummond, "30,000 persons every Saturday night steeped themselves in whiskey and opium, and lay in a perfect state of insensibility until Monday morning."—Thus, their best observance of the Sabbath is beastly oblivion of the Sabbath.

A few days ago it was shown in the Scotsman, Edinburgh paper,—shown from statistics, that Edinburgh and Glasgow are five times more drunken than London. In Edinburgh, each year, *one* inhabitant in *eighteen*, and in London only *one* in *one hundred and six*, is taken up for drunkenness; and the greater share of this drunkenness in Edinburgh is due to Sunday. And with this damning fact staring in the unabashed face of the Lord Provost, he has the wisdom and decency, and the peculiar sanctimoniousness, to head an agitation against the opening of the Crystal Palace in London on Sundays. He, good man, has such a tenderness towards the well-doing of our immortal souls, has such an interest in the pious observance of our cockney Sabbaths, that he, a citizen of the city where one in eighteen is a convicted drunkard, would elect himself a master of the melancholy revels for Londoners, who, every *hundred and six*, are disgraced by only *one* tippler. If it were a question to give to the Crystal Palace a monopoly of the sale of Sabbath gin and whiskey, then might the Lord Provost of Edinburgh be a useful authority, a guide and friend; indeed, one compartment of the Crystal tippling-house might, for a sign complimentary to his wisdom, bear the *Lord Provost's Head.* He may be an unquestionable authority on Scotch Sabbath drunkenness, but what knows he of English Sabbath temperance? A Highlander may be a capital judge of the relative strength of whiskey, but where did get a critical opinion of knee-buckles?

The excelling power of drunkenness of the Scoteh, especially on Sundays, is the natural result of the excelling power of cant in that Sabbath-darkened land: we say Sabbath-darkened: for, as the most innocent, the most healthful recreations on the Sunday are preached and doomed as so many deadly sins; as even a Sunday walk is counted as so many steps toward perdition,—so do the people sot on the seventh day in secresy and solitude. The Scotch Church says to the people, "You shall eat your Sabbath bread sprinkled thick with ashes." "Very well," answer the people; "at least, then, we will wash our mouths clean of the abomination with Sabbath whiskey." Sabbath railway trains may not run on Scotch lines. No matter; whole rivers of soul-and-body blasting whiskey shall run in Scottish bowels.

Very comforting must it be to the anxious, the enlightened opponents of the Sabbath Crystal Palace, to contemplate the results of Scotch Sabbath holiness.—Come forth, Archdeacon Haile—advance, Doctor Croly! You, Doctor Croly, with the far-seeing imagination of the poet, can penetrate the darkness of Glasgow abodes, and at once behold the thirty thousand brutified drunkards. It is a sweet sight, is it not? There they are, in worse than bestial darkness. Now, how dreadful would it be to be truly pious, how solely trying to the pluralist Haile, to behold these thirty thousand senseless wretches—many of them snoring their Sabbath praise—all wide awake and out amidst the abominations of the Crystal Palace; beholding in the bloom of palace rose-gardens only the faintest reflex of the everlasting fire, and contemplating in many sparkling fountains the burning waters of the damned. No; at least the thirty thousand—with but few shameless exceptions—have the piety to get drunk in secresy—and hiding, as closely as they may, their beastliness, show in their hypocrisy, their reverence of the Church, and their respect for true religion.

The opening of the Crystal Palace on the Sunday will, in due time, be discussed in Parliament. Let pious senators think of the thirty thousand Glasgow drunkards; of the miserable crowd that, banned of innocent Sabbath recreation, betake themselves to Sabbath debauch. We, too, in London, have our Sunday haunts for mere drink. We have our tea gardens and our Copenhagen fields. "So let them be," say licensing magistrates, some of them moreover reverend authorities, "so let them be. Let the mechanic steep his morals in gin-and-water, and, puffing his tobacco, let him in tobacco clouds contemplate the vanity and brevity of human life. This, if not so good as it might be for his soul and body, is any way good for the publican. Now the path of the Sunday Crystal Palace is the way to perdition; and we therefore entreat Parliament in its wisdom to keep a lion—yea, a roaring statute—in the way." Why not? the *Red Lion*—nay, the *White Lion*—is open, hospital. What need of the Sabbath Crystal Palace, when without stint you can have the Sabbath glass of gin—the glass that, like *Banquo's* "shows you many more?"

PUBLIC DINNERS.—Public dinners are public nuisances—flagrantly so. They are a relic of outgrown barbarism which esteems eating and drinking the chief ends of life. It is every way unworthy of our age to honor, reward, or show admiration for a public benefactor by feasting him, even when (as at Boston) intoxicating liquors are excluded. But an ordinary public dinner, "with a stick in it," is essentially a beastial performance. Two or three hundred people are assembled to eat an inordinate meal, at an unusual and unseasonable hour, paying for it a sum that many of them cannot really afford, and washing it down with incessant libations of villainously drugged cider and cockroach Madeira, which gets steadily worse as the company get more and more enthusiastically and obliviously drunk—then the speeches, beginning with the prosy and foggy, and ending somewhere in the infancy of the small hours, with the tipsy and the nasty—then the leathery cloud of cigar smoke which for the last hour or two, is battened down upon the whole concern, afflicting, torturing, demoralizing all well-bred, cleanly, uncorrupted senses—and ah! the sick head aches, the days of misery, and often the fatal illnesses that follow, as Death on the Pale Horse was followed—on the whole, we consider the public dinner the absurdest, stupidest bore of the nineteenth century.—*H. Greeley.*

We always love those who admire us, and we do not always love those whom we admire.

"Let me die quietly."

"Be still—make no noise—let me die quietly."—*Vice President King.*

"Be still!" The hour of the soul's departure is at hand; Earth is fading from its vision; Time is gliding from its vision; Time is gliding from its presence! Hopes that cluster around young life, that swell in the heart of manhood, have fallen from around it, like the forest leaves, when the frosts of autumn have chilled them unto death. Ambition, with its hollow promises, and pride, with its lofty look, have vanished away. The world, with its deceitfulness, pleasure, with its gilded temptations, are gone, and alone, in utter destitution of all that time promised, it must start on its solitary journey across the valley of the shadow of death!

"Make no noise!" Let the tumult of life cease. Let no sound break the soul's communion with itself ere it starts on its returnless flight. Trouble it not with the accents of sorrow. Let the tear stand still on the cheek of affliction, and let not the wailing of grief break the solemn silence of the death scene. Let it gather the accents that come from within the dark shadows of eternity, saying to it, come home. The whispering of angels are in its ear; obstruct not their silvery voices by grosser sounds. A far-off music comes floating to it by the air. 'Tis the sound of the heavenly harps touched by the viewless fingers—mar not the harmony by the discords of earth.

"Let me die quietly!" The commotions of life, the struggles of ambition, the strife and warring with human destiny, are over. Wealth accumulated must be scattered; honors won must be resigned, and all the triumphs that come within the range of human achievement be thrown away. The past, with its trials, its transgressions, its accumulating responsibilities, its clinging memories, its vanished hopes, its rendering up to the future its long account; disturb not the quiet of that awful reckoning. Speak not of fading memories, or affections whose objects perish in their loveliness, like the flowers of spring, or wither in slow decay. Talk not of an earthly home where loved ones linger, where a seat will soon be vacant, a cherished voice hushed forever, or of the desolation that will seat itself by the hearthstone. The soul is at peace with God, let it pass calmly away. Heaven is opening upon its vision. The bright turrets, the tall spires, the lofty domes of the Eternal City, are emerging from the spectral darkness, and the glory of the Most High is dawning around them. The White Throne is glistening in the distance, and the white-robed angels are beckoning the weary spirit to its everlasting home. What is life that it should be clung to longer? What the joys of the world, that they should be regretted? What has earth to place before the spirit of a man, to tempt its stay, or turn it from its eternal rest.—*Albany Register.*

LOAFERS.—We ransack our vocabulary in vain to find words to express our abhorrence of a "loafer." Amid the stirring, active scenes of this laboring world, they still loaf about with nothing to do. Ah, no! they do something. They hang about fashionable saloons, seeking for *prey.* The moment the young mechanic has left the shop, where he has done honor to himself and friends, he is seized by the button-hole by these lurking wolves, and enticed to spend a pleasant hour in some fashionable game, and it may be that at the very moment when the evening prayer of a fond mother is ascending to Heaven for the protection of her son, these destroyers of fond hopes are chuckling over their new victims. O ye pests of society, how can ye escape the damnation of hell!

☞ The "State of Matrimony" has at last been bounded and described by some out West Student, who says:

It is one of the United States. It is bounded by hugging and kissing on one side, and cradles and babies on the other. Its chief productions are population, broomsticks, and staying out late o' nights. It was discovered by Adam and Eve, while trying to find a northwest passage out of Paradise. The climate is sultry till you pass the tropics of house-keeping, when squally weather sets in with such power as to keep all hands as cool as cucumbers. For the principal roads leading to this interesting State consult the first pair of blue eyes you run against.

Lines by an Old Fogy.

I'm thankful that the sun and moon
Are both hung up so high,
That no presumptuous hand can stretch
And pull them from the sky.
If they were not, I have no doubt
But some reforming ass
Would recommend to take them down,
And light the world with gas!

It is not so much fertility of invention which presents us with several expedients for attaining the same object, as it is want of intelligence which causes us to hesitate at every thing which presents itself to the imagination, and prevents our discerning at a glance which is the best.

Moral Reflections, Sentences, and Maxims.

It is impossible to love a second time what we have once really ceased to love.

There are certain affairs and diseases, the remedies of which only aggravate them at particular times; and great ability consists in knowing when it is dangerous to apply these remedies.

Affected simplicity is a refined imposture.

There are more faults in the humor than in the mind.

The merit of men has its season, as fruits have.

It may be said of men's humors as of many buildings, that they have divers aspects—some agreeable, others disagreeable.

Moderation cannot have the credit of combating and subduing ambition—they are never found together. Moderation is the languor and indolence of the soul, as ambition is its activity and ardor.

It is difficult to love those whom we do not esteem; but it is not less so to love those whom we esteem more than ourselves.

The humors of the body have a stated and regular course, which impels and imperceptibly guides our will. They cooperate with each other, and exercise successively a secret empire within us: so that they have a considerable part in all our actions, without our being able to know it.

Gratitude in the generality of men is only a strong and secret desire of receiving greater favors.

$25 Premium.

The undersigned Committee on the state of the Order of the Grand Section of Cadets of Temperance of Indiana, offer the above premium for the most acceptable Initiatory ceremony for Cadets of Temperance. Competitors for the same to be members of some Temperance organization.

All manuscripts to be forwarded to Henry Ohr, G. S., on or before the 20th day of October next.

THEOPHILUS ROBINSON,
H. C. NEWCOMB,
HENRY OHR, } *Com.*

Indianapolis, Aug. 6th, 1853.

Torchlight and Indiana Cadet please copy.

Acknowledgments.

J. Peterman, Versailles, 1.00, T. W. Reece, Windsor, 1.00; Isaac Underwood, Pennville, 8.00; O. B. Boone, Montpelier, 2.00; Mr. Dinnilt, West Point, 4.00; J. M. Coyner, Waveland, 8.25; Jno. Thompson, Washington, 3.00; E. M. Cook, Richmond, 4.00; D. M. Scott, Alexandria, 5.00; P. S. Sage, Allensville, 1.00; J. Deinint, Dayton, 4.00; A. Robertson, Newbury, 1.50; N. Teal, Ligonier, 3.00; A. W. Bullock, Vernon, 3.00; Jno. May, Winchester, 5.00; T. Riddle, Gnilford, 1.50; George McCulloch, Jacksonville, 16.00; B. F. Duncan, Greenfield, 3.00; W. W. Taylor, Raysville, 6.00; C. Tuttle, Attica, 1.00; Z. Loyd, 1.00; D. C. Palmer, Frankfort, 1.00; J. T. Bullock, Shelbyville, 3.00; Jno. Jacobs, Columbus, 75: A. S. Layton, Moscow, 5.00; W. Berbage, Milan, 13.00; W. P. Clarke, Dnblin, 3.00; S. Solman, Lafayette, 2.25; R. Sischo, Waveland, 1.00 A. Bond. Macksville, 1.00; Geo. Lowe, Eagle Village, 1.00; M. James, Carthage, 1.00; J. Gerver, Springfield Mills, 5.00; P. W. McFatridge, Hannegan, 6.00.

Call for a State Temperance Convention.

A State Temperance Convention will be held at Madison, Jefferson county, Indiana, beginning on the 28th of September next, and continuing as long as it may determine.

JOHN A. MCCLUNG,
WM. WILSON,
JOHN C. STEELE,
JOHN O'KANE,
WILLIAM HANNAMAN,
CHARLES WOODWARD,
J. W. GORDON, } *State Central Committee.*

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS,

WE are still prepared to print Constitution and By-Laws, where the alterations are few from the copy recommended by the Grand Division, at the following rates:

100 copies, (or less)	....	$5 00
200 "	.....	8 00
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We will pay the postage on all ordered from us.

☞ All orders accompanied by the cash, will be promptly attended to.

Address, JOHN H. OHR,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00. Books, $2 00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. WOODWARD, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind., free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20 00.

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

J. H. OHR, G. W. R.

Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys of ——, believing the Order of Cadets of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Section of the State of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called the —— Section, No. ——, Cadets of Temperance, of the State of Indiana, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Section, and also those of the acting Head of the Order.

Enclosed is the fee for Charter, R. B.'s and officers' cards, $5 00.

It must also be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not; if they are, of what Section. The application to be directed to the Grand Secretary, free of postage.

It must also be certified by a W. P. or P. W. P, that the W. Patron elect is a Son of Temperance in good standing.

Address (post paid) HENRY OHR, G. S., C. o T., Indianapolis, Indiana.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the —— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00.

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

Address (post paid,) Mrs. ELIZA RICHMOND, G. S. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

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july 6-tf E J. BALDWIN & CO.

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Having secured, permanently, the services of the distinguished Professor above named, and leased for a term of years the commodious and beautiful Hall formerly known as CONCERT HALL, but now named COLLEGE HALL, which is to be fitted up in a style of great elegance, taste, and convenience, the President would say, that this College now offers advantages superior to all others, for imparting a sound, thorough, and accomplished business education

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We have no war with the legion of Nostrums and Specifics of the day—we know but little about them—some say they are good for nothing. However that may be, the

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will not be suppressed and kept back by reason of the above nostrums—duty and inclination both forbid it.

Those who are afflicted, are respectfully invited to get a Circular and look over the Directions for

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Prepared only by Dr. George W. Bennett, and for sale by Merchants and Druggists generally.

THIS Balm is an excellent and certain cure for sore and inflamed Eyes, in all cases of Psoroic, Scrofulous, and Purulent Opthalmia, and what is commonly termed wild hairs in the eye-lids. It is a specific in Infantile. Purulent, and Scrofulous Inflamed, and Sore Eyes, and all in the various diseases of the Eyes, that prevail among the human family, in every climate. It will be found a sovereign remedy if properly applied.

W. W. ROBERTS, Indianapolis, Ind. General Agent for State of Indiana, to whom all orders must be addressed

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I warrant the above Balm to cure if the directions are strictly observed, or return the money.

june 22 4m G. W. BENNETT.

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INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

UNDER THE CONTROL OF W. M'K. SCOTT, Attorney & Counsellor at Law, and Notary Public.

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First—To the collection of debts and the payment of Taxes for non-residents in any county in the State. Also, the redemption of Lands sold for Taxes, sale, purchase or lease of Lands, purchase of adverse claims, examination and perfection of Title, &c., &c.

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In all cases requiring an outlay of money for the benefit of individuals, the requisite funds must be transmitted in advance.

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Packages will be received at the cars up to the time of starting, and at our office until 1 o'clock each day.

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june30 1y C. WOODWARD, Agent.

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It is published (not monthly, nor weekly, but) every other week, or twenty-six numbers in a year. It is religious but unsectarian, and the matter is carefully prepared with a view to the habits, character and prospects of *American Youth*

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Subscriptions received at the Society's House, No. 146 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Feb 16 3w G. S. SCOFIELD, Agent.

TO BUILDERS.

North Western Christian University.

THE Building Committee of the Board of Directors of the North-Western Christiana University, propose contracting for the west wing of the *University Building*, to be put up on the University grounds in the vicinity of Indianapolis.

Sealed Proposals in detail, with prices affixed for doing the work necessary to the completion of the said Wing, will be received until the 19th day of July next, and may be handed to the undersigned, or to J. T. Cox. Secretary of the Company, at the Book Store of Cox & Mathes, in Indianapolis.

The materials and work to be according to the plan, drawings and specifications prepared by Wm. Tinsley, Architect, which may be seen and examined at his room, on the east side of Pennsylvania street, three doors north of the north-east Diagonal, in Indianapolis. The specifications have been materially changed and modified, so as to reduce the cost of the building.

Proposals for the whole combined, would be preferred; but will be received for the different parts and portions thereof separotely. The whole to be completed and fit for use by the first day of September, 1854.

Payments will be made as the work progresses, at such short periods as may suit the covenience of the Contractors. Bond and security will be required for the performance of the work.

In behalf of the Building Committee:

OVID BUTLER,

President of the Board of Directors.

June 10, 1853. june 22 3w

LITTLE. DRUM & ANDERSONS

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, STATIONERY, NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, AND GLASSWARE,

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General Agency for the sale of GRAND AND SUBORDINATE REGALIA, EMBLEMS, COSTUMES, &c., FOR THE ORDERS OF MASONS, ODD FELLOWS, TEMPLE OF HONOR, SON, DAUGHTERS, AND CADETS OF TEMPERANCE. oct27 1y

The American Life and Health Insurance Company.

Office—No. 7, South Third St., Philadelphia.

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CHARLES WOODWARD, Indianapolis, Ind., General Agent for the State of Indiana.

THIS Company issues policies at Total Abstinence Rates, Joint stock Rates, and at Mutual Rates, which for $1000 on the life of a person 30 years of age, are as follows:

Age.	*Total Abstinence.*	*Joint Stock.*	*Mutual.*
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All Moneys received from the Insured, for Annual Premiums, after deducting expenses, will be divided among the Sick

The Public have for some time been familiar with the subject of Life and Health Insurance, but it is obvious that too little thoughts has been given to the latter. LIFE Insurance benefits our successors, while HEALTH Insurance directly benefits ourselves. It makes provision for a time of sickness, when the products of a man's industry are cut off, and want unites with Disease to aggravate his distress. It is at this gloomy period, when he is prostrated and helpless, and when despondency would otherwise overwhelm him, that the holder of a *Health Insurance Policy* will realize its benefits.

RATES, under 50 years of age,

$2,00	per year,	for	$2,00	per week.
3,00	"	"	3,00	"
4,00	"	"	4,00	"
5,00	"	"	5,00	"
6,00	"	"	6,00	"

Over fifty and under sixty.

$2,50	per year,	for	$2,50	per week.
3,75	"	"	3,00	"
5,00	"	"	4,00	"
6,25	"	"	5,00	"
7,50	"	"	6,00	"

When the Fund shall amount to Three Dollars and upwards for every person insured and sufficient to warrant an additional distribution, the weekly allowances will be increased in accordance with the Rules of the Policy.

All the members of a Temple or Division insured at greatly reduced rates.

Applications for Agencies in any of the cities or towns in the State, should be made to the undersigned, *post paid*, or in person.

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CHARLES WOODWARD, Agent,

At ADAMS & CO.'S Express Office.

J. L. MOTHERSHEAD, *Medical Examiner.*

june 30 '52-1y

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This Company insures Lives at the lowest rates consistent with safety, either upon the Joint Stock or Mutual plan.

In the Joint Stock Department, premium payable quarterly, semi-annually or annually. On the Mutual plan, one-half the premium paid in Cash, the balance by a note bearing six per cent. interest—the interest only payable annually. Persons insuring on the mutual plan, participate in the profits of the Company in that department.

The undersigned having been appointed agent for the above Company, is prepared to fill applications for Life Insurance, on favorable terms.

Any information on the subject and pamphlets explaining the nature and utility of Life Insurance, furnished without charge, at the office of the Agent.

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june 30, '52-1y.

Railroad City Book Store.

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Good 18 K Case Gold Lepines at $24.
" 18 K " " Levers at $28.
" Silver Anchor Levers $12 to $18.
" " Cylenders, $9 to $12.
" " Quarter's $6 to $10.

In addition to the above we have a fine assortment of other description of Watches all of which we will sell lower than any other firm dare sell in the place. I have in my employ a very superior Watch Repairer who will always be on on hand to do watch repairing of every description. Mr. Michot has worked in Geneva, Paris, New York and other large cities and has had great experience in his Branch of the business. All Watches warranted for one year, and the money in all cases refunded, provided they do not give entire satisfaction.

feb9 tf E. W. NEFF.

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C. WOODWARD, Agent,

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june 15 3w ¶ Box 601, Philadelphia P. O.

THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF ART.

THE five numbers of this Magazine which are published, place it at the head of publications of this kind No expense will be spared to make it in every respect worthy of the name, the "Illustrated Magazine of Art. The Engavings which are preparing for the future numbers are in the hands of first-class American and European Artists.

A Series of most interesting Tales will appear in it. "The School of Life," written and Illustrated by ANNA MARY, daughter of William and Mary Howitt, will shortly appear; also, "The Dead Bridal," an historical romance, illustrative of the most interesting period in the history of the Venetian Republic, by JONATHAN FREKE SLINGSBY, of the *Dublin University Magazine;* contributions, too, from WILLIAM and MARY HOWITT, PERCY B. ST. JOHN, and other writers of distinction in America and Europe.

The following is a brief outline of the plan of the Magazine:

I. The Historical Department will abound with picturesque representations of the most remarkable events which have occurred in this and other countries; accompanied with interesting anecdotes and details from the pen of the most eminent writers of the day. This department will contain several splendid engravings, designed by the first artists of the world, and engraved in the highest style of modern art.

II. The Men and Women of the Age. This department will consist of beautifully executed portraits of the leading characters of the age, especially of those who figure on the stage of humanity as the world's benefactors. Each portrait will be accompanied by an interesting biographical sketch.

III. The Wonders of Natural History, Botany, and other sciences, will be developed in choice Engravings of Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Insects, Forest Trees, Flowers, Geological and Fossil Specimens, &c., with accompanying descriptions.

IV. The Triumphs of Architectural Art will be displayed in exquisitely finished representations of Cathedrals, Churches, Palaces, and other models of ancient and modern Architectural Art.

V. The Works of the Great Masters, selected from the principal Galleries of Art in the World. In general, the portrait of the Master will be given, accompanied with a highly finished engraved copy of his *chef d'œuvre.*

VI. The Scientific Portions will be rendered highly interesting by the familiar explanations, and the numerous diagrams which will accompany each subject.

VII. Manufactures. The principal manufacturing processes in use will be fully explained by minute details, and an abundance of beautiful engravings.

VIII. Machinery and Inventions will have due attention paid to them, and be described by numerous appropriate engravings.

IX. The Literary Department, independently of the various articles accompanying the illustrations, will comprise original and interesting narratives, contributed by the most popular writers of the day, with numerous illustrations.

In every respect, the "Illustrated Magazine of Art," will be decidedly

SUPERIOR TO ANY MAGAZINE OF THE DAY.

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The greatest care will be manifested in every department of production. The Paper will be of the first manufacture, and the Ink supplied from the celebrated Printing Ink Establishment of Messrs. Lawson & Co., of Paris. Six of the monthly portions, when completed, will form a volume which, for interest, originality, value and beauty, will defy competition. It will not only be an interesting family book, but a rich ornament for the drawing-room table, and a pleasant companion in the study.

The parts will appear on the First of every Month at Twenty-five Cents each.

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Cassell's Natural History.

On the First of July will commence

CASSELL'S NATURAL HISTORY, which for variety, beauty and completeness, will claim to be considered as a first-class work, upon this most interesting subject. The First volume will be devoted to the Feathered Tribe of the Creation and will contain upwards of Three Hundred Engravings, in the first style of Art. The volume will be completed in Twelve Monthly Parts, Imperial Octavo. Price 25 cents each.

History of England.

On the First of July will appear Part I., price 25 cts. of THE ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF ENGLAND, from the earliest period on record to the present time. Edited by ROBERT FERGUSON, LL. D.

This History, which is intended to form a great National Work, will extend to Four Volumes, Imperial Octavo; each Volume to be completed in Twelve Monthly Parts, price 25 cents each. The Work will comprehend the Political, Civil, and Domestic History of the Nation, and its Progress in Civilization, Literature, Art, &c. It will be profusely Illustrated with Engravings from Designs by GILBERT, PHILLIPPOTEAUX, WILLIAMS, and others. Representations of the most remarkable Events will be worked separately upon Plate Paper. The Portraits will form a complete Gallery, not only of the Monarchs, but of those individuals whose names are prominent in England's History. Also, Antiquities, including Autographs, Buildings, Costume, Furniture, Arms, Coins, Monuments, Manufactures &c., of each Epoch.

History of Hungary.

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ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY,

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Cambridge City, Indiana.

J. CUNNINGHAM, Proprietor.

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may 1 6m

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TEMPERANCE CHART.

A Weekly Journal:---Devoted to Temperance, Morality, Education, Literature, Useful Arts, Science, General Intelligence, &c.

J. W. GORDON, M. D., EDITOR.] ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA. [JOHN H. OHR, PRINTER.

VOL. III. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1853. NO. 8.

THE TEMPERANCE CHART,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE GRAND DIVISION, S. of T. OF INDIANA.

Edited by J. W. Gordon, M. D.

To whom all Communications and Subscriptions must be addressed, post-paid.

OFFICE—*in second story of Temperance Hall Building, Washington St., Indianapolis.*

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Cuts double the above rates.
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Never give up.

BY M. F. TUPPER.

Never give up! it is wiser and better,
Always to hope than once to despair;
Fling off the load of Doubt's cankering fetter,
And break the dark spell of tyrannical care:
Never give give up! or the burden may sink you,
Providence kindly has mingled the cup,
And in all trials or troubles bethink you,
The watchword of life must be, never give up!

Never give up! there are chances and changes!
Helping the hopeful a hundred to one,
And thro' the chaos, high Wisdom arranges
Ever success—if you'll only hope on;
Never give up! for the wisest is boldest,
Knowing that Providence mingles the cup,
And of all maxims the best as the oldest,
Is the the true watchword of never give up!

Never give up! tho' the grape shot may rattle,
Or the full thunder-cloud over you burst,
Stand like a rock, and the storm or the battle
Little shall harm you, tho' doing their worst;
Never give up! if adversity presses
Providence wisely has mingled the cup,
And the best counsel in all your distresses
Is the stout watchword of never give up!

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Tecumseh Herald.

Female Influence, or THE ELOQUENCE OF A TEAR.

A TEMPERANCE TALE, BY A LADY.

(CONCLUSION.)

He spent an hour in assumed gayety, and then withdrew unobserved. His feelings, as he sallied forth, can be more easily imagined than described. He did not wish to return to his parents, but wandered forth, not caring whither he went. At length he stopped at a small inn in the suburbs of the town, hoping to regain his composure before he returned to his home. But the moment he glanced at the liquid poison arranged on the shelf, he thought, 'I have bartered everything for the gratification of appetite; now let me partake till I am satisfied.' He called for one glass after another until he was delirious with intoxication. In the mean time the room became thronged with a certain class who were accustomed to meet at this place for their revels. George had sufficient consciousness and self-respect to know that he was losing caste by remaining in such company, and resolved to sustain order while he honored them with his presence. A quarrel commenced between some two or three individuals, and after sundry admonitions, our hero undertook to dismiss the belligerent parties. A scuffle ensued, and resulted in his being rather hastily ejected himself, and with such force that he was completely stunned by the fall.—At this crisis some gentlemen were passing. on their return from an excursion in the country, where they had just organized a new Division of the Sons of Temperance. They halted on perceiving the commotion, and what was their grief and astonishment to find George Headly prostrate on the ground, and apparently lifeless. On inquiring the cause of the disaster:—

'Och,' replied one of the sous of Erin, 'here is the son of one of your gintlemen, who has been afther teaching us manners; but, by St. Patrick, he has made his obasance so low that I believe in my soul, he will never rear his head again.'

One of the number was instantly dispatched to confer with Henry Mansfield, while the others remained to minister to his necessities. Henry had not retired, but was sitting alone with his mother, disclosing his apprehensions respecting his cousin, when the conversation was interrupted by a gentle rap at the door. Henry stepped forward to ascertain the cause of the unusual visit, when his mother heard him exclaim:

'Oh, do not take him to his parents; bring him to us—to my own room."

'Oh, it is our poor dear George,' exclaimed Mrs. Mansfield: 'bring him here without delay.'

In a few moments the unconscious, wretched inebriate was silently conveyed to the room of his cousin. The extent of the injury could not at once be ascertained, and after these kind offices had been performed, this little fraternal band withdrew, and left Henry to become his solitary watcher. Ah, what feelings of anguish rent the bosom of Henry Mansfield as he sat by his lonely bedside, and silently gazed upon his fallen friend. Yes, he wept when he realized that one so noble, so gifted, as George Headly, should have sunk so low as to become the foot-ball of a drunken rabble. The memories of the past came up before him in quick succession. He thought upon their early life, of the many hours they had sported together when the world was bright and joyous before them. Then what caused them to differ? Why was his cousin so wretched and degraded, while he was comparatively happy? He traced out the cause: he distinctly remembered the difference of opinion between the parents of each, with regard to the use of stimulants, and while he deplored the unhappy effect in the case of his cousin, his heart overflowed with gratitude that such results had been averted with regard to himself. While thus musing, his mother entered the room.—On seeing her he could not restrain his feelings, but tenderly embracing her, he exclaimed:

'My dear mother, had it not been for your prudent, guardian care, I might at this moment be as wretched as our dear George.'

'My son,' replied the mother, 'thank God who has caused you to differ; and remember, that the same Power who preserved you from evil, may be exerted to restore your dear cousin to innocence and happiness. But go, my son, and rest, while I take your place at his side.'

Henry retired, and while these changes were taking place, George awoke, and consciousness being restored, ascertained his location and attendants. He now appeared to slumber, but was alive to all that passed around him. He heard the heavy sigh of his aunt as she took her seat by his side. He heard her stifled sobs as she prostrated herself in prayer; he listened to her fervent importunity that he might no longer vainly rely upon himself, but henceforth seek Divine assistance to enable him to reform his course, and subdue his sinful habits. George listened with deep emotion, which he could scarcely restrain; and was now prepared silently to respond to this prayer. She arose, and as she leaned over him to bathe his parched lips and burning brow, a tear chanced to fall on his forehead. Ah! what sensations that tear praduced.—Memory, with lightning speed, united it with the tear that had fallen upon his innocent childood, and it formed a stream that gushed from his eyes. His bosom heaved with deep emotion, and he could conceal his feelings no longer. Opening his eyes as he grasped the hand of his aunt, he said, in faltering accents:

'My dear aunt, you seem to have confidence that the wretched wanderer may be reclaimed?'

'I know there is hope, my dear George, I know you can be restored.'

Again he closed his eyes, and his lips moved in fervent prayer; then grasping her hand more closely, he added:

'My dear aunt, I now feel thus myself; your prayers, your tears have saved me; but let me remain with you till my tottering steps can be guided aright.'

Morning now dawned, and the first bright beam of the glorious sun seemed to send a ray of hope to the unhappy youth, and he greeted it as the harbinger of a brighter day. When he had taken nourishment, he was considerably revived, and it was soon evident that he had not sustained any serious injury in the affray of the preceding night. His subdued and gentle manner, and his penitence for his past errors, called forth tears of joy from this affectionate household. He inquired with tender solicitude whether his parents had been apprized of the recent unhappy occurrence, and expressed a wish to see his mother. When Henry waited on the parents to make known his wishes, he found them overwhelmed with grief and anxiety. A report of the disaster had just reached them, but they could not learn who had befriended him, nor where he had been conveyed. The mother was giving vent to her anguish in sighs and tears, while the father stood with hat in hand, as if petrified at the sad intelligence.

'What tidings do you bear, Henry,' said Mr. Headly, with a trembling voice. 'Have you heard any thing from our poor, wretched boy?'

'Your son is safe under our roof,' said Henry, 'and we wish to retain him with us a few days; and God grant when he returns to you, may you rejoice over him as one restored to virtue and happiness.'

When Henry made known the request of George to his aunt, Mrs. Headly endeavored to compose her feelings for the interview. With a trembling step she accompanied Henry, and when she stood by the side of her son, he seized her hand and pressed it within his own; he fixed his eyes intently upon her for a moment, and then said:

'Mother, behold your son, prostrate and disgraced by intemperance. Why is it, my dear mother, that my fair fame is thus blighted, while my cousin's has never been sullied by any vice. Do not weep thus, mother, I would not grieve you, nor attempt to excuse my own folly; but do you not remember that decanter of wine you kept in some dark recess of your sideboard? Ah! my dear mother, that cursed bottle has brought me to this.—Let me entreat you not to grieve, for there is hope for your son; but bear with me, if I inquire if you do not remember that prophetic tear that I warned you had been shed over me? Ah, dearest mother, that tear was unheeded, but, thank God, another has fallen, and may it prove a like fountain to wash away my stains. Now dry your tears, for I have learned to weep for myself. I am now ready for the temperance badge, and if it cannot hide my past errors, may it serve as a bright bow of promise for the future.'

The preliminary steps were now taken to introduce George Headly into the ranks of that sacred fraternity, which would not only encourage his efforts to reform, but sound the alarm when tempted to stray.

George and Henry now became more attached than ever. The affection that had been smothered for years, now burned with a pure and steady flame. But there was one subject that caused Henry some disquiet, and he knew not how to introduce it to his friend. The question would often recur, 'How will George now stand affected towards Ellen Seymour?' His own hand had been proffered and accepted; but he now feared that the knowledge of this fact might affect George, and retard his reformation. George discovered his embarrassment and sought to relieve it. Accosting him in a pleasant manner, he said:

'Well, Henry, I suppose by this time you are well acquainted with the inimitable Miss Seymour?'

'Oh yes,' said Henry, 'I have met with her frequently.'

'Is she not a lovely girl, and just such a one as you would choose for a wife?'

'From my acquaintance with her, I must admit that she is,' replied Henry.

'And she is just the person I desire you to obtain,' said George; 'for you are worthy of such a companion.'

'Thank you for your good wishes, cousin George,' said Henry, as his countenance brightened. 'But let me inquire, as you had a prior acquaintance, why did you not secure her for yourself?'

'Because I was a madman,' said George, with some excitement, 'and ought to pay the penalty. But, friend Henry,' he added with a smile, 'don't think you have monopolized all that is fair and lovely in this wide world: there is some fond heart still in reserve for me; but I assure you I shall not seek to win its love until I can secure its confidence.'

The time at length arrived when George Headly was to be numbered with the Sons of Temperanee.

A large audience convened, and Henry Mansfield, according to appointment, delivered an address. As he closed, he asked permission to introduce another speaker on the occasion, one he thought would interest the assembly, even without much previous preparation. It had not been made public that George Headly had consented to a pledge of total abstinence, and when he presented himself with his new regalia, the effect was thrilling.—Mnrmurs of applause and joy burst forth from every quarter, and it was some moments before he was allowed to commence. His address was short, but it was delivered with that deep feeling, that impassioned eloquence, that breaks up the very fountains of the heart, and sends them in gushing torrents to the eyes. All hung upon his lips in breathless silence. But there were some of this audience more deeply interested than others. The father of our new Orator, listened to the voice of his son with more sincere pleasure than if sounded within the halls of Congress:—yes, and his mother had learned that peculiar circumstances could add some new interest to a temperance meeting.

From this time George Headly spared no pains to assure his friends of his resolute determination to abstain entirely from his former course. But this did not satisfy him. As he now became fully aware of the evils of intemperance, with a heart glowing with gratitude for his own rescue, he resolved to devote his own energies and influence to advance the interests of the glorious Temperance Reformation, by becoming a champion in the cause.

The parents no longer fear that he will bring their gray hairs with sorrow to the grave, but now look upon him as a solace of their declining years.

George Headly was forcibly reminded of his former errors when called to officiate as groomsman at the marriage of his cousin with Ellen Seymour; but he witnessed the nuptials with true Spartan fortitude, and congratulated the young married friends on their happy union.

George is still unmarried, but we have no apprehensions with regard to his matrimonial prospects, for he excites the ladies to such a laudable interest in the temperance cause wherever he goes, that he appears to be in a fair way to win the necessary love and confidence.

He seldom refers to his own private history in his appeals in behalf of Temperance; but when he discovers any want of watchfulness on the part of parents, especially of the mother, he fearlessly exposes that first bottle of wine hidden in the corner of the sideboard, with the long train of ensuing evils. But he never fails to add, 'Remember ladies, if the mischief is accomplished, if habits of intemperance are formed, when every argument and effort have failed to reform, do not forget there is still *Eloquence in a Tear.*

OUR ANTIPODES.—It is observed in Mr. Lancelott's book upon Australia just out, that almost everything in nature is, in Australia, the reverse of what it is here. When we have winter, they have summer; when we have day, they have night; we have our feet pressing nearly opposite to their feet; there, too, the compass points to the South; the sun travels along the northern heavens; the plumage of the birds is beautiful, their notes are harsh and strange; the swans are black; the eagles are white; the males lay eggs; the owls screech and hoot only in the daytime; the cuckoo's song is heard only in the night: the valleys are cool, the mountain-tops are warm; the North winds are hot, the South winds are cold, the East winds are healthy; the bees are without sting; the cherries grow with the stone outside; one of the birds has a broom in its mouth instead of a tongue; another creature (the duck-billed platypus) unites with the body, fur, and habits of a mole, the webbed foot and bill of a duck. Many of the beautiful flowers are without smell; and even the geological formation of the country, as far as ascertained, is most singular.

Men have made a virtue of moderation to limit the ambition of the great, and to console people of mediocrity for their want of fortune and of merit.

Moral Reflections, Sentences, and Maxims.

Almost every one takes a pleasure in requiting trifling obligations; many people are grateful for moderate ones; but there is scarcely any one who does not show ingratitude for great ones.

There are follies as catching as contagious disorders.

There are people enough who despise wealth, but few who know how to bestow it.

It is generally only in petty interests that we run the hazard of not trusting to appearances.

In whatever respect people may praise us, they never teach us any thing new.

We often pardon those who weary us, but we can not pardon those whom we weary.

Interest, which is accused of all our crimes, often deserves to be praised for our good actions.

We seldom find people ungrateful as long as we are in a condition to render them services.

It is as honorable to be boastful to ourselves as it is ridiculous to be so to others.

There are some people fated to be fools, who not only commit follies from choice, but are compelled to commit them by fortune.

There happen sometimes accidents in life from which it requires a degree of madness to extricate ourselves well.

If there are men whose weak point has never appeared, it is because it has never been properly sought for.

The reason why lovers and their mistresses are never weary of being together is, that they always talk of themselves.

Why must we have memory enough to retain even the minutest details of what has happened to us, and not enough to remember how many times we have told them to the same person?

The extreme pleasure we take in talking of ourselves should make us fear that we give very little to those who listen to us.

What commonly prevents us from exhibiting the bottom of our hearts to our friends is not so much any distrust we have of them as the distrust we have of ourselves.

It is not a great misfortune to oblige ungrateful people, but it is an unsupportable one to be under an obligation to a vulgar man.

We find means to cure folly, but none to reclaim a distorted mind.

We cannot long preserve the sentiments we should have for our friends and benefactors if we often allow ourselves the liberty of speaking of their faults.

There is but a breath of air, and a beat of the heart, betwixt this world and the next. And in the brief interval of painful and awful suspense, while we feel that death is present with us, that we are powerless and he all powerful, and the last faint pulsation here is but the prelude of endless life hereafter; we feel, in the midst of the stunning calamity about to befall us, that earth has no compensating good to mitigate the severity of our loss. But there is no great grief without some beneficent provision to soften its intenseness. When the good and the lovely die, the memory of their good deeds, like the moonbeams on the stormy sea, light up our darkened hearts, and lends to the surrounding gloom a beauty so sad, so sweet, that we would not, if we could, dispel the darkness that environs it.—*George D. Prentice.*

LIFE IS WORTH LIVING.—Margaret Fuller Osseoli says, "Life is richly worth living, with its continual revelations of mighty woes yet infinite hope, and I take it to my breast. Amid these scenes of beauty, all that is little, foreign, unworthy, vanishes like a dream. So shall it be some time amid the Everlasting Beauty, when true joy shall begin and never cease."

"Strive, strive my soul, to be innocent; yes, beneficent. Does any man wound thee, not only forgive, but work into thy thought, intelligence of the kind of pain, that thou mayest never inflict it on another spirit. Then its work is done; it will never search thy whole nature again. Oh, love much, and be forgiven!

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TEMPERANCE CHART.

PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.
WM. HANNAMAN, C. E. BABB,
JAMES HALL, R. T. BROWN,
JOHN B. ABBETT.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 17, 1853.

☞ We have two Certificates of Scholarships in the "Commercial College of Indianapolis," which we will dispose of—any one wishing to attend this institution will do well to give us a call at the Chart office.

☞ There is to be a Temperance Camp-meeting held at Covington, in this State, commencing September 9th. Temperance speakers, and all friends of the cause, are earnestly requested to attend. They expect to make the strongholds of the enemy in their county, tremble to their foundation. Let us go up to their help against the mighty.

THE CRYSTAL FOUNT, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, comes to us this week much enlarged and beautified. We regard it as one of our most energetic and efficient co-laborers in the good cause. It speaks well for the Temperance men of Alabama. Success to it and the cause in which it labors.

Fires.

Two fires occurred here on Wednesday night, doing considerable damage. The first occurred between eight and nine o'clock in the evening, and consumed the livery stables of Delzell, Browning & Landis; also the stables of Dr. Mothershead and J. Fitler; it also burned the wood-house and ice-house pertaining to the Wright House. The Wright House, the bell foundery, and several other buildings were on fire at different times, but were saved by the energetic efforts of the firemen and citizens. A horse, a carriage, a buggy, and two sets of harness were consumed.

The second fire occurred about eleven o'clock the same evening, in the stable belonging to the Pennsylvania House, kept by Mr. Newcomer. This was entirely burned, but the adjoining buildings were with great difficulty saved. Both these fires were undoubtedly the work of incendiaries, but for what purpose it was done is not known.

We have just received the Western Gem an Musician, published at Mount Healthy, near Cincinnati, Ohio, and edited by Howard Durham and A. D. Fillmore. This is a beautiful and chaste little sheet, and is truly a "Gem." It numbers among its contributors some of our best writers, among them is *our* friend Miss Chitwood. All who wish a periodical of genuine literary merit, uncontaminated by impurity or immorality, will find such a one in the "Gem." Its editorials and selections speak well for the heads and hearts of its editors. The terms are fifty cents per annum for single copies; Clubs of five are supplied for $2.00: clubs of ten for $3.00.

A Mirror.

With all our boasted magnanimity and our self-commending assertion, that ours is "the land of the free and the home of the brave," we see circumstances transpiring daily in the private walks of life, that prove conclusively that it is much less difficult to theorize than to prove by experiment, much easier to preach principles than to practice them. Ours, we exclaim with pride is the land where the down-trodden and oppressed of every land may find a home, and sympathetic hearts to feel for his calamities. But is this verified in practice? We opine not always. Our people are selfish—their household gods are self and Mammon—and whatever conflicts with the interests of these is repulsive, and is avoided. The poor and ignorant of groaning Europe land upon our shores, often destitute and helpless, but, as a general thing, they are left to procure the means of sustenance and comfort for themselves, or starve. Some of them set their feet upon our shores, independent, with ample means to procure homes, but owing to the black-hearted villainy of some of our "wolves in sheep's clothing," they are defrauded out of every penny bafore they reach the West, where they could have rendered themselves comfortable.

The intelligent foreigner, when, in defence of his home, kindred, and freedom, he has lost his home, his property, and has even his life sought after—often flies to our country as an asylum from calamity and trouble. But does he always find it such? No: unless he be a governor, or general, or have some other high sounding title, so that by aiding him we can gratify our pride—he is left to help himself. And how acutely painful it must be to the refined and educated, who have lived and moved in the highest circles at home, to find so cold-hearted a reception; to be obliged to associate and mingle with those lower classes, with whom, from their nature and education, there can be no affinity. Often does the professional man honor our shores with his ample acquirements; but instead of finding brotherly sympathy and aid, the cold shoulder is turned to him, and he is obliged to seek other employment than the practice of that profession, which he, perhaps, has spent the best part of his life in acquiring, and which he is often so amply qualified to engage in.

Novels.

In this day of book reading and book writing, too much can scarcely be said upon the proper choice of books, and upon the effect which a proper or an improper choice will have upon the mind of the reader.

The wise man must certainly have been endowed with the prophetic spirit, and have cast his eye down the vista of years to the present time, when he uttered the truth, "of making many books there is no end."

The class of books of which I intend to speak most particularly at present is that which comes under the appropriate cognomen of "Light Literature;" this literary fungus so peculiarly profuse in our day. It issues from the press in swarms, and spreads over the land, like the locusts over Egypt, feeding upon the morals and intellect of our people, and blighting those fair flowers which it should be the object of all literature to cultivate and develop.

The causes of the exuberant production of this class of books are numerous. We will only mention those we deem most prolific.

1st. The great demand for books which renders it often to the successful author a source of rapid pecuniary emolument.

2nd. A vitiated public taste, arising from deficient moral and intellectual education, and creating a demand especially for this class of books—this vitiated taste being maintained and fostered by this same species of literature.

3d. The excessive and abnormal desire to become authors which prevails throughout the civilized world; and owing to a faulty moral and mental education, or to a want of talent, they *can not* or *will* not write any thing but trashy tales, novels, and romances. Now we presume we will not be disagreed with in our first two propositions, nor in our third unless we are misunderstood. We mean it as a general rule, that highly educated and talented men rarely devote themselves to fictitious narrative, *not* that *no* fictitious writer of the present day is talented, for such would be a false conclusion; for some of the brightest stars that have shone in our intellectual firmament have been authors of novels at some time or other. But we do maintain that even in the truly intellectual who entirely devote themselves to this kind of writing, there is either an original or an acquired want of equilibrium between the passions and emotions and the reasoning powers; or, in other words, an excessive development of what Schiller terms the "Esthetical faculties."

The effect produced by too great a production of such writings upon the author's mind is the same, precisely. as that produced upon the mind of one devoted to their reading.

Its effect upon the reader is what we chiefly design to notice.

It is upon the young that these are most baneful. They are injurious, first, because they produce a waste of time, and that too at the period of life when it is, if possible, more precious than at any other, and when its proper or improper employment will tell most upon the future usefulness of the individual. What benefit can we expect to derive from such writings? How will they strengthen or develop our minds when it requires no effort to read them, and this for the simple reason that no true intellectual power was employed in their production. We ask again, how will they prepare the young lady or gentleman for future usefulness, for those high aims which every human being should have, the benefit of humanity and the glory of the Creator?

Not only is it a wicked misemployment of the time and talents mercifully bestowed upon us by the Giver of every good, by which we are to prepare for a life of glorious and eternal virtue and intellectuality hereafter, not only does it prevent the development of those nobler faculties of our nature, but it weakens and diminishes their power, while it exalts the passions and emotions, and thus renders us less able to control tham. But the imagination is one of the finest and most sensitive chords that vibrate in our mental organization, and that we should permit every half-educated, immoral, or demented novel-writer to sweep with rude and untaught hands these strings is a sacrilege of the highest degree.

We do not pretend that there should be no exercise of the imagination, for we believe that every faculty that God has bestowed upon us is useful and should be cultivated; it is a wrong education, or an excessive development to the neglect of other faculties that we deprecate.

Fiction, we would say, would be among our most useful varieties of literature, if properly written. If only the well-educated, if only the well-balanced intellectual organizations, if only those who were highly alive to the sublime principles of morality and virtue, if only these should write, then would our fictitious literature be valuable, and serve to ennoble man here and to prepare him for a glotious and immortal state of existence beyond "this vale of tears." Much more might be said upon this important topic, but we desist.

Truth vs. Error.

In the struggles of Truth with Error, ever since that fatal hour when man's disobedience "brought death into the world, and all our woe," we have beheld, that although Might has often prevailed over Right, and Error over Truth, yet their triumphs have generally been of short duration; never lasting and complete; for however complete a victory the forces of Error have apparently gained, they have not held the ascendancy long or peacefully. The eternal thunderings of Truth against the battlements of Error have kept the advocates of wrong in constant commotion and alarm. On the other hand, when Truth has gained a victory, it has been permanent and lasting; the conquered ground has rarely been retaken by the enemy. This fact the poet saw and beautifully expressed:

> "Truth crush'd to earth will rise again,
> The eternal years of God are hers;
> But Error, wounded, writhes in pain,
> And dies among her worshippers!"

And thus will it ever be, in the progress of humanity from the depths and darkness of error and superstition, up to that marvellous light with which Truth shall one day illumine earth's benighted millions.

There is yet in the breast of man a still, small voice that whispers to him of the "exceeding sinfulness of sin," and of the "beauty of holiness;" and this is it which influences him, when he has caught a glimpse of the truth, gleaming "like a gem of purest ray serene," through the dark mists of error, to love her, to seek after her, to strive to approximate nearer unto that "heavenly vision," which has once greeted his sight, and which he knows, if obtained, will make him "free indeed."

Any great advancement of the cause of Truth and Right has always been characterized by much commotion and change in the community where it has occurred. This seems to have arisen from the fact that the friends of Truth have always had arrayed against them a great *part*, and often the *majority*, of their fellow-creatures; hence, we have had two parties, strongly opposed to each other, and each tenacious of their own opinions, and before either would yield to the other, or admit any principle advocated by it, much change and disturbance must occur.—Have we any evidence among us of any great progress of the cause of Truth?—Let us look around us and see.

We have great commotion and change in community, which is one characteristic of progress; but as *all* motion and change are not progress, we must examine the characteristic features of this movement, to ascertain whether it really *be* progress or not.

We have, as it were, an earthquake tremor of society, caused by the evolution of a mighty principle of Truth from beneath the ponderous rocks of Error, where it has lain buried for ages, "with all creation groaning and travailing in paiu until now."

We have the throne of a mighty principle of evil, which has reigned over society for ages, crumbling and tottering.—What would these signs seem to indicate? Surely nothing less than that Truth and Right are in the ascendant, and that the movement is one of true progress.

What is the cause of this great social movement? What is this principle of Truth which is struggling to be free? It is Temperance.

Look again at the magnitude of these movements. Behold the men of the highest moral and intellectual attainments declaiming against the mighty evil of Intemperance; the wise and good are assenting to their doctrines, and uniting under their banner; the ignorant, vicious, and depraved are dissenting, and unitedly opposing. Behold again, in our many legislatures, this subject attracting universal attention and discussion; and see going up to these representatives of the people, the signatures of hundreds of thousands of their constituents, petitioning for relief and protection.

The leader of our enemies is Intemperance; their king is Alcohol. He still sits upon his throne a surly despot—long hath he ruled the nations with a rod of iron; but he sitteth not as he sat of yore—"his countenance is changed; his knees smite one against another; his scepter is departing from him." All these are omens for good; ours is the side of Truth and Right, and we are opposing Error and Wrong. Then let us battle bravely. Let us first dethrone the tyrant, Alcohol, and his slaves *will* and *must* bow in submission.—Let us demolish his throne that he may no more be reinstated. Maine has given it a terrible blow, other States have followed with such rapid succession and effoct, that it already totters. Cannot Indiana do something? Can she not summon moral courage enough to do what so many of her sister States have done? I hear thousands answer, "*Yes*, and we *will!*" Although we failed once in procuring legal protection, we will "*try again.*"

Surely with so many propitious omens, the friends of Temperance and Truth have no cause for despair. Victory is ours—already she hovers over our standard!—We are enlisted in the cause of Truth, and behold, as our banner floats aloft, inscribed upon it in characters of living light the cheering assurance, "*Veritas magna est, et prevalebit.*" The day of triumph *will* come, and that soon; the bloody banner of our enemy, already drooping, shall trail in the dust. Then shall go up throughout our happy land the shout "we are free!" in such loud and long acclamations, as shall cause the "dominations, princedoms, and powers" of evils, that yet remain, to quake with fear. Other nations shall soon catch and join in the joyful sound, until the shouts of victory encircle the earth. Then shall the day of Temperance Millennium have risen upon the earth in all its noonday splendor.—Soon then shall the Sun of Righteousness arise in all his glorious brightness, and usher in that day, of which the Temperance Millennium is but the prototype, the Millennium of Righteousness. "Then shall the wilderness and the solitary place be glad, and the desert shall blossom as the rose."

The Mean Temperature of each day for the week ending Saturday, August 13th:

Sunday,	78½°
Monday,	76°
Tuesday,	77°
Wednesday,	77½°
Thursday,	83°
Triday,	83½°
Saturday,	77°
Mean temperature of the week,	78¼°

On Thursday the mercury rose the highest, being at 97° in the shade. Some say it rose to 98°, but we think the instrument was in an unfavorable situation and received reflected heat.

Items of News.

☞ Dr. Joseph Leidy succeeds the late Dr. Horner in the Professorship of Anatomy in the Pennsylvania University.

☞ Drunken men, or men under the influence of liquor, are not allowed to travel in the cars on the New York city railroads.

☞ A genius in Iowa has invented an engine that he supposes will supersede steam. The motive power is a gallon of fever and ague boiled down to a pint.

☞ The election in Wisconsin, to determine the sentiment of the people relative to the liquor traffic, will take place on November 8th prox.

☞ In the New York Assembly, on a motion for the third reading of the Maine Liquor Law, the bill was rejected by a vote of fifty-two to forty-six.

☞ Seven Californians arrived in this city yesterday, via New York, with seventy-five thousand dollars in their possession, all accumulated by three months' labor in the diggings.—*Cin. Nonpareil.*

☞ The Maine Law is said to work well in Burlington, Vt. A man, who lately gave liquor to a woman, making her tipsy, had to pay one hundred and ten dollars to settle it.

☞ A contemporary states that the different petitions presented to the Provincial Legislature for the enactment of a prohibitory liquor law, similar to the Maine Law, have in all been signed by 70,000 persons.—*Montreal Sun.*

☞ The Illinois Central Railroad Company refuse to transport liquors on their road. Several attempts have been made to impose upon the officers by means of false labels and novel means of conveyance, but they have generally been detected.

☞ The village of Marlboro, Maryland, was visited, on the 7th ultimo, with the curious phenomenon of a shower of oat straw. It was visible at a great distance above the earth before it descended. It is presumed that the straw was taken up in a whirlwind during some of the late heavy storms.

☞ The Rochester American says, that an examination of the sun, by Professor Dewey, of the University, through his reflecting telescope, disclosed a large number of spots upon its surface. An archipelago of spots was discovered, which, if united, would cover an area of 40,000 miles long.

SETTLEMENT OF A DIFFICULTY.—We see from some of our exchanges, that there was lately a duel between two men in California, and that after taking three shots each with rifles, at each other, or in some other direction, some of their friends interfered to stop the shooting. We suppose the reason for stopping the sport was, that it was considered dangerous to the spectators.

CANADA.—The friends of temperance in this province, we are glad to learn, are not idle, but are pushing forward with wonderful success their system of agitation. We expect to see the Maine Law in full force there very soon. The people are not only ready for it, but have made up their minds that they will have it. On Saturday last, they had a Grand Temperance Pic-Nic opposite Niagara. No more appropriate place for a Temperance Demonstration could be selected than by the side of this cold-water fountain.—*Michigan Temp. Adv.*

THE MAINE LAW IN MARYLAND.—The friends of the Maine Law, in Caroline county, Maryland, held a convention at Denton last week, and resolved to make every effort to send to the next Legislature men who will vote for a law to take the sense of the people upon the propriety of refusing licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors. They also resolved to nominate a ticket of their own, in case the two political parties nominated men opposed to the measure.

Correspondence.

For the Temperance Chari.

Temperance.

Temperance is a guardian angel of republics. The opposition to the Temperance Cause takes its stand from the view that such laws are contradictory to man's freedom, and that not even in Europe, where human liberty is trodden under the feet of tyrants, is man yet reduced to such narrow limits, that the gratification of his palate is prohibited him; but there he can eat and drink whatever, and as much as, he likes, and no policeman can interfere with that high privilege.

But those who not only consider the surface of things, but also penetrate to the bottom, will see such objections vanish like the shades of night before the rays of the morning sun.

In our republican government all citizens have an equal right. The opinion of one has as much weight as the opinion of another, in all public affairs. We select one man to execute, for a short time, our common will, the Constitution; but we watch all his doings with an attentive eye, and at the first step in which he passes the barriers of the Constitution, we summon him to judgment. Each citizen, therefore, is a pillar for sustaining the republican edifice, and is a guardian of its stability. At the time he takes the oath of a citizen, he takes upon his shoulders the burden of aiding in the support of that republic, and guarding her from danger. Herein consists the difference between the subjects of Europe and the citizens of America.—There, his obligation is nothing but to follow blindly the commands of his sovereign; but here his solemn obligation is to ponder upon and weigh well every thing that is done by those to whom the reins of government are entrusted, and see if they maintain the principles of the Constitution, and are faithful to those of their countrymen who placed them in the situations they hold.

From these differences in obligation results the difference in qualities between the citizen of America and the subject of Europe, whose mind is never consulted in the arrangement of public affairs, whose judgment is considered of no value, as the tyrant alone has the right to think, while the subjects' duty is to act accordingly, he being but a mere machine in the hand of the despot. His most unpardonable crime is thinking, and weighing the acts of his master, who pretends to be placed by God at the head of men. But what is the citizen's greatest crime *there*, is *here* his greatest duty, and the citizen who follows the mandates of his government here, without reflecting whether they are constitutional or not, is committing high treason towards the republic.

It follows, then, that the first duty of a republican citizen is to keep himself sober, and in a condition to be able to think and to judge. But by indulging in the use of liquors, his intellectual faculties are impaired, not only while in a state of intoxication, but after the immediate effects of the stimuli have subsided, still his senses remain benumbed, and his mind in a state of imbecility; the nerves, those telegraphs of the human will, lose their activity and become torpid; the perceptive powers are feeble and false, and the judgment incorrect; and as the poet says, "when he is *best*, he is a little worse than *man*; when he is *worst*, a little better than a *beast*."

When a citizen gets drunk he violates his oath to the republic, his oath to be its guardian and protector; for when the guardian is drunk the thieves have an easy prey.

As an individual has in the present to prepare for the future, so has society to establish such rules as will secure its future prosperity and happiness. As the guarantee for the safety of a republic lies solely in the sound judgment of its citizens, it is the duty of every repuhlic to educate her citizens, so that they may ever be in that condition to maintain her republican institutions. For this purpose we establish schools, which are moral and intellectual gardens in which the seeds are evolved, that are by nature planted in the mind and heart of the young citizen, and grow up into trees of life for the republic. At the same time we have to remove all the noxious ingredients from our republican atmosphere that might enervate the moral forces, or weaken the judgment of our citizens, and thus endanger the stability of our beloved republic. Our republican population is small, comparatively, to that of our enemies in Europe. While we have but twenty-five millions, they have two hundred millions; but by our moral force we can overcome their physical force; but our moral forces must continue to be sound and invulnerable. What the opposers of the Temperance Law bring forth as an objection to that law is, when rightly viewed, a proof in favor of that law. They say that in Europe, where the greatest tyranny prevails in other respects, there is no law against the drinking of liquors. This is positive proof that where the people govern, and necessarily must think, a liquor law is necessary. In Europe, for the preservation of tyranny, it is most necessary that the subjects should *not* think, should have no mind; but as God gave them one, their governments try to render it innoxious by facilitating and promoting the growth of institutions which debase and kill God's noblest gift to man, the mind. Hence their unlimited permission of the use of alcoholic drinks. The contrary course must be pursued in our country. For preserving our freedom, we must give up the freedom of intoxication. Upon the same principle, a man sits down to a table and observes some delectable dishes, but which are injurious to his health, and consequently restrains his appetite, and touches them not. Is he a good citizen, then, who loves to enjoy republican privileges and yet objects to every restraint put upon his appetite or passions?

VERITAS.

Foreign Items.

The Turkish difficulty is considered as settled, although the Czar's acceptance of the proposal has not been announced. His formal acceptance was daily expected.

The vanguard of the Russian forces entered Bucharest, the capital of Wallachia, on the 15th July.

It was rumored at Constantinople, that the United States were negotiating for the purchase of the port of Marmorizza.

The Russian force continued quiescent in the Danubian principalities.

It is reported that England is negotiating with Denmark, to obtain the command of an entrance into the Baltic, in case a war arises with Russia.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times says: The misunderstanding between the Austrian Government and that of the United States is likely to be a serious one. On the 4th, the Italian and Hungarian refugees in Constantinople gave Mr. March a serenade, and the American diplomatist came out on his balcony, and gave a cheer for the freedom of the United States, Italy, and Hungary. On the 13th, as soon as the two Austrian frigates, Bellona and Novarra, sailed into Smyrna harbor, the United States sloop weighed anchor and left. This circumstance is related by the Austrian paper with an appearance of satisfiaction; but in my opinion this Government will at no distant period have cause to rue the day on which it gave America an opportunity of picking a quarrel. The Austrian press asserts that the assassin of the young cadet—a certain Bassitz, a Hungarian—was in the service of Mr. Lewis, the English clergyman, and it is hinted that the reverend gentleman connived at the murderer's escape. It is necessary to say that any charge against a man with a drop of Anglo-Saxon blood in his veins readily obtains belief!

A conspiracy has just been discovered, and forty-seven persons, some of them students, have been arrested.

The empire of China has been completely divided, the insurgents at Nankin having declared themselves independent of the Tartar dynasty.

Great anxiety was felt at Canton from the fears of a rising there also.

CHANGES AMONG THE JEWS.—A remarkable change is said to be in progress among the Jews. Rabbinism is rapidly losing its influence over them, and multitudes are throwing aside the Mishna and the Talmud, and turning to the study of Moses and the Prophets. There is a great demand for copies of the Old Testament among the Jews in London. Their attention is also extensively turned to the subject of their restoration to Palestine.

HOW TO LIVE.—

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;
In feeling, not in figures on a dial.
We should count time by heart-throbs.—He most lives
Who thinks most; feels the noblest; acts the best.—*Bailey.*

Genius and Poverty.

If there be aught of sublimity in the moral or in the mental world, the sight of the young man, struggling against adverse circumstances, and in the face of the world's cold sympathy, to develope the powers of his being, is a sublime one;—more especially if he be homeless and pennyless, aye, and friendless too, except that he have the friendship of his conscience and his God. There is a philosophy, false in its conception and ruinous in its results, which says, that poverty is favorable to the development of mind. Such a philosophy is akin to that which plans battles for others to fight; or to that other, which, seated at home in its well-padded chair beside a blazing fire, to its own infinite satisfaction proves to be practicable the hitherto unaccomplished North-West Passage. War, and ocean storms, and gnawing, withering poverty, are realities which cannot be held in abeyance by beautiful theories!

The Hindoo mythology represents the goddess Durga as feasting upon the bodies of human victims, and decorating her person with a necklace of skulls. Such a monster is Poverty. She is a tyrant, who has erected her palace from the bones of her subjects, and cemented the fabric with their quivering flesh! Genius and Poverty may exist together, and Genius may rise and overcome Poverty, but while they are together, Poverty is the sovereign, and most despotically does she sway her scepter. She is a hideous hag, who, with her long, skinny fingers, strives to throttle Genius in his cradle, and if thwarted here, pursues him all his life with a hatred untiring, and a malignity unquenched!

The men who imagine the influences of Poverty upon the growth of mind to be so benign, so genial in their nature, talk of the glorious results of physical labor, just as if these results would not be tenfold more glorious, if the crushing influence of Poverty were removed. The results of physical labor are indeed glorious! The growing vineyards, the furrowed fields, the waving grain, the well-trained hedge, and the serpentine enclosure of rough rails, the log cabin in the woods, and the rising spire in the city, the farm house of the sturdy yeoman, and the marble mansion of the millionare, the laden ship, clasped in the broad arms of the sea, and rocked in the pulses of its beating heart, and the keel boat, careering on the rapids of the Upper Mississippi, like an Indian hunter on a prairie steed, the champing of the steam horse, and the husky breathing of the huge leviathans of the Cunard line, hamlet and village and metropolis, the clicking type, and the echoing hammer, and the glowing forge, the sweat-grimed brow and the sturdy arm, all exhibit the glorious results of physical labor, but they show equally well the glorious achievements of Genius untrammeled by Poverty! If the inventors of many of the grandest improvements in art have struggled for a precarious subsistence, the more shame to the society that permitted it! * * * *

The influence of poverty in retarding the growth of mind, explains the otherwise anomalous fact, that for so long a time it was held as almost self-evident that a great man could not, by any possibility, arise from among the common people—that with the nobility and clergy alone had nature deposited the germs of intellect. "If you would keep men in servitude, they must not be permitted to think, and that they may not think, you must keep from them the key to the sources of thought—you must keep money from their hands." Thus reasons Despotism, and most rightly does she reason. Poverty ever crushes Genius—ever prevents its development!

There is a foul thing, half beast and half bird, called the vampyre, which comes in secretly, at night, to the beds of the sleeping, and sucks the crimson current from their veins to glut its own insatiate maw! It leaves no mark of violence—it does its work stealthily and silently! The sleeper feels no pain, but passes unconsciously from the realm of sleep to the realm of death! *Poverty is the vampyre of Genius!*

When Genius is thus deprived of its life blood, when the last struggle is over, when the death-damp lies upon the brow of intellectual greatness blighted in its blooming, then may you see the monster, standing on tiptoe, with outstretched wings, gloating over the bloodless body of its murdered victim! List to its hideous chuckle of exultation as it flaps its dusky pinions in fiendish triumph over the corpse of the fallen!—*Western Lit. Mag.*

A RUMSELLER CAUGHT.—A temperanee lecturer, at a meetfng in Jersey city, came down with a heavy hand on the rumseller, when a man rose and said: "I am one of the trustees of this church, and you call me a murderer. You can't have this church to lecture in any more. I appeal to those around me to say if I am a murderer." A woman instantly arose and cried out: "*Yes, you are a murderer—you murdered my husband bg giving him rum!*" Another woman exclaimed: "Yes, and you murdered mine! His feelings could not have been of the most pleasant kind.

Rum accounts for it.

RECOVERY OF THE BODY OF THE MAN LOST AT THE FALLS.—The body of Andrew Hermann, whose sad fate at the Falls excited so much attention, has been recovered. It was found near the landing of the "Maid of the Mist," below the Suspension Bridge. The head and body were much mangled—a sharp stone, or other object having pierced the body, either in its fearful descent, or afterwards.

The facts of the case, as elicited from the evidence of Mr. Brown, a resident at Niagara Falls, are, that three Germans, in his employ, were engaged in boating sand to French's Landing, which was used in building at the Falls. On Monday evening they went to the Falls, and there got somewhat intoxicated, although they usually sustained the reputation of being sober and industrious laborers. Returning from the Falls to their boat, they put out into the river about nine o'clock in the evening, for their own amusement. Concluding they had not sufficient canvas, they returned to shore, and one of the three started for the Falls to obtain more, the other two again putting out into the river. On the return of the third, the boat was nowhere to be seen, and its fate was not known until the next morning.—*Exchange paper.*

We expected it was so. This terrible event should tingle in the ears of the world. A voice from Niagara, louder and stronger than her cataract, should arise, "*Down with the grog-shops!*" It should pass over the States and awaken a league, to sweep these holes of death and devils from the entire Union. Keep your eye on the elections and the Maine Law.

Carson League.

PARTIES AT THE COURT OF RUSSIA.—The London correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, in his letter of the 1st inst., referring to the Russian and Turkish dispute, says:

The Court of Russia is said to be divided into two parties on the matter. One of them is represented by the veteran negotiator, Count Nesselrode, and is entirely in favor of moderation; while the other finds an instrument, if not a leader, in Prince Menschikoff, whose reckless readiness for war is alleged to be unquestionable. It is the old contest between the fanatics and the rationalists, and no positive opinion seems to be formed as to which is the side that will obtain the Emperor's ultimate adherence. All the intellect of the country, it may be presumed, is with Nesselrode, but in nations far more civilized than Russia, to say that a statesman has intellect in his favor, and antiquated prejudice agrinst him, is to announce that he is in a heavy minority. A circumstance that adds to the force of the old and aggressive party at the present moment consists in the fact, that Prince Menschikoff, unlike the usual run of public men in Russia, is looked upon with great reliance by his party, as possessing a high character, superficial sincerity and incorruptibility—which, being united with considerable physical vigor, and uncontroled by caution and logical acumen, give a dangerous influence in crises where every thing depends on self-control and judgment.

IMPORTANT TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Pennsylvania, a body numbering forty-four thousand members, have passed the following resolution in their Grand Lodge, with only eight dissenting votes:

Resolved, That any member of a subordinate Lodge, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the I. O. of O. F. of the State of Pennsylvania, who shall keep a tippling shop, or in other words, an unlicensed house for the sale of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws of the State, shall be formally proceeded against, and if found guilty shall be expelled.

A LOCOMOTIVE WITHOUT RAILS.—We abridge the following from the *Courier des Etats Unis*:

A Paris journal gives an account of the invention of a locomotive destined to run on ordinary roads, by M. Alexander Levoi. Yesterday we saw this locomotive, attached to a couple of cars, rolling up the streets, turning the most abrupt corners, and advancing and retiring with the greatest ease. The locomotive has a ten-horse power, and is mounted on four wheels with broad felloes. The inventor seems confident of success.

ISLE ROYALE.—The distance around Lake Superior is 1,076 miles, it being the largest fresh water lake in the world. Isle Royale is forty-five miles from Copper Harbor, and sixteen from the Canadian coast. It is fifty miles long and from three to eight miles wide, and is the largest fresh water island in the world. The Indians call the island, Minoonk, the *Grand Place*, and considering its singular geological features, beautiful and capacious harbors, and elevated lakes, it is certainly the most imposing as well as the most attractive island in the world.

MORE TESTIMONY FROM VERMONT.—The Vermont Chronicle uses the following language:

When the law was first published, not a few very worthy citizens had doubts about it. In many cases these doubts so far prevailed as to prevent their voting in its favor. But it has now had a brief trial among us. So far as the questions raised respecting it have come before the courts, it has been sustained as a constitutional law—such as it lies within the just discretion of the Legislature. It has emptied at least three of our county jails. The testimony from every part of the State is, that it operates favorably—that the well-being of the community is promoted by it.

For a young woman in any situation of life to be ignorant of the various business that belongs to good housekeeping, is as great a deficiency as merchants not to understand accounts, or the masters of vessels not to be acquainted with navigation. If a woman does not know how the various work of a household should be done, she might as well know nothing, for that is her express vocation; and it matters not how much learning, or how many accomplishments she may have, if she is wanting in that which is to fit her for her peculiar calling.

Temperance Lectures.

Judge Parsley will deliver Temperance Lectures at the following places, commencing at 4 o'clock each day:

St. Louis, Thursday, 18th.
Sidney, Friday, 19th.
M. E. Chapel in Hawpatch, Saturday, 20th.
Columbus, Sunday 21st.
Taylorsville, Monday, 22nd.
Lawton's School-house, Tuesday, 23rd.
Walesborough, Wednesday, 24th.
Jonesville, Thursday, 25th.
Waymansville, Friday, 26th.

By order of the Temperance Board of Jonesville Division.

August 9, 1853.

Notice.

The Eighth Annual Session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of the State of Indiana, will commence in Temperance Hall in the City of Indianapolis, on Tuesday, October 25, 1853, at 6 o'clock P. M.

P. S. SAGE, G. W. P.
C. WOODWARD, G. S.

August 1, 1853.

$25 Premium.

The undersigned Committee on the state of the Order of the Grand Section of Cadets of Temperance of Indiana, offer the above premium for the most acceptable Initiatory ceremony for Cadets of Temperance. Competitors for the same to be members of some Temperance organization.

All manuscripts to be forwarded to Henry Ohr, G. S., on or before the 20th day of October next.

THEOPHILUS ROBINSON,
H. C. NEWCOMB,
HENRY OHR, } *Com.*

Indianapolis, Aug. 6th, 1853.

Torchlight and Indiana Cadet please copy.

Call for a State Temperance Convention.

A State Temperance Convention will be held at Madison, Jefferson county, Indiana, beginning on the 28th of September next, and continuing as long as it may determine.

JOHN A. MCCLUNG,
WM. WILSON,
JOHN C. STEELE,
JOHN O'KANE,
WILLIAM HANNAMAN,
CHARLES WOODWARD,
J. W. GORDON, } *State Central Committee.*

Acknowledgments.

F. M. Bacon, Mexico, 75c.; E. Payne, Alto, Ind., $1.00; of P. M. at Knightstown, $4.50; A. W. Gilmore, Lanesville, $2.00; O. B. Boon, Montpelier, $2.00; Monrovia, Ind., $15.00; J. T. Walker, Evansville, $3.25; W. M. Stretch, Battleground, $3.00; T. R. Brown, Lafayette, $1.50; P. T. Vestal, Bedford, $8.25; J. H. Thompson, Bono, $3.00; J. S. Miller, Logansport, $5.25; Dr. A. Carly, New Salem, $2.00; W. Withers, Bryantsville, $1.00.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS,

WE are still prepared to print Constitution and By-Laws, where the alterations are few from the copy recommended by the Grand Division, at the following rates:

100 copies, (or less)	$5 00
200 "	8 00
300 "	10 00

We will pay the postage on all ordered from us.

☞ All orders accompanied by the cash, will be promptly attended to.

Address, JOHN H. OHR,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00. Books, $2 00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. WOODWARD, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind., free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20 00.

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

J. H. OHR, G. W. R.

Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys of ——, believing the Order of Cadets of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Section of the State of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called the —— Section, No. ——, Cadets of Temperance, of the State of Indiana, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Section, and also those of the acting Head of the Order.

Enclosed is the fee for Charter, R. B.'s and officers' cards, $5 00.

It must also be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not; if they are, of what Section. The application to be directed to the Grand Secretary, free of postage.

It must also be certified by a W. P. or P. W. P, that the W. Patron elect is a Son of Temperance in good standing.

Address (post paid) HENRY OHR, G. S., C. o T., Indianapolis, Indiana.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the —— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00.

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

Address (post paid,) Mrs. ELIZA RICHMOND, G. S. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

New Watch and Jewelry Store.

No 1, Bates House, Washington Street,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

WE have now open the largest and best assortment of fine Watches and rich Jewelry ever offered in this city, to which we invite the examination of the public.

Our stock is all new—selected with great care, and comprises Watches, Diamond Work, Chains, Pins, Rings, Pencils, Lockets, of all kinds; Silver Ware, Clocks, Perfumery, Brushes, Soaps, Plated Ware, Castors, Fruit Baskets, &c., which we will sell for CASH at New York prices. Mr. E. W. NEFF, of this city, has taken charge of the Watch repairing department, and will spare no pains to give satisfaction to our customers.

july 6-tf E J. BALDWIN & CO.

D. CRAIGHEAD. R. BROWNING.

CRAIGHEAD & BROWNING,

Dealers in all kinds of

Drugs, Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Paints, Oils, Chemicals, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Glassware Window Glass. Brushes, Cosmetics, Spices, Cigars, Tobacco, Perfumery, &c.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

ALL are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices, as we feel confident we can render satisfaction both as to prices and quality of articles. Great care is taken in the selection of articles, in reference to their purity, as we endeavor at all times to keep such articles as are strictly pure and genuine. Every article will be waranted as represented. Orders from Physicians and others promptly attended to. Particular attention given to filling Prescriptions and compounding Medicines, which, in all cases, shall receive the personal attention of one of the firm. june 30

HANNAMAN & DUZAN,

DEALERS IN

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Surgical Instruments, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Woods, Medical and Window Glass, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.

Washington, 3 doors west of Pennsylvania St.,

june 30 1y INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

W. W. ROBERTS,

Druggist and Apothecary.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, AND DYE STUFFS, BRUSHES, FANCY GOODS, AMERICAN AND FRENCH WINDOW GLASS, &c.

WASHINGTON ST., INDIANAPOLIS.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and the people generally, are invited to examine his stock, which will be sold at the lowest cash price.

☞ QUALITY WARRANTED TO SUIT. ☜

june 22 4m

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

(Late Commercial Institute,)

Of Indianapolis,

Established March 31, 1851.

INCORPORATED, 1853.

W. McK. SCOTT, A. M., *Founder and President.*

JAMES C. HAYDEN, (*Late Professor in Bacon's Mercantile College, Cincinnati,*)

PROF. OF BOOK-KEEPING AND PENMANSHIP.

THE Session will commence at College Hall as follows:

1st Session on the first Monday of September.
2d Session on the 1st Monday of November.
3d Session on the 1st Monday of January.
4th Session on the 1st Monday of March.
5th Session on the 1st Monday of May.

Having secured, permanently, the services of the distinguished Professor above named, and leased for a term of years the commodious and beautiful Hall formerly known as CONCERT HALL, but now named COLLEGE HALL, which is to be fitted up in a style of great elegance, taste, and convenience, the President would say, that this College now offers advantages superior to all others, for imparting a sound, thorough, and accomplished business education

COURSE OF STUDIES.

The Course of Studies, as enlarged, will be as follows, viz:

1. Book-Keeping, by Single and Double Entry, in all its various branches, and its application to all kinds of business.
2. The Laws, Customs, and Usages of Trade and Commerce.
3. Mercantile Arithmetic, upon the short and easy system of cancelation, (taught in no other College.)
4. Commercial Law, in a series of Lectures, thorough and systematic.
5. Business Penmanship.
6. Commercial Correspondence.
7. Lectures upon Banking, Political Economy, and other subjects valusble to the business man.

EXPENSES.

Cards of Admission, *invariably in advance*, or secured, $25; Diplomas $3; Stationery $5; Boarding $2 50 per week; incidentals, at option of student, $15. Making entire expenses about $75.

On application, a Catalogue will be furnished, giving full particulars.

All letters will receive prompt attention on being directed, post-paid, to

june 8 W. McK. SCOTT, *President.*

"*God never made his works for man to mend.*" DR. FRANKLIN.

KIER'S ROCK OIL.

A NEW AND MOST IMPORTANT REMEDY FOR DISEASE.

DISCOVERED IN 1849.

IS drawn from a deep well near Pittsburgh—has been used with remarkable success in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and more Eastern States—and is now working its way West. An opportunity is now offered to the Afflicted for testing it. Where known and tried, it at once makes firm friends, and cures which are eloquent in its praise. Certificates of its power to heal are at hand—but we know well, reader, that such evidence, to have weight with you, now-a-days, must be in your own neighborhood.—You have only to try the Oil to be satisfied—it will SPEAK FOR ITSELF.

We have no war with the legion of Nostrums and Specifics of the day—we know but little about them—some say they are good for nothing. However that may be, the

Petroleum

will not be suppressed and kept back by reason of the above nostrums—duty and inclination both forbid it.

Those who are afflicted, are respectfully invited to get a Circular and look over the Directions for

Ague, Rheumatism, Piles, Diarrhœa, Flux, Tooth Ache, Burns, Worms, Scrofula, Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup, Old Sores, Cholera Morbus, Contractions of the Limbs and Joints, Sore Eyes, Blindness, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, and other Diseases.

By that time you may say, "it cures too much." But recollect it is not a HUMAN INVENTION, but compounded by Nature's master hand—and Nature does not do her work by halves.

The Oil is used both internally and externally.

As AGUE, SORE EYES, PILES, RHEUMATISM, and SCROFULA are so common in many parts of the West, we are constrained to say, that while this Oil will cure and relieve other diseases, it has been and is constantly used with most complete success in these cases.

☞ Price 50 cents per Bottle (half pint)

Beware of all Rock Oil preparations, as some persons are offering a spurious article. Look for S. M. KIER'S name written on the label of the bottle.

For sale by the Druggists throughout Indiana, and by TOMLINSON BROTHERS, J. P. POPE & Co., S. ROSENGARTEN, WM. TILLEY, and at wholesale by W. W. ROBERTS, Indianapolis, Indiana.

R. M. LYON, Fort Wayne,

may25 10w Proprietor in the Western States.

SOMETHING NEW.

LATHROP & STEVENS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, at the West room in the Bates House, Washington Street, Indianapolis.

We are now opening a new and splendid stock of Boots and Shoes of every variety and style, which we are receiving direct from the manufacturers.—We design to keep constantly on hand a good assortment of the best quality of goods manufactured, which we can warrant to give satisfaction to all who may give them a trial. We will sell by the case, dozen, or single pair, at low prices for cash.—Our stock consists in part of Gents' fine Cloth, silk warp, glove kid, buck, patent calf, and enameled Gaiters and Ties of every variety and style; Ladies' fine silk warp Gaiters, Buskins, Ties, Slippers and Boots; Misses' ditto; Men's calf, goat, kip, and thick Boots and Brogans; Boys' and Youths' ditto; assorted Ladies, kid, goat and calf Boots and Buskins; Misses' ditto. Also every variety of Children's Shoes. Come and see for yourselves.

LATHROP & STEVENS,

may 25 4w Indianapolis, Indiana.

TEMPERANCE INN,

Bloomington, Indiana.

J. & S. M. ORCHARD, PROPRIETORS.

TRAVELLERS will find it to their advantage to call and try the accommodation of the TEMPERANCE INN. Stage office for all the different routes, in connection with this House. may25 6m ¶

THE LATEST WONDER of the 19th CENTURY.

DR. G. W. BENNETT'S

Celebrated Eye-Balm.

A SPECIFIC FOR CHRONIC, SORE, INFLAMED, AND WEAK EYES.

Prepared only by Dr. George W. Bennett, and for sale by Merchants and Druggists generally.

THIS Balm is an excellent and certain cure for sore and inflamed Eyes, in all cases of Psoroic, Scrofulous, and Purulent Opthalmia, and what is commonly termed wild hairs in the eye-lids. It is a specific in Infantile, Purulent, and Scrofulous Inflamed, and Sore Eyes, and all in the various diseases of the Eyes, that prevail among the human family, in every climate. It will be found a sovereign remedy if properly applied.

W. W. ROBERTS, Indianapolis, Ind. General Agent for State of Indiana, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price---Twenty-five Cents.

I warrant the above Balm to cure if the directions are strictly observed, or return the money.

june 22 4m G. W. BENNETT.

REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE,

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

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june30 1y C. WOODWARD, Agent.

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Subscriptions received at the Society's House, No. 146 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Feb 16 3w G. S. SCOFIELD, Agent.

TO BUILDERS.

North Western Christian University.

THE Building Committee of the Board of Directors of the North-Western Christiana University, propose contracting for the west wing of the *University Building*, to be put up on the University grounds in the vicinity of Indianapolis.

Sealed Proposals in detail, with prices affixed for doing the work necessary to the completion of the said Wing, will be received until the 19th day of July next, and may be handed to the undersigned, or to J. T. Cox. Secretary of the Company, at the Book Store of Cox & Mathes, in Indianapolis

The materials and work to be according to the plan, drawings and specifications prepared by Wm. Tinsley, Architect, which may be seen and examined at his room, on the east side of Pennsylvania street, three doors north of the north-east Diagonal, in Indianapolis. The specifications have been materially changed and modified, so as to reduce the cost of the building.

Proposals for the whole combined, would be preferred; but will be received for the different parts and portions thereof separotely. The whole to be completed and fit for use by the first day of September, 1854.

Payments will be made as the work progresses, at such short periods as may suit the covenience of the Contractors. Bond and security will be required for the performance of the work.

In behalf of the Building Committee:

OVID BUTLER,

President of the Board of Directors.

June 10, 1853. june 22 3w

LITTLE. DRUM & ANDERSONS

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, STATIONERY, NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, AND GLASSWARE,

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, Trimmings, Trunks, Sachels, Canes, Umbrellas, Hats, Caps, a every description of Gentlemen's Furnishing.

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General Agency for the sale of GRAND AND SUBORDINATE REGALIA, EMBLEMS, COSTUMES, &C., FOR THE ORDERS OF MASONS, ODD FELLOWS, TEMPLE OF HONOR, SON, DAUGHTERS, AND CADETS OF TEMPERANCE. oct27 1y

The American Life and Health Insurance Company.

Office—No. 7, South Third St., Philadelphia.

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CHARLES WOODWARD, Indianapolis, Ind., General Agent for the State of Indiana.

THIS Company issues policies at Total Abstinence Rates, Joint stock Rates, and at Mutual Rates, which for $1000 on the life of a person 30 years of age, are as follows:

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All Moneys received from the Insured, for Annual Premiums, after deducting expenses, will be divided among the Sick

The Public have for some time been familiar with the subject of Life and Health Insurance, but it is obvious that too little thoughts has been given to the latter. LIFE Insurance benefits our successors, while HEALTH Insurance directly benefits ourselves. It makes provision for a time of sickness, when the products of a man's industry are cut off, and want unites with Disease to aggravate his distress. It is at this gloomy period, when he is prostrated and helpless, and when despondency would otherwise overwhelm him, that the holder of a *Health Insurance Policy* will realize its benefits.

RATES, under 50 years of age,

$2,00	per year,	for	$2,00	per week,
3,00	"	"	3,00	"
4,00	"	"	4,00	"
5,00	"	"	5,00	"
6,00	"	"	6,00	"

Over fifty and under sixty.

$2,50	per year,	for	$2,50	per week.
3,75	"	"	3,00	"
5,00	"	"	4,00	"
6,25	"	"	5,00	"
7,50	"	"	6,00	"

When the Fund shall amount to Three Dollars and upwards for every person insured and sufficient to warrant an additional distribution, the weekly allowances will be increased in accordance with the Rules of the Policy.

All the members of a Temple or Division insured at greatly reduced rates.

Applications for Agencies in any of the cities or towns in the State, should be made to the undersigned, *post paid*, or in person.

As Agent for the above Company, I am prepared to receive applications for Policies at any of the above rates.

CHARLES WOODWARD, Agent,

At ADAMS & CO.'S Express Office.

J. L. MOTHERSHEAD, *Medical Examiner.*

june 30 '52-1y

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Capital $100,000.

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In the Joint Stock Department, premium payable quarterly, semi-annually or annually. On the Mutual plan, one-half the premium paid in Cash, the balance by a note bearing six per cent. interest—the interest only payable annually. Persons insuring on the mutual plan, participate in the profits of the Company in that department.

The undersigned having been appointed agent for the above Company, is prepared to fill applications for Life Insurance, on favorable terms.

Any information on the subject and pamphlets explaining the nature and utility of Life Insurance, furnished without charge, at the office of the Agent.

C. WOODWARD, Agent.

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june 30, '52-1y.

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" 18/K " " Levers at $28.
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In addition to the above we have a fine assortment of other description of Watches all of which we will sell lower than any other firm dare sell in the place. I have in my employ a very superior Watch Repairer who will always be on on hand to do watch repairing of every description. Mr. Michot has worked in Geneva, Paris, New York and other large cities and has had great experience in his Branch of the business. All Watches warranted for one year, and the money in all cases refunded, provided they do not give entire satisfaction.

feb9 tf E. W. NEFF.

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THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF ART.

THE five numbers of this Magazine which are published, place it at the head of publications of this kind No expense will be spared to make it in every respect worthy of the name, the "Illustrated Magazine of Art. The Engavings which are preparing for the future numbers are in the hands of first-class American and European Artists.

A Series of most interesting Tales will appear in it. "The School of Life," written and Illustrated by ANNA MARY, daughter of William and Mary Howitt, will shortly appear; also, "The Dead Bridal," an historical romance, illustrative of the most interesting period in the history of the Venetian Republic, by JONATHAN FREKE SLINGSBY, of the *Dublin University Magazine;* contributions, too, from WILLIAM and MARY HOWITT, PERCY B. ST. JOHN, and other writers of distinction in America and Europe.

The following is a brief outline of the plan of the Magazine:

I. The Historical Department will abound with picturesque representations of the most remarkable events which have occurred in this and other countries; accompanied with interesting anecdotes and details from the pen of the most eminent writers of the day. This department will contain several splendid engravings, designed by the first artists of the world, and engraved in the highest style of modern art.

II. The Men and Women of the Age. This department will consist of beautifully executed portraits of the leading characters of the age, especially of those who figure on the stage of humanity as the world's benefactors. Each portrait will be accompanied by an interesting biographical sketch.

III. The Wonders of Natural History, Botany, and other sciences, will be developed in choice Engravings of Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Insects, Forest Trees, Flowers, Geological and Fossil Specimens, &c., with accompanying descriptions.

IV. The Triumphs of Architectural Art will be displayed in exquisitely finished representations of Cathedrals, Churches, Palaces, and other models of ancient and modern Architectural Art.

V. The Works of the Great Masters, selected from the principal Galleries of Art in the World. In general, the portrait of the Master will be given, accompanied with a highly finished engraved copy of his *chef d'œuvre.*

VI. The Scientific Portions will be rendered highly interesting by the familiar explanations, and the numerous diagrams which will accompany each subject.

VII. Manufactures. The principal manufaciuring processes in use will be fully explained by minute details, and an abundance of beautiful engravings.

VIII. Machinery and Inventions will have due attention paid to them, and be described by numerous appropriate engravings.

IX. The Literary Department, independently of the various articles accompanying the illustrations, will comprise original and interesting narratives, contributed by the most popular writers of the day, with numerous illustrations.

In every respect, the "Illustrated Magazine of Art," will be decidedly

SUPERIOR TO ANY MAGAZINE OF THE DAY.

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The parts will appear on the First of every Month at Twenty-five Cents each.

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On the First of July will commence

CASSELL'S NATURAL HISTORY, which for variety, beauty and completeness, will claim to be considered as a first-class work, upon this most interesting subject. The First volume will be devoted to the Feathered Tribe of the Creation and will contain upwards of Three Hundred Engravings, in the first style of Art. The volume will be completed in Twelve Monthly Parts, Imperial Octavo. Price 25 cents each.

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On the First of July will appear Part I., price 25 cts. of THE ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF ENGLAND, from the earliest period on record to the present time. Edited by ROBERT FERGUSON, LL. D.

This History, which is intended to form a great National Work, will extend to Four Volumes, Imperial Octavo; each Volume to be completed in Twelve Monthly Parts, price 25 cents each. The Work will comprehend the Political, Civil, and Domestic History of the Nation, and its Progress in Civilization, Literature, Art, &c. It will be profusely Illustrated with Engravings from Designs by GILBERT, PHILLIPPOTEAUX, WILLIAMS, and others. Representations of the most remarkable Events will be worked separately upon Plate Paper. The Portraits will form a complete Gallery, not only of the Monarchs, but of those individuals whose names are prominent in England's History. Also, Antiquities, including Autographs. Buildings, Costume, Furniture, Arms, Coins, Monuments, Manufactures &c., of each Epoch.

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J. W. GORDON, M. D., EDITOR.] ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA. [JOHN H. OHR, PRINTER.

VOL. III. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1853. NO. 9.

THE TEMPERANCE CHART,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE GRAND DIVISION, S. of T. OF INDIANA.

Edited by J. W. Gordon, M. D.

To whom all Communications and Subscriptions must be addressed, post-paid.

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POETRY.

The Life Gauge.

They err who measure life by years,
With false or thoughtless tongues,
Some hearts grow old before their time;
Others are always young!

'Tis not the number of the lines
Of life's fast filling page;
'Tis not the pulses' added throbs
Which constitutes their age.

Some souls are serfs among the free,
While others nobly thrive;
They stand just where their fathers stood;
Dead even while they live!

Others, all spirit, heart and sense;
Their's the mysterious power
To live, in thrills of joy or woe,
A twelvemonth in an hour!

Seize, then, the minutes as they pass,
The woof of life is THOUGHT!
Warm up thy colors, let them glow,
By fire or fancy fraught.

Live to some purpose—make thy life
A gift of use to to thee!
A joy, a good, a golden hope,
A heavenly harmony!

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Mysterious Travelers.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

In ancient times, there once lived, at Manheim, a young man called Otto, who was brave and intelligent, but incapable of bridling his desires. When he wished for anything, he spared no effort to obtain it; and his passions were like storm-winds, which crossed valleys, rivers, and mountains, crushing everything in their passage. Tired of the quiet life he had led at Manheim, he one day formed a plan to set out on a long journey, at the end of which he hoped to find fortune and happiness.—Consequently he put his best clothes in a bundle, placed in his girdle all the money he possessed, and started, without knowing whither he was going. After walking several days, he found himself at the entrance of a large forest, which extended as far as the eye could reach. Three travelers had stopped here, and seemed like himself, to be preparing to cross it. One was a tall, haughty woman, with a threatening mien, holding in her hand a javelin; the second, a young girl half asleep, reclining in a costly chariot drawn by four oxen; and the third, an old woman in rags with a haggard air. Otto saluted them, inquiring whether they were acquainted with the forest, and on their replying in the affirmative, asked permission to accompany them, that he might not lose his way. All three consented, and they set out. The young man soon perceived that his companions possessed some supernatural powers; but he was not afraid, and continued his walk, conversing with the three strangers.

They had already pursued for several hours the path marked out among the trees, when the sound of a horse's footstep was heard right behind them. Otto turned and recognized a citizen of Manheim, who had always been his greatest enemy, and whom he had hated for many years. The citizen overtook the foot-passengers, and smiled insolently, and went on. Otto became very angry. "I would give all I possoss, and almost all I ever expect to possess, to revenge myself on the pride and haughtiness of that man."

"I can satisfy thee," said the tall lady with the javelin. "Shall I make of him a blind and lame beggar? You have only to pay the price of this transformation."

"And what is the price?" asked Otto eagerly.

"Thy right eye."

"I would willingly give it to be revenged."

The young man above mentioned had scarcely finished speaking, when the transformation promised by his companion took place, and he found himself blind of an eye. He was at first a little surprised, but consoled himself with the thought that the other was left, and that he could still see the misery of his enemy. Meanwhile they continued to march several hours without reaching the end of the forest, the road constantly becoming steeper and more difficult. Otto, who began to be fatigued, and looked with envy on the chariot in which the young girl was half reclining. It was so skillfully constructed that the deepest ruts scarcely jolted it.

"All roads must seem very smooth and short in this chariot," said he approaching, "and I should like such a one myself."

"Is that all?" replied the seoond traveler; "I can this instant procure for you what you desire."

She struck with her foot the chariot in which she rode; it seemed to become double, and Otto perceived a second equipage, drawn by two black oxen. Recovered from his astonishment, he thanked the young girl, and was about to enter, when she stopped him by a gesture.

"I have fulfilled your desire," said she, "but I cannot make a worse bargain than my sister has made. You have given her one of your eyes, you must give me one of your arms."

Otto was at first a little disconcerted, but he was very tired, the chariot was before him, and, as I have already said, he he had never known how to conquer his desires; so, after a short hesitation, he accepted the proposal, and found himself seated in his new carriage deprived of his right arm. The journey continued thus some time. Meanwhile Otto began to suffer from hunger and thirst. The old woman, who was walking by his side, seemed to perceive it.

"You are sad, my boy," said she; "when one is hungry, one is easily discouraged; but I possess a certain remedy against faintness."

"What is it?" asked the young man.

"You see this flask which I have in my hand, and often carry to my lips," replied the traveler; "it contains joy, forgetfulness of trouble, and all the hopes of earth. Whoever drinks of it finds himself happy; and I will not sell it to you more dearly than my sisters; for I ask, in exchange, only half of your brain."

The young man this time refused. He began to be frightened at these successive bargains. But the old woman made him taste of the liquor in the flask, which appeared so delicious, that, after having resisted some time, he again consented.

The promised effect soon took place; he had scarcely drank, when he felt his strength revive. His heart became joyous and confident, and, after having sung all the songs he knew, he fell fast asleep in his chariot, without caring what became of him. When he awoke, the three travelers had disappeared, and he was alone, at the entrance of a village. He tried to rise, but one side of his body was immovable; he tried to look, but the only eye he had was dim; he attempted to speak, but his tongue stammered, and he could collect only half his ideas. At last he comprehended the greatness of the sacrifices he had lightly made; the three traveling companions, whom fate had sent him, had left him no resources but to beg his bread until he died.

Would you know the names of these companions? The woman with the javelin was *Hatred;* the youg girl reclining in the chariot, *Indolence;* and the woman with the flask, *Intemperance.*

ALAS POOR YORICK!—The rummies of Detroit made a threat, that if the sale of liquors was prohibited in that city, they would establish a depot across the water, on the Canadian side, and draw the business of the city away, by establishing a cheap ferry, &c. Directly after this astounding (?) announcement, came the intelligence that the Canadian authorities had decreed that no spirituous liquors should be sold within eight miles of any public works, which utterly cuts off the happy project of the poor defeated whisky dealers. What now?

Strange News from China.

The news from China is of an astonishing character. It is not remarkable for any unexpected success of the rebels, or any recovery of their lost fortune by the imperialists. The insurgents now hold Nankin, which is reported to be in a state of ruin, Chin-kiang, and Yangchow, and the possessions between these cities, all which are put into a complete state of defence. The imperial party, however, are not by any means despairing. They gird themselves with great energy to prosecute the war, and have already purchased a number of foreign vessels, which had been sent up the river to them before the middle of May.

The current rumor of the massacre of a large number of Europeans is treated as a pure fabrication.

The British ship Hermes had returned from a voyage of discovery into the interior, and Sir George Bonham had brought back from his eventful trip the most astounding intelligence respecting the character of the insurgents. He describes them as Christians of the Protestant order, acknowledging but one God, in three persons—the Father, Jesus Christ the Saviour, and the Holy Spirit. Their Chief forbids the application to himself of the terms "Supreme," "Holy," &c., on the ground that they belong to God alone.—Their moral code is the Ten Commandments. The Bible, translated into their tongue, is in common use. Their leaders are not only professors of religion, but give evidence of the possession of vital piety. Their notions of the moral government of the universe accord precisely with the doctrines of evangelical Christians in Europe and America. They not only profess but seem to believe that Deity is ever present with them. In their reverses, He tries their faith. When they succeed, it is all of His grace. Their enemies charge them with the employment of magic.—They reply that their only magic is prayer. They say that their prince will be the sovereign of China, if it is God's will; if it is not, there they will die. They show much ignorance of foreign nations, though their religious belief no one can doubt is the result of the instructions of the Protestant Missionaries. All accounts agree that the highest style of morality is required in their camp. Profanity, obscenity and immorality of all sorts among them was extremely rare. Indeed, their requirements in these respects are so strict, that for this reason many who would otherwise join their standard stand aloof. They are disposed to regard all foreigners with friendliness, in consistence with the teaching of their religion.

This is very strange indeed. That among the queued Celestials a new race of Puritans should spring up, to war upon the ancient dynasty, basing their conduct upon questions of "right and wrong," invoking the God of Christians when they go out to battle, loathing idol-worship, insisting upon a high standard of morality in rebel camp and court—this is among the greatest marvels of a marvel-abounding age. Every new item will be awaited with interest. Our curiosity is thoroughly aroused. Our sympathies are excited.—We strain our eyes toward the extreme East with intense eagerness, to see more of the wonderful events that are there transpiring.—*N. Y. Times.*

EDUCATION.—Every boy should have his head, his heart, and his hand educated. Let this truth never be forgotten. By the proper education of the head, he will be taught what is good and what is evil, what is right and what is wrong.—By the proper education of the heart, he will be taught to love what is good, wise, and right, and to hate what is evil, foolish, and wrong. And by proper education of the hands, he will be enabled to supply his wants, to add to his comforts, and to assist those around him. The highest objects of a good education are, to reverence and obey God, and to love and serve mankind. Every thing that helps us in attaining these objects is of great value, and every thing that hinders us is comparatively worthless. When wisdom reigns in the head and love in the heart, the man is ever ready to do good; order and peace reign around, and sin and sorrow are almost unknown.

It is good for the inner man to be born in winter. The cradle of adversity is often the first step up to the palace of prosperity.

Dying Words of Noted Persons.

"A death-bed's a detector of the heart,
Here tried dissimulation drops her mask,
Through life's grimace that mistress of the scene;'
Here real and apparent are the same."

"Head of the army."—NAPOLEON.

"I must sleep now."—BYRON.

"It matters little how the head lieth."—SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

"Kiss me, Hardy."—LORD NELSON.

"Don't give up the ship."—LAWRENCE.

"I'm shot if I don't believe I'm dying."—CHANCELLOR THURLOW.

"Is this your fidelity?"—NERO.

"Clasp my hand, dear friend, I die."—ALFIERI.

"Give Dayroles a chair."—LORD CHESTERFIELD.

"God preserve the Emperor."—HAYDEN.

"The artery ceases to beat."—HALLER.

"Let the light enter."—GOETHE.

"All my possessions for a moment of time."—QUEEN ELIZABETH.

"What! is there no bribing death?"—CARDINAL BEAUFORT.

"I have loved God, my father, and liberty."—MAD. DE STAEL.

"Be serious."—GROTIUS.

"Into thy hands, O Lord."—TASSO.

"It is small, very small indeed,"—(clasping her neck.)—ANNE BOLEYN.

"I pray you, see me safe up, and as for my coming down let me shift for myself,"—(ascending the scaffold.)—SIR T. MORE.

"Don't let that awkward squad fire over my grave."—BURNS.

"I feel as if I were to be myself again."—SIR W. SCOTT.

"I resign my soul to God, and my daughter to my country."—JEFFERSON.

"It is well."—WASHINGTON.

"It is the last of earth."—JOHN Q. ADAMS.

"I wish you to understand the true principles of the Government. I wish them carried out. I ask no more."—HARRISON.

"I have endeavored to do my duty."—TAYLOR.

"There is not a drop of blood on my hands."—FRED. V. OF DENMARK.

"You spoke of the refreshment, my Emilie; take my last notes, sit down to my piano here, sing them with the hymn of your sainted mother; let me hear once more those notes which have so long been my solacement and delight."—MOZART.

"A dying man can do nothing easy."—

"Let not poor Nelly starve."—CHARLES II.

"Refresh me with a great thought."—HERDER.

"I feel the daisies growing over me."—KEATS.

"Let me die to the sounds of delicious music."—MIRABEAU.—*American Union.*

The Wise Choice of a Wife.

He that findeth a true wife, findeth a treasure whose beauty and lustre not even the shadow of death can dim. It has often seemed strange to me that men are so blind in their choice of companions. In this they sometimes seem to be the weaker sex, for they yield to deliberately planned schemes, and in the face of an unhappy lot, take painted dolls or artful women to share the "better or worse."

And yet, after all, as the responsibility rests more on him, it may be a harder thing than we are aware of, to find one whose price is above rubies. There exists such an artificial state of society!—Beauty is ranked so high, and the graces are so indispensable, that homely, in-door life loses its chiefest charm, and woman becomes a creature of waywardness and prettiness, that must be dressed up and petted, in order to keep her in smiles and decent humor. Most young men think of "an establishment," and somebody must preside over it, of whom they may be proud. They love to hear their friends say, "Well, L—— has a fine wife—a woman worth having: she plays and sings, she talks agreeably, and, altogether makes a sensation."

But when trouble comes, where is the strong helper—the courageous spirit?—Those modest home-bodies, who seem so timid and backward—who oversee the humble household, and ask no praise but that of the husband's heart—who shine but little at parties, but who are the stars of home—those are the wives for the trials of earnest life. Their love is the rock never shaken by the tempest.—*New York Oegan.*

To wish is foolish: either wait or do.

Literary Crumbs.

BY ASON O'FAUST.

A young woman is never so eloquent as when she is silent.

When Indolence is governor, all acts of Heroism are vetoed.

"This is the age of progress" is equivalent only to "Time yet is." Progress will never cease till Time is no more.

Anarchy is to Liberty what Lust is to Love.

"No man was ever great by imitation" of man; nor without imitation of God.

"Every day is a little lifetime."—*Bishop Hall.*

Every lifetime is a day of eternity.

To discover his Maker's will and to do it is a man's mission. To discover her spouse's will and to do it is a woman's omission!

In a woman an ounce of heart is worth a pound of brains.

Dollar-hunters seldom marry women—they marry purses with women attached to them.

Two men seldom speak—the sage and the dunce.

Bashful Men.

We never yet saw a genuinely bashful man, who was not the soul of honor.—Though such may blush, and stammer, and shrug their shoulders awkwardly, unable to throw forth with ease the thoughts that they would express, yet commend them to us for friends.

There are fine touches in their characters which time will mellow and bring out; perceptions as delicate as the faintest tint is to the unfolding rose, and their thoughts are none the less refined and beautiful, that they do not flow with the impetuosity of the streamlet.

We are astonished that such are not appreciated; that ladies with really good hearts and cultivated intellects, will reward the gallant Mustacio Brainless with smiles and attentions, because he can fold a shawl so gracefully, and bandy compliments with Parisian elegance, while they will not condescend to look upon the worthiest man, who feels for them a reverence so great that every mute glance is worth more than a thousand empty flatteries.

The man who is bashful in the presence of ladies, is their defender when the loose tongue of the slanderer would defame them; it is not he who boasts of conquest, or dares to talk glibly of failings that exist in imagination alone; his cheek will flush with anger to hear the name of a woman coupled with a coarse oath; and yet he, who would die to defend them, is least honored by the majority of the sex.—*Mrs. Dennison.*

Strange Infatuation.

Some ten years ago there resided in this State a gentlemen, his wife and two interesting daughters, who were as much respected as any family in it. Blessed with with a competency of earthly goods, and surrounded by hosts of friends, their happiness seemed as near perfect as human beings could expect to enjoy. Six years since, this family left here for the South, where the husband and father took to drink, and in two years after became a bankrupt and a sot. Next, the wife and mother became a drunkard, and now, we understand, the two girls are inmates of a low brothel on the Mississippi river.—What a commentary on the free use of ardent spirits. In six years, a whole family reduced from affluence to the deepest depths of degradation. And yet how many cases of a similar nature are to be met with every day.—*Richmond Mail.*

NEW JERSEY LIQUOR LAW.—The first case which has occurred in the State; under the law relative to habitual drunkards, passed at the last session of the Legislature, took place at Princeton, on the 22d ult., and is mentioned in the Whig. The Chancellor issued a commission to three gentlemen, who proceeded to try before a jury, an inquisition into the habitual drunkenness of Charles Skillman, and his incapacity to take care of his property. The jury gave a verdict that such was the case, and according to law, the Orphan's Court, on application, must appoint a guardian over him. He is divested of all control of his property, which will be restored on his reformation. All liquor-sellers, under a penalty, are forbidden to sell to him, and, legally, he is to be treated as a lunatic.

LIBRARY INDIANAPOLIS

TEMPERANCE CHART.

PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.
WM. HANNAMAN, C. E. BABB,
JAMES HALL, R. T. BROWN,
JOHN B. ABBETT.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 24, 1853.

☞ We have reeeived the first number of "The Independent," published by T. S. Seybold & Co., at La Salle, Illinois. It is a large paper and presents a fine appearance. It is the intention of the editors to conduct it in a manner irrespectlve of party, sect, or clique; and from the tone of the editorial in the present number, we think they will carry out their design.

We understand that Mr. Charles Garner has now quitted the liquor business. We are rejoiced to hear this. We passed along by his doors the other day, and were surprised to see them thrown open; we could not then divine the cause, but we thought at the time that it was merely an assumed boldness put on for the time to attract attention; but we now are glad to find that it was because he had gone into a business of which he was not afraid and ashamed. His room is now used for an office for the "Omnibus Line" of this city, of which he is one of the owners.—We can now wish him success in his business with a good heart.

Dr. Soule, a son of Bishop Soule, was found in the yard of Mr. Coburn, on last Wednesday morning, nearly dead from an attack of delirium tremens; he died before he could be taken home. We understand that his family are in Ohio at present. He has long been of intemperate habits. He came to this city about eighteen years ago, and, we believe, engaged for a while in the practice of his profession, which was dentistry; but his intemperate habits soon strengthened upon him, until he could do nothing at it. He has been for a long time doing nothing for himself or anybody else—a useless memmember of society, being a great part of the time under the influence of alcohol.

On the evening of the 13th, a man was found in the Governor's Circle suffering under a fit of delirium tremens. Dr. Dorsey was sent for, who came and administered such remedies to him as in a little time gave him relief. He informed the Doctor that he had procured his liquor of Charley Garner; whereupon the Doctor went to Garner, and told him that he was responsible for the maintenance of the man while he was in his present condition. Garner then took him, and kept him until he was well, then paid the doctor's bill, and the man left for home. We understand his name was George Bowers, and that he resided in Anderson.

Drunkenness and deaths from the use use of liquor have been alarmingly frequent during the past week, and call loudly for the more energetic labors of the friends of Temperance. It appears as if the Temperance men of the county have been in a lethargy for some time past, and the enemy has gained upon us; and it is only by a series of horrible deaths, such as we have of late recorded, that they could be aroused. But we hope that there is an awakening now in our ranks, a girding on of the armor that has lain idle, and a girdling up of the loins for battle. If there is any efficiency in our present law, now is the time to test it—let us carry it out to the very letter—let us enforce it whenever possible, and if it be not what we require, let us have something better. Let us do all we can with our present law, and at the same time look forward, and labor for a better one.

The Fugitive-slave Case.

The counsel for Freeman have now procured additional testimony that Ellington's claim upon Freeman is false, whatever testimony he may bring to prove it. Freeman's counsel have been to Canada, and there succeeded in finding and identifying, beyond doubt, the slave that Ellington has lost. They took with them two men from Kentucky, who formerly knew both Ellington and his slave, and they are willing to testify that the negro they found in Canada is Ellington's slave, and that Freeman is not. The trial is appointed for the 29th of this month. It is altogether uncertain yet whether it will end in Freeman's discharge, or he will be taken to Kentucky. we are inclined, however, to believe the former; we are certain, if the evidence for Freeman is admitted, and it is so clear and self-convicting in its character, that a refusal to admit it is very improbable.

A man by the name of Stopford came to this city a few days ago, from Lafayette. Soon after his arrival here, he got into a drunken frolic at the Wright House. He was arrested and taken before the Mayor and fined, but being unable to pay his fine, was taken to jail. The next day he was attacked with delirium tremens. Dr. Dorsey was sent for, who came and administered to him, and in a few days he was relieved so as to walk about. His time at the jail has expired, and he is now an object of pity; being utterly destitute of a place to lodge, or of means to procure one, and is still much debilitated from his debauch and disease.

The keeper of the vile den under the Wright House, upon being requested to take charge of him, as the law requires, while in so helpless and destitute a condition, refused to do so, and, we are informed, requested them to go to his friend, the devil, for a lodging for him; but not being acquainted with his friend, and supposing him to be of the "same stripe" with himself, they did not go.

The subject of the *mania-a-potu* is really to be pitied, while those who were the authors of his misery, deserve detestation and punishment. He says he has, through the means of strong drink, lost a large quantity of money, in this place and Lafayette, in a short time. He is an intelligent man, and has been a teacher of penmanship—he writes a beautiful hand.

The committee appointed at the Temperance Meeting on last Thursday to visit the liquor-sellers, and request them to close their shops, have already visited upwards of twenty. They found the places where it is sold very numerous. Upon the subject of ceasing to sell, some seem disposed to quit, others wish to consider the matter a while, and others again refuse. The Committee have not reported yet in full, and will not until Thursday week.

☞ A horrible murder occurred in Vernon, a few days ago. Frederick Alms, an honest and industrious German, was murdered by four drunken Irishmen. It appears that he owed one of them some money, about which they had had some dispute. Upon going to his residence, about two miles from town, he came across these same Irishmen, who immediately fell upon him, and while some held him down, the rest beat him to death with a board.

A public discussion on the Maine law question was held yesterday, the 23d inst., at Columbus, Ohio. The question discussed was as follows:

Is the so-called Maine law consistent with the natural and constitutional rights of the citizen: and would its enactment, in substance, as the law of Ohio, tend to promote morality and religion, and the prosperity and happiness sf the people?

☞ A man named Matthias Miller was found dead in Six-mile creek, Jennings county, on the 12th inst. He was an habitual drunkard, and had suffered from a severe attack of delirium tremens the day before, and from which he had not fully recovered, thus rendering him unable to extricate himself, although the water was very shallow.

In love we often doubt what we most believe.

Steps to Ruin.

We cannot but tremble when we see such a sad deficiency as prevails in the moral training of children. We see boys around us that appear to be almost inevitably tending to ruin. They have taken the first steps, they are still progressing, and their progress is more rapid the farther they go. They have learned to disobey their parents, and this is generally the first step in the road to crime. They turn a deaf ear to their advice, admonitions, and commands; they have gained that (as they think) proud condition in which they can do as they please. Family government is, of all domestic duties, least understood; it has been and is yet a thing not much thought of; it is not half as important as money making in the eyes of the majority of people; the immortal souls of their childreu are not the recipients of one half the care and attention that is bestowed upon the glorious object of money making. As a consequence of this sad defect in the training of the young, we see scores of boys early learning to disobey their parents, and starting down the broad highway. The next step they will take is associating with bad company; when he has been permitted to do this once, he will do it again, for to the impulsive and impressible dispositions of the young, there is something attractive in the wicked freedom and wild recklessness of such company; and although their coarse language and fearful oaths may at first fall upon the ear with an unpleasant sound, yet he soon becomes familiar, not only with their sound, but with their use. The next step is Sabbath breaking; this follows as a consequence of mixing with bad company, for to them a proper observance of the Sabbath is oppressive and hateful.

The next step is being on the streets after night, and loafing about filthy groceries. Here they learn those habits that tell soonest upon their physical, mental, and moral powers. Here they learn the wicked and baneful habit of smoking; this awakens the nervous system; they soon learn to chew the disgusting weed; the unhealthy stimulation of the nerves is thus increased—they are thirsty; and while lounging around these filthy places at night, they begin to quench their unnatural thirst with vile, dirty beer, which they think very innocent. But this will not satisfy them long; the oil cannot be added to the flame without increasing it, and the next step is something a little stronger, in the shape of whisky or brandy; then they become frequenters of grog-shops; from this every body can tell their course. These are some of the prominent steps in the highway of vice, and he who has taken one of them is in danger, great danger, of premature death, the State's prison, the gallows, or of that most horrible of all these terminations, and which has been the unhappy lot of so many of late in our city—*the drunkard's grave.*—Parents beware—children beware—this road is smooth and gradual, and almost covered with flowers at first, so that it may be entered and traveled for some distance almost without being aware of it, and it may lull and charm you by the fatal and false words of "no danger;" but there is danger—ruin, and destruction are before you, and through the horrible vestibule of a drunkard's grave, the yawning doors of eternal death are open to receive you—"turn from your evil ways."

Of all the strongholds which His Highness the Prince of Darkness possesses in this city, in the shape of grog-shops, the one on Illinois street, immediately North of Washington street, is one of the most infamous, and is certainly one of the most profitable houses which His Majesty has in this city; and we have no doubt, but what, after the long and hard day's work of his faithful servant, the liquor vendor, is over, and his brain, tasked by his hellish work, and narcotized by alcoholic fumes, sinks into forgetfulness, his Satanic Majesty and imps hold many a diabolic revel in that dim den, which so nearly approaches in character their own dominions. And we would be surprised if the keeper of this hole should not each morning miss some of his fiery fluids, were it not that the vessels are all resupplied ere the coming of morn with the genuine double-rectified *stuff*, fresh from the distilleries of that tropical climate.

But to change the subject from what is *probably* true, to what is *really* true, we would say that this is one of the worst of our doggeries, because kept in an out-of-the-way place, and can be approached by numerous alleys, and any one who chooses may see passing up and down these alleys, numbers of our citizens, and some, too, whom you would not have before suspected. And each day tipplers come in from the country, and hitch their horses in the alley, passing immediately by the groggery, and make that a place of rendezvous, especially on Saturday; then we may see some half dozen horses there all day long; and we have seen the poor horses stand for nearly a whole day in the hot sun, and towards night the rider with a brick in his hat, come staggering out and start for home. No longer than last evening we saw a thing that looked slightly like a man come out, appearing as if he had a quart or so ahead, and go to mount his horse; but fearing that he had not steam enough ahead, he pulled out of his pocket a pint bottle filled with the stuff, and took another swig before he made the attempt.

This is obedience to our laws with a vengeance. Surely we are a law-obeying and law-enforcing people.

This very doggery of which we speak is one of the co-murderers of poor Lingenfelter. A short time before his horrible death, we saw him stagger down the alley and enter that despicable place.—How should they feel over this, if they had a conscience; but they have none, therefore they are unconcerned in the midst of the carnage and sorrow which their vile course produces.

Temperance Meeting.

A large and respectable assemblage of our citizens met on Thursday evening the 18th inst., at 5 P. M., to discuss the subject of Temperance; and, in view of the flagrant violations of our present Temperance Law which daily occur, and of the numerous outrages that have been perpetrated in this community of late, by persons actuated thereto, by the influence of spirituous liquors; and of the murders that have been committed of late in this city, and suffered to go unpunished, because the weapon employed was *alcohol*, to adopt measures whereby our present Temperance law might be fully executed, and the liquor traffic in this city abolished if possible.

The audience was favored with interesting and spirited addresses by Rev. Mr. Stevenson, Calvin Fletcher, Esq., Rev. Mr. Lynch, Dr. Beeks, and Rev. Mr. Crary, by the last of whom the following Preamble and Resolutione were offered and read:

WHEREAS, Certain men are continually violating the law prohibiting th retailing of spirituous liquors; AND WHEREAS, The majority of the voters of this township expressed their will in opposition to the liquor traffic; AND WHEREAS, Said men have pursued their illegal business, promoting intemperance and crime, murdering our citizens, breaking up a nums ber of families, endangering our property and increasing our taxes; therefore,

Resolved, That, exercising due forbearance, we respectfully but earnestly request those engaged in the liquor traffic to desist at once from retailing spirituous liquors, and we most earnestly warn them, that if this our appeal be disregarded, we are fully determined that the law *shall be obeyed.*

Resolved, That the executive and judicial officers ought to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and unless they do so, they shall be held responsible by an injured and outraged people; that if they will not execute the law faithfully and fully, we hereby request them to resign, and give the people an opportunity to elect other men.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every good citizen to assist the officers in executing the laws, and protecting society from the ravages of intemperance.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every honest man to sacrifice party ties on a question so vitally connected with the peace and happiness of the country as is the great Temperance question, and to vote only for those men who will pledge themselves to oppose and prohibit the liquor traffic.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to every liquor-seller in the city, and to all our officers; and that a committee of five be appointed to attend to this duty and report to a citizens' meeting, two weeks from this day, the number and instances of those who still sell contrary to law.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting furnish a copy of these resolutions to each of the city papers for publication.

These Resolutions were unanimously adopted, and Robert A. Taylor, Andrew Brouse, Dr. G. C. Beeks, James Blake, and Daniel Yandes were appointed a committee to carry out the design represented in the fifth Resolution.

The meeting then adjourned to meet on that day two weeks at the same hour and place.

The Tippling-House Question.

The Board of Common Council having under consideration an act to prevent tippling houses in the city of Washington, the corporation attorney, J. M. Carlisle, Esq., has be consulted as to the legality of the measure, who writes a lengthy opinion on the subject, of which the following is a condensation:

1st. That the corporation has the power absolutely to prohibit "tippling houses" within its corporate limits, under whatsoever name, or with whatsoever incidents they may be exhibited.

2d. That it has the power, and it is its duty, to make such prohibition plain and intelligible, and that this may be done by a declaratory section or clause; but that such a declaratory section or clause cannot enlarge the meaning of the word "tippling-house," as used in the charter, and that the authoritative interpretation of that meaning belongs to the judiciary.

3d. That the definition in the second section is defective in some minor particulars, but mainly in its not expressly excepting the sale and dispensation of liquors, &c., by innkeepers and keepers of ordinaries, in the lawful and *bona fide* exercise of their respective callings and business.

4th. That the third section requires to be modified so as to conform to the first and second sections.

And 5th. That the Corporation has not the right of compulsory visitation and inspection contemplated by the fourth section.

By the above opinion it appears that the Corporation has power to prohibit "tippling houses," but not "inns," "ordinaries," and such larger places of accommodation. The Board postponed the further discussion of the subject until Monday evening.

The Mean Temperature of each day for the week ending Saturday, August 20th:

Sunday,	81¼°
Monday,	79¾°
Tuesday,	76¾°
Wednesday,	78¾°
Thursday,	77°
Friday,	68°
Saturday,	66°

Mean temperature of the week, 75 3-7°

The lowest temperature of the week was before sunrise on Saturday morning, when mercury stood at 51°. The highest temperature was at 2 P. M., Sunday the 14th, when it reached 91½°.

At the United States Hotel, last Friday, was stopping a colored boy, named William Marcy, whose extraordinary mathematical powers have greatly astonished all who have witnessed his demonstrations. He would add up columns of figures of any length, divide any given sum, multiply millions by thousands within five minutes from the time the figures are given him, and with such exactness as to render it truly wonderful. In presence of a party of gentlemen, he added a column of figures, eight in a line, and one hundred and eighty lines, making the sum total of several millions, in about six minutes. The feat was so astounding and apparently incredible, that several of the party took off their coats, and dividing the sum went to work, and in two hours after they commenced produced identically the same answer. The boy is not quite seventeen years of age; he can neither read nor write; and in every other branch of an English education is entirely deficient.—His parents reside in Kentucky, near Louisville. He left in company with his father for the World's Fair, New York, on Saturday morning.—*West. Chr. Adv.*

THE WAGES OF SIN.—The Cincinnati Times has become the organ of the doggeries and rum-blossom and blackleg gentry of that city. It hopes to reap a reward for its labors in behalf of sin, shame, and crime. Avoid it as you would a pestilence. To what vile uses the great lever of republicanism is sometimes degraded.—*Cleveland Forest City.*

☞ There is an editor in North Carolina with seven bullets in his body—received in duels and street encounters.

Items of News.

CALIFORNIA.—The summer fires have done much damage in mountain and valley. Large quantities of grain have been destroyed in various parts of the State.

The wheat crops in most of the agricultural districts are suffering from rust.

On the 2d inst., Lola Montez and P. P. Hull, Esq., late of the San Francisco Whig, were married at the Mission Dolores.

An immense business in the way of mining is doing at White Rock, four miles from Placerville. Rich diggings have also been discovered in the hills at the head of Rich Gulch. One of the parties sunk a shaft some 30 feet, and took out ten ounces of gold from eighty buckets of dirt.

The beautiful village of French Corral was almost annihilated by fire on the 8th inst. Loss estimated at $50,000.

The town of Ophir was reduced to ashes on the 12th inst. Loss $80,000.

A correspondent of the Shasta Courier, writing from Pittsburgh, a mining town in the northern part of the State, says:

Quite an excitement was produced here a short time since by the discovery of rich diggings in the hill this side of Rich Gulch, just where the trail enters the Gulch. As high as $6 was taken out in one bucketfull of dirt. The depth to the rock is about three feet. People "run all night" to secure claims, and a friend who was on the ground early on the following morning, informs us that he saw some ten or a dozen notices within a few rods of each other, having been posted in the dark.

About a week since a company of four Englishmen took out two pounds of gold near the mouth of Rich Gulch.

A packing road is about to be opened from Pittsburgh, across the Trinity Mountains, to Scott's Valley.

TRIUMPH OF THE MAINE LAW!—JAIL TO LET!—The Burlington Free Press, of May 30th, give the following;

Our jail is to rent. Its lock-ups are deserted. Its customers have left it, and its cells may be thrown wide open, for there are none to escape. Sheriff Bowan informs us that when he took charge of the institution, the 1st of December last, there were seven inmates. Since then some thirty odd have been accommodated with free lodgings. But since the first week in March, they have been dropping off, till at this present writing not an occupant is left. Can anybody tell us when this happened before?

The face of nature is the footprint of God.

Frank Weibel, the keeper of the Revere House, one of the most costly and genteel of the Cincinnati coffee-house saloons, on Broadway, was seen exposing himself in a most ridiculous manner, before a number of gentlemen and ladies, on Fifth-street, on Friday week. He was arrested soon afterward by an officer, and had his trial on Thursday morning last, before Judge Spooner, who sentenced him to pay a fine of $100 and costs, and to stand committed till it is paid. This predicament Weibel would never have got into but for the influence of liquor. Another argument for a temperance law.—*West. Chr. Adv.*

In the Indian settlement North Carolina, there is a community of 710 Cherokees, who own 17,000 acres of land. This does not embrace half of their land, the other portion being left out by reason of the deeds not being recorded. They have 1,440 acres improved, which, at the State price, is worth $8,640. They own 83 horses, 105 milch cows, 45 working oxen, 135 other cattle, 416 sheep, and 516 swine. Their farming utensils are valued at $573. They produce annually 15,366 bushels of corn, 349 bushels of Irish potatoes, and 1000 bushels of sweet potatoes. This settlement of Indians also has $27860 of money at interest.

THE OVERFLOW OF THE TREASURY.—There is now a surplus of within a fraction of $22,000,000 in the Treasury, notwithstanding the Secretary is redeeming United States stocks, and otherwise paying the public debt as fast as the law to that end will allow him. Thus it appears that the Government's revenues are increasing so rapidly as that the public debt is being fast extinguished without materially decreasing the amount of cash on hand. What will Congress do with this surplus? Will it not be a very bane to the real interests of the States? The fear is that it will be regarded merely as so much plunder, to be squabbled for by a horde of sharp men, each of whom will keep a free doggery here next winter to aid their operations on the members.—*Washington Eve. Star.*

Mr. Abram Christman, an old and much respected citizen of Harrodsburgh, Ky., says the Ploughboy, who has been engaged in the grocery business for many years past, and connected with the liquor traffic, rolled out of his store several barrels of whisky and wine, a few days since and in the presence of a large number of spectators, emptied their contents upon the ground.—*Georgetown Herald.*

Foreign Items.

The Eastern difficulty is within a few days of being settled, either for peace or war. The public generally look on the state of affairs as less satisfactory.

The present position of the question stands thus: Until the 10th or 12th of August, the Czar's final answer to the *ultimatum* of the four powers, (Austria, France, England, and Prussia,) cannot be known. If he accepts the *ultimatum*, his troops must be immediately withdrawn from the Principalities, and the Conference at Viena pursuing its arrangements, will conclude a Treaty to protect Turkey in all time coming. If the Czar refuses the *ultimatum* of the four powers, or evades a reply, (which will be considered equivalent to refusing it,) the Allied fleets will be ordered to the Bosphorus, if not further, and active measures will be taken by France and England to maintain the integrity of their ally.

The question, therefore, is on the point of solution for peace or war. The choice rests solely and wholly in the personal will of the Emperor Nicholas. Until the 10th or 12th of August, therefore, we must totally disregard all rumors either favorable or unfavorable. No one but Nicholas himself can know what his intentions are, and the multitude of statements telegraphed from Vienna, Paris, and elsewhere, are for the mere purpose of influencing the markets.

At the same time, it is right to state that the conduct of the Russian Generals in the Principalities, would indicate an intention to maintain permanent possession, and nothing has transpired elsewhere to show that Russia intends to retract.

The journals of Frankfort of the 30th, say that Austria intends not only to demand reparation from the United States, for the Smyrna affair, but insists that the Porte shall immediately procure the extradition of Kosta.

St. Petersburg letters say that when the Czar heard of the Koszta affair, he advised Austria to settle it as easily as possible, and do anything rather than give the United States a pretense for interfering in the affairs of Europe.

The state of affairs at Constantinople and in the Principalities remains unchanged. Only 6,000 Russians will remain in Moldavia, the bulk of the army being advanced into Wallachia.

From Denmark we learn that political affairs are passing through a crisis—the Ministers cannot carry on the Government with the present Representatives. Cholera was raging fearfully at Copenhagen. Over 300 new cases are reported daily. Up to July 21, 21,246 had occurred, of which 1,243 had terminated fatally.

Italy is reported to be on the eve of a revolution. The Pope's health is precarious.

A young boy tippler at the threshold, and an old sot at the grave. The saloon and the scaffold—the bright hopes of young manhood, and the gnawings of remorse; the bright laughter of the young revelers, and the maniac's wail among the lost; the luring promise of fame, and the lowest crater of infamy; the innocence of childhood, and the wickedness of the damned. Stand, sir, upon the threshold of the drunkery, and the whole panorama of intemperance lies before you. There is the first step and the last. There is the man behind the bar with the toddy stick, and the man behind the church in Potter's Field with his spade. The pathway is broad and deeply beaten, for throngs of eager pilgrims are struggling to the land of gibbet, dungeon, and grave. Do you go in? Think of home, kindred, childhood and heaven, and turn away! That is a fearful road to travel.—*Chief.*

MARRIAGE.—Nature and Nature's God smile propitiously upon the union that is sweetened by love and sanctified by the law. The place of our affections is enlarged, and our pleasures take wider range. We become more important and respected among men, and existence itself is doubly enjoyed with our softer self.—Misfortune loses half its anguish beneath the influence of her smiles, and triumph is more triumphant when shared with her. Without her, what would be man? A roving, restless being, driven at pleasure by romantic speculation, and cheated into misery by futile hopes, a mad victim of untamed passion, and the disappointed pursuer of fruitless joys. But with her he awakens to a new life, He follows a path wider and nobler than the narrow road to self-aggrandizement—that is scattered with more fragrant flowers and illuminated with a clearer light.

☞ An illustrated paper returns thanks to the different railway companies, saying in its greatest candor, "We really don't know what we should do for illustrations, if it wasn't for railway accidents."

Dr. Jewett, the famous Massachusetts orator, was advertized to be in Cincinnati on or about the 20th inst., to give the citizens his views on the Maine law.

Temperance.

The Cincinnati Daily Enquirer, the organ of the Democratic party, is openly opposed to the Maine law. The Gazette, Whig, speaks somewhat favorably of the law; but does not endorse it. The Daily Times—independent in its politics—concludes a leading editorial of last Thursday evening in these words:

Every man whose head is cool. who has read, reflected, and observed, knows that this law is an unmitigated humbug, and nothing else.

All these papers acknowledge and bewail the manifold evils and miseries caused by intemperance; but what plan they propose for removing those evils and miseries we know not. Occasionally the remark is dropped, that if all the people would drink freely of pure wine and beer, as they do in France and Germany, then the evils of intemperance would cease. Further than this, our knowledge is darkness respecting the best sort of liquor law which the Anti-Maine law folks propose. By the way, we ought to state that, not an hour since, we were reading a correspondence in an eastern journal, from a gentleman in France, "where pure wine is drank, and nothing else." A company of eight persons were riding in a coach, after nightfall. About ten o'clock, the driver—who was alone, and too drunk to hold the reins—fell off his box, and, in three minutes thereafter, the horses passing through a deep mudhole, capsized the vehicle, and left the passengers to creep out the best way they could.—*Western Chr. Advocate.*

Indiana Asbury University.

The Asbury Notes of July 28, says—

"The annual commencement and meeting of the Board of Trustees, this year, have been very important to the Institution. We speak but the sentiment unanimously expressed by those from a distance, as far as we could learn, when we say that Commencement week of '53 was well sustained throughout; that its influence, with reference to the credit and progress of the University, was decided and very favorable.

The Board of Trustees decided to erect an additional College building of about the capacity of the present building. This will be done as soon as funds for that purpose can be secured. Rev. Joseph Tarkington was appointed to procure funds for that purpose.

The Faculty consists of:—Lucien W. Berry, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science, and Biblical Literature; William C. Larrabee, LL. D., Professor Emeritus of Oriental Languages; John Wheeler, A. M., Professor of the Latin language and Literature; Joseph Tingley, A. M., Professor of Natural Science; Charles C. Downey, A. M., Professor of Mathematics; Samuel A. Lattimore, A. M., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature; Miles J. Fletcher, A. B., Professor of the English Language, and Literature, and Normal Instruction; Luis Gundert, Teacher of Modern Languages; Albion Fellows, Tutor; Stephen N. Fellows, Tutor.

The Collegiate year begins on the third Monday of September, and ends on the third Wednesday of July. It is divided into three terms of fourteen weeks each, with a vacation of one week at the close of the first and of the second term.

The course of study is nearly the same as is pursued in the oldest and best colleges in the United States. It is the course which has proved, from experience, best adapted to the purposes of liberal education; the making of sound, practical, and accomplished scholars. To complete this course requires four years.

Fast Men.

The victims die early. They fall like shadows, or tumble like wrecks and ruins into the grave—often while quite young, almost always before forty. The wicked "liveth not half his days." The world at once ratifies the truth and assigns the reason by describing the dissolute as "fast men;" that is they live fast; they spend their twelve hours in six, getting through the whole before the meridian, and dropping out of sight and into darkness while others are in the glow and glory of life.—"Their sun goes down while it is yet day." And they might have helped it. Many a one dies long before he need. Your men of genius, to whom, when dissipated and profligate, thirty-seven is so fatal; and your obscure and nameless "wandering stars." who waste their youth in libertine indulgence—they cannot live long. They must die early. They put on the steam till they blow up the boiler. They run at such a rate that the fire goes out for want of fuel. The machinery is destroyed by reckless speed and rapid wear. Nothing can save them. Their physical system cannot stand the strain they put to it; while the state of their minds is often such, that the soul would eat the substance of the most robust body, and make for itself a way of escape from the incessant hell of its own thoughts.—*T. Binney.*

The greatest miracle of love is the cure of coquetry.

Moral Reflections, Sentences, and Maxims.

Weak persons cannot be sincere.

To praise princes for virtues they do not possess is to speak evil of them with impunity.

We are nearer loving those who hate us than those who love us more than we like.

It is only those who are despicable who fear being despised.

Our wisdom is not less at the merey of fortune than our property.

In jealousy there is more self-love than love.

We often console ourselves through weakness for evils in which reason is powerless to console us.

Ridicule dishonors more than dishonor.

We confess our little faults only to persuade others that we have no great ones.

Envy is more irreconcilable than hatred.

We sometimes fancy that we hate flattery, but in reality we only hate the manner of flattery.

We forgive so long as we love.

It is more difficult for a man to be faithful to his mistress when he is favored than when he is ill treated by her.

Women know not the whole of their coquetry.

Women never have a complete severity of demeanor except towards those whom they dislike.

Women can less easily surmount their coquetry than their passions.

In love deceit almost always goes further than mistrust.

There is a certain kind of love the excess of which prevents jealousy.

It is with certain good qualities as with the senses; those who are entirely deprived of them can neither appreciate nor comprehend them.

When our hatred is too keen, it places us beneath those we hate.

We feel our good and our bad fortune solely in proportion to our self-love.

The intellect of the generality of women serves more to fortify their folly than their reason.

The passions of youth are scarcely more opposed to safety than the lukewarmness of age.

The accent of a man's native country dwells in his mind and in his heart as well as in his speech.

To be a great man one must know how to profit by the whole of one's fortune.

The generality of men have, like plants, latent properties, which chance brings to light.

Opportunities make us known to others, and still more to ourselves.

There can be no regulation in the minds nor in the hearts of women, unless their temperament is in unison with it.

What makes us so sore against those who practise artifices upon us is, that they fancy themselves cleverer than us.

☞ We love the sledge-hammer ring of facts. Here is one:

The amount of money expended by the Portland people for rum, annually, before the Maine Law, in three hundred grog shops, was $328,500! That was the rum tax of that city. At the same time, the school-tax is only $20,000; the tax for streets and sidewalks, $20,000; and the whole tax for all corporate expenses, only about $100,000—but the rum tax was $328,500!

And now in all Maine, there is not one solitary grog-shop! Surely the good time is coming "right along." Who does not think God for what he sees in this day? Our reform moves to its triumph. The prayers of the good in the world are bear-it on.—*Cayuga Chief.*

We witnessed a very affecting sight yesterday. A girl was about crossing Merwin-street bridge with a little wagon containing what a casual observer would have supposed to be a child—a neat little handkerchief folded delicately down from the "neck" of the innocent, and its face concealed by a blue vail. It was a theme that might have called forth a most eloquent outburst from the warm heart of "Fanny Fern." Presently, however, in ascending the bridge, the vehicle unfortunately upset, and out rolled the precious contents, in the shape of—not a "baby," gentle reader, but a well-filled *whisky-jug!* which was dashed to pieces against a stone. The grief of the "old folks at home," for the loss of the "dear craythur," whose "spirit" thus unceremoniously took its flight, was no doubt inconsolable.—*Cleveland True Democrat.*

☞ The total majority for the Maine Law, in Michigan, is computed at 19,030. Every county but one gave a majority for the law.

Testimonial to Temperance.

Professor Silliman recently resigned his post in Yale College, after fifty-three years' labor as professor in this ancient university, besides having edited sixty-three volumes of the Journal of Science, and traveled extensively in all the countries in Europe. In announcing his retirement, he said that he "had just laid down his commission as a teacher in the college, after the labor of fifty-three years. He thought it was time to do it. Not that he was conscious of decrepitude either in body or mind—for here I stand, erect and strong, in perfect health, with my eye undimmed, and my natural force unabated," (and his whole life justified the remark); "but there is a proper time for ceasing my connection with this beloved institution, and that time I think has come. Gentlemen, if I owe my vigor of body and mind to any one cause under Providence, it is to *cald water*, inside and out, to total abstinence from alcohol and tobacco." He took occasion to exhort his hearers to a like abstinence from these destructive stimulants, if they wished to enjoy a green old age."

To Printers.

The Committee of Publication for the "Temperance Chart," will receive sealed proposals, until October 25, 1853, for the printing of said paper, including the paper and the delivery of the sheets folded, to the Editor, at his office in Indianapolis. The proposals to state the price of paper, and rate of composition and press work, with a sample of the quality of the paper to be used.

WM. HANNAMAN.
JAMES HALL.
C. E. BABB.
R. T. BROWN.
August, 1853. J. B. ABBETT.

Notice.

The Grand Section of C. of T., of Indiana, will hold its Sixth Annual Session, in Temperance Hall, Indianapolis, commencing on Monday, October 24th, at 1½ o'clock, P. M. As there is much business of importance to transact, representatives will please be punctual in attending.

Sections will please forward their quarterly returns to the G. S. before the 20th of October, or they may loose their charters. HENRY OHR, G. S. of C. of T.

Indianapolis, August 17th, 1853.

Notice.

The Eighth Annual Session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of the State of Indiana, will commence in Temperance Hall in the City of Indianapolis, on Tuesday, October 25, 1853, at 6 o'clock P. M. P. S. SAGE, G. W. P.

C. WOODWARD, G. S.

August 1, 1853.

$25 Premium.

The undersigned Committee on the state of the Order of the Grand Section of Cadets of Temperance of Indiana, offer the above premium for the most acceptable Initiatory ceremony for Cadets of Temperance. Competitors for the same to be members of some Temperance organization.

All manuscripts to be forwarded to Henry Ohr, G. S., on or before the 20th day of October next.

THEOPHILUS ROBINSON,
H. C. NEWCOMB, } *Com.*
HENRY OHR,

Indianapolis, Aug. 6th, 1853.

Torchlight and Indiana Cadet please copy.

Call for a State Temperance Convention.

A State Temperance Convention will be held at Madison, Jefferson county, Indiana, beginning on the 28th of September next, and continuing as long as it may determine.

JOHN A. MCCLUNG,
WM. WILSON,
JOHN C. STEELE,
JOHN O'KANE,
WILLIAM HANNAMAN,
CHARLES WOODWARD,
J. W. GORDON, } *State Central Committee.*

☞ We have two Certificates of Scholarships in the "Commercial College of Indianapolis," which we will dispose of—any one wishing to attend this institution will do well to give us a call at the Chart office.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS,

WE are still prepared to print Constitution and By-Laws, where the alterations are few from the copy recommended by the Grand Division, at the following rates:

100 copies, (or less)	$5 00
200 "	8 00
300 "	10 00

We will pay the postage on all ordered from us.

☞ All orders accompanied by the cash, will be promptly attended to.

Address, JOHN H. OHR,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00. Books, $2 00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. WOODWARD, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind., free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20 00.

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

J. H. OHR, G. W. R.

Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys of ——, believing the Order of Cadets of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Section of the State of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called the —— Section, No. ——, Cadets of Temperance, of the State of Indiana, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Section, and also those of the acting Head of the Order.

Enclosed is the fee for Charter, R. B.'s and officers' cards, $5 00.

It must also be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not; if they are, of what Section. The application to be directed to the Grand Secretary, free of postage.

It must also be certified by a W. P. or P. W. P, that the W. Patron elect is a Son of Temperance in good standing.

Address (post paid) HENRY OHR, G. S., C. o T., Indianapolis, Indiana.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the —— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00.

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

Address (post paid,) Mrs. ELIZA RICHMOND, G. S. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

New Watch and Jewelry Store.

No 1, Bates House, Washington Street,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

WE have now open the largest and best assortment of fine Watches and rich Jewelry ever offered in this city, to which we invite the examination of the public.

Our stock is all new—selected with great care, and comprises Watches, Diamond Work, Chains, Pins, Rings, Pencils, Lockets, of all kinds; Silver Ware, Clocks, Perfumery, Brushes, Soaps, Plated Ware, Castors, Fruit Baskets, &c., which we will sell for CASH at New York prices. Mr. E. W. NEFF, of this city, has taken charge of the Watch repairing department, and will spare no pains to give satisfaction to our customers.

july 6-tf E. J. BALDWIN & CO.

D. CRAIGHEAD. R. BROWNING.

CRAIGHEAD & BROWNING,

Dealers in all kinds of

Drugs, Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Paints, Oils, Chemicals, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Glassware Window Glass, Brushes, Cosmetics, Spices, Cigars, Tobacco, Perfumery, &c.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

ALL are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices, as we feel confident we can render satisfaction both as to prices and quality of articles. Great care is taken in the selection of articles, in reference to their purity, as we endeavor at all times to keep such articles as are strictly pure and genuine. Every article will be waranted as represented. Orders from Physicians and others promptly attended to. Particular attention given to filling Prescriptions and compounding Medicines, which, in all cases, shall receive the personal attention of one of the firm. june 30

HANNAMAN & DUZAN,

DEALERS IN

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Surgical Instruments, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Woods, Medical and Window Glass, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.

Washington, 3 doors west of Pennsylvania St.,

june 30 1y INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

W. W. ROBERTS,

Druggist and Apothecary.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, AND DYE STUFFS, BRUSHES, FANCY GOODS, AMERICAN AND FRENCH WINDOW GLASS, &c.

WASHINGTON ST., INDIANAPOLIS.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and the people generally, are invited to examine his stock, which will be sold at the lowest cash price.

☞ QUALITY WARRANTED TO SUIT. ☜

june 22 4m

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

(Late Commercial Institute,)

Of Indianapolis,

Established March 31, 1851.

INCORPORATED, 1853.

W. McK. SCOTT, A. M., *Founder and President.*

JAMES C. HAYDEN, (*Late Professor in Bacon's Mercantile College, Cincinnati,*)

PROF. OF BOOK-KEEPING AND PENMANSHIP.

THE Session will commence at College Hall as follows:

1st Session on the first Monday of September.
2d Session on the 1st Monday of November.
3d Session on the 1st Monday of January.
4th Session on the 1st Monday of March.
5th Session on the 1st Monday of May.

Having secured, permanently, the services of the distinguished Professor above named, and leased for a term of yeurs the commodious and beautiful Hall formerly known as CONCERT HALL, but now named COLLEGE HALL, which is to be fitted up in a style of great elegance, taste, and convenience, the President would say, that this College now offers advantages superior to all others, for imparting a sound, thorough, and accomplished business education

COURSE OF STUDIES.

The Course of Studies, as enlarged, will be as follows, viz:

1. Book-Keeping, by Single and Double Entry, in all its various branches, and its application to all kinds of business.
2. The Laws, Customs, and Usages of Trade and Commerce.
3. Mercantile Arithmetic, upon the short and easy system of cancelation, (taught in no other College.)
4. Commercial Law, in a series of Lectures, thorough and systematic.
5. Business Penmanship.
6. Commercial Correspondence.
7. Lectures upon Banking, Political Economy, and other subjects valusble to the business man.

EXPENSES.

Cards of Admission, *invariably in advance*, or secured, $25; Diplomas $3; Stationery $5; Boarding $2 50 per week; incidentals, at option of student, $15. Making entire expenses about $75.

On application, a Catalogne wilt be furnished, giving full particulars.

All letters will receive prompt attention on being directed, post-paid, to

june 8 W. McK. SCOTT, *President.*

"*God never made his works for man to mend.*" DR. FRANKLIN.

KIER'S ROCK OIL.

A NEW AND MOST IMPORTANT REMEDY FOR DISEASE.

DISCOVERED IN 1849.

IS drawn from a deep well near Pittsburgh—has been used with remarkable success in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and more Eastern States—and is now working its way West. An opportunity is now offered to the Afflicted for testing it. Where known and tried, it at once makes firm friends, and cures which are eloquent in its praise. Certificates of its power to heal are at hand—but we know well, reader, that such evidence, to have weight with you, now-a-days, must be in your own neighborhood.—You have only to try the Oil to be satisfied—it will SPEAK FOR ITSELF.

We have no war with the legion of Nostrums and Specifics of the day—we know but little about them—some say they are good for nothing. However that may be, the

Petroleum

will not be suppressed and kept back by reason of the above nostrums—duty and inclination both forbid it.

Those who are afflicted, are respectfully invited to get a Circular and look over the Directions for

Ague, Rheumatism, Piles, Diarrhœa, Flux, Tooth Ache, Burns, Worms, Scrofula, Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup, Old Sores, Cholera Morbus, Contractions of the Limbs and Joints, Sore Eyes, Blindness, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, and other Diseases.

By that time you may say, "it cures too much." But recollect it is not a HUMAN INVENTION, but compounded by Nature's master hand—and Nature does not do her work by halves.

The Oil is used both internally and externally.

As AGUE, SORE EYES, PILES, RHEUMATISM, and SCROFULA are so common in many parts of the West, we are constrained to say, that while this Oil will cure and relieve other diseases, it has been and is constantly used with most complete success in these cases.

☞ Price 50 cents per Bottle (half pint.)

Beware of all Rock Oil preparations, as some persons are offering a spurious article. Look for S. M. KIER'S name written on the label of the bottle.

For sale by the Druggists throughout Indiana, and by TOMLINSON BROTHERS, J. P. POPE & Co., S. ROSENGARTEN, WM. TILLEY, and at wholesale by W. W. ROBERTS, Indianapolis, Indiana.

R. M. LYON, Fort Wayne,

may25 10w Proprietor in the Western States.

SOMETHING NEW.

LATHROP & STEVENS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, at the West room in the Bates House, Washington Street, Indianapolis.

We are now opening a new and splendid stock of Boots and Shoes of every variety and style, which we are receiving direct from the manufacturers.—We design to keep constantly on hand a good assortment of the best quality of goods manufactured, which we can warrant to give satisfaction to all who may give them a trial. We will sell by the case, dozen, or single pair, at low prices for cash.—Our stock consists in part of Gents' fine Cloth, silk warp, glove kid, buck, patent calf, and enameled Gaiters and Ties of every variety and style; Ladies' fine silk warp Gaiters, Buskins, Ties, Slippers and Boots; Misses' ditto; Men's calf, goat, kip, and thick Boots and Brogans; Boys' and Youths' ditto; assorted Ladies, kid, goat and calf Boots and Buskins; Misses' ditto. Also every variety of Children's Shoes. Come and see for yourselves.

LATHROP & STEVENS,

may 25 4w Indianapolis, Indiana.

TEMPERANCE INN,

Bloomington, Indiana.

J. & S. M. ORCHARD, PROPRIETORS.

TRAVELLERS will find it to their advantage to call and try the accommodation of the TEMPERANCE INN. Stage office for all the different routes, in connection with this House. may25 6m ¶

THE LATEST WONDER of the 19th CENTURY.

DR. G. W. BENNETT'S

Celebrated Eye-Balm.

A SPECIFIC FOR CHRONIC, SORE, INFLAMED, AND WEAK EYES.

Prepared only by Dr. George W. Bennett, and for sale by Merchants and Druggists generally.

THIS Balm is an excellent and certain cure for sore and inflamed Eyes, in all cases of Psoroic, Scrofulous, and Purulent Opthalmia, and what is commonly termed wild hairs in the eye-lids. It is a specific in Infantile, Purulent, and Scrofulous Inflamed, and Sore Eyes, and all in the various diseases of the Eyes, that prevail among the human family, in every climate. It will be found a sovereign remedy if properly applied.

W. W. ROBERTS, Indianapolis, Ind. General Agent for State of Indiana, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price---Twenty-five Cents.

I warrant the above Balm to cure if the directions are strictly observed, or return the money.

june 22 4m G. W. BENNETT.

REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE,

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

UNDER THE CONTROL OF W. M'K. SCOTT, Attorney & Counsellor at Law, and Notary Public.

The attention of the Agency will be devoted,

First—To the collection of debts and the payment of Taxes for non-residents in any county in the State. Also, the redemption of Lands sold for Taxes, sale, purchase or lease of Lands, purchase of adverse claims, examination and perfection of Title, &c., &c.

Second—To the prosecution of claims against the General Government, procuring Land Warrants, Patent Rights, and Pensions under the various Pension Laws, &c.

Third—All other Miscellaneous agencies as may be intrusted to the care of this office.

Fourth—The taking of Depositions and Attestation of all instruments requiring a seal

In all cases requiring an outlay of money for the benefit of individuals, the requisite funds must be transmitted in advance.

Prompt attention to all letters on business that are *pre-paid*. Address W. M'K. SCOTT,

Real Estate and General Agent,

jan 5-1y Indianapolis, Ind.

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS.

WE are now running a daily line East and West, accompanied by special messengers, and with the speed of the mails, running our own cars with the passenger trains.

Packages will be received at the cars up to the time of starting, and at our office until 1 o'clock each day.

We are prepared to transport packages, bank notes and specie, to and from any of the eastern cities, also, Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington, Ky., St. Louis, Mo., or any points on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; and to and from Terre Haute, and all intermediate points, and to forward freight from Terre Haute up and down the Wabash.

In addition to these, we have the most complete arrangements for transporting packages to and from California and Europe.

Exchange on England, Ireland, and Scotland, for sale, payable at any bank in the kingdom.

Foreign passage tickets; by Grinnell, Minturn & Co.'s line to Liverpool and London, constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.

Notes, drafts, and bills collected in any of the Eastern or Western cities.

Orders for goods to be returned by Express, sent free. Our rates of charges have been greatly reduced, and the public will find this a safe and expeditious method of transportation.

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june30 1y C. WOODWARD, Agent.

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PRICE ONLY TEN CENTS A YEAR, or nearly three papers for one cent, where 100 copies are taken.

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The Youth's Penny Gazette,

A strictly Religious and Moral Paper, is published by the AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION and is designed to furnish the Children and Youth of the United States with reading matter, in a popular form, for the improvement of Mind and Heart.

It is published (not monthly, nor weekly, but) every other week, or twenty-six numbers in a year. It is religious but unsectarian, and the matter is carefully prepared with a view to the habits, character and prospects of *American Youth*

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Subscriptions received at the Society's House, No. 146 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Feb 16 3w G. S. SCOFIELD, Agent.

TO BUILDERS.

North Western Christian University.

THE Building Committee of the Board of Directors of the North-Western Christiana University, propose contracting for the west wing of the *University Building*, to be put up on the University grounds in the vicinity of Indianapolis.

Sealed Proposals in detail, with prices affixed for doing the work necessary to the completion of the said Wing, will be received until the 19th day of July next, and may be handed to the undersigned. or to J. T. Cox. Secretary of the Company, at the Book Store of Cox & Mathes, in Indianapolis.

The materials and work to be according to the plan, drawings and specifications prepared by Wm. Tinsley, Architect, which may be seen and examined at his room, on the east side of Pennsylvania street, three doors north of the north-east Diagonal, in Indianapolis. The specifications have been materially changed and modified, so as to reduce the cost of the building.

Proposals for the whole combined, would be preferred; but will be received for the different parts and portions thereof separotely. The whole to be completed and fit for use by the first day of September, 1854.

Payments will be made as the work progresses, at such short periods as may suit the covenience of the Contractors. Bond and security will be required for the performance of the work.

In behalf of the Building Committee:

OVID BUTLER,

President of the Board of Directors.

June 10, 1853. june 22 3w

LITTLE. DRUM & ANDERSONS

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, STATIONERY, NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, AND GLASSWARE,

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MERCHANT TAILOR,

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, Trimmings, Trunks, Sachels, Canes, Umbrellas, Hats, Caps, a every description of Gentlemen's Furnishing.

Also:

General Agency for the sale of GRAND AND SUBORDINATE REGALIA, EMBLEMS, COSTUMES, &C., FOR THE ORDERS OF MASONS, ODD FELLOWS, TEMPLE OF HONOR, SON, DAUGHTERS, AND CADETS OF TEMPERANCE. oct27 1y

The American Life and Health Insurance Company.

Office—No. 7, South Third St., Philadelphia.

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CHARLES WOODWARD, Indianapolis, Ind., General Agent for the State of Indiana.

THIS Company issues policies at Total Abstinence Rates, Joint stock Rates, and at Mutual Rates, which for $1000 on the life of a person 30 years of age, are as follows:

Age.	*Total Abstinence.*	*Joint Stock.*	*Mutual.*
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The condition in Total Abstinence rates (believed to be the lowest in the Union,) is *entire forfeiture* upon the departure of the Insured from Total Abstinence in its strictest sense.

Policies at Joint Stock and Mutual rates, contain no condition except as usual in Life Insurance.

HEALTH INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

All Moneys received from the Insured, for Annual Premiums, after deducting expenses, will be divided among the Sick

The Public have for some time been familiar with the subject of Life and Health Insurance, but it is obvious that too little thoughts has been given to the latter. LIFE Insurance benefits our successors, while HEALTH Insurance directly benefits ourselves. It makes provision for a time of sickness, when the products of a man's industry are cut off, and want unites with Disease to aggravate his distress. It is at this gloomy period, when he is prostrated and helpless, and when despondency would otherwise overwhelm him, that the holder of a *Health Insurance Policy* will realize its benefits.

RATES, under 50 years of age,

$2,00	per year,	for	$2,00	per week.
3,00	"	"	3,00	"
4,00	"	"	4,00	"
5,00	"	"	5,00	"
6,00	"	"	6,00	"

Over fifty and under sixty.

$2,50	per year,	for	$2,50	per week.
3,75	"	"	3,00	"
5,00	"	"	4,00	"
6,25	"	"	5,00	"
7,50	"	"	6,00	"

When the Fund shall amount to Three Dollars and upwards for every person insured and sufficient to warrant an additional distribution, the weekly allowances will be increased in accordance with the Rules of the Policy.

All the members of a Temple or Division insured at greatly reduced rates.

Applications for Agencies in any of the cities or towns in the State, should be made to the undersigned, *post paid*, or in person.

As Agent for the above Company, I am prepared to receive applications for Policies at any of the above rates.

CHARLES WOODWARD, Agent,

At ADAMS & CO.'S Express Office.

J. L. MOTHERSHEAD, *Medical Examiner.*

june 30 '52-1y

Ohio Life Insurance Company,

Capital $100,000.

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Office in Reeder's Building, Third street, between Almy's and City Bank.

This Company insures Lives at the lowest rates consistent with safety, either upon the Joint Stock or Mutual plan.

In the Joint Stock Department, premium payable quarterly, semi-annually or annually. On the Mutual plan, one-half the premium paid in Cash, the balance by a note bearing six per cent. interest—the interest only payable annually. Persons insuring on the mutual plan, participate in the profits of the Company in that department.

The undersigned having been appointed agent for the above Company, is prepared to fill applications for Life Insurance, on favorable terms.

Any information on the subject and pamphlets explaining the nature and utility of Life Insurance, furnished without charge, at the office of the Agent.

C. WOODWARD, Agent.

Office at Adam's & Co's Express Office, Journal Building, Pennsylvania street, Indianapolis, Ind.

june 30, '52-1y.

Railroad City Book Store.

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INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

AT wholesale and retail, Standard and Miscellaneous Works, Law, and Medical Books, School Books, Plain and Fancy Stalionery, Blank Books, Wall Papers, &c., &c. mar 2

CHEAP WATCHES & JEWELRY.

Good Gold Watches at $24!

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Good 18 K Case Gold Lepines at $24.
" 18 K " " Levers at $28.
" Silver Anchor Levers $12 to $18.
" " Cylenders, $9 to $12.
" " Quarter's $6 to $10.

In addition to the above we have a fine assortment of other description of Watches all of which we will sell lower than any other firm dare sell in the place. I have in my employ a very superior Watch Repairer who will always be on on hand to do watch repairing of every description. Mr. Michot has worked in Geneva, Paris, New York and other large cities and has had great experience in his Branch of the business. All Watches warranted for one year, and the money in all cases refunded, provided they do not give entire satisfaction.

feb9 tf E. W. NEFF.

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june 15 3w ¶ Box 601, Philadelphia P. O.

THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF ART.

THE five numbers of this Magazine which are published, place it at the head of publications of this kind No expense will be spared to make it in every respect worthy of the name, the "Illustrated Magazine of Art. The Engavings which are preparing for the future numbers are in the hands of first-class American and European Artists.

A Series of most interesting Tales will appear in it. "The School of Life," written and Illustrated by ANNA MARY, daughter of William and Mary Howitt, will shortly appear; also, "The Dead Bridal," an historical romance, illustrative of the most interesting period in the history of the Venetian Republic, by JONATHAN FREKE SLINGSBY, of the *Dublin University Magazine;* contributions, too, from WILLIAM and MARY HOWITT, PERCY B. ST. JOHN, and other writers of distinction in America and Europe.

The following is a brief outline of the plan of the Magazine:

I. The Historical Department will abound with picturesque representations of the most remarkable events which have occurred in this and other countries; accompanied with interesting anecdotes and details from the pen of the most eminent writers of the day. This department will contain several splendid engravings, designed by the first artists of the world, and engraved in the highest style of modern art.

II. The Men and Women of the Age. This department will consist of beautifully executed portraits of the leading characters of the age, especially of those who figure on the stage of humanity as the world's benefactors. Each portrait will be accompanied by an interesting biographical sketch.

III. The Wonders of Natural History, Botany, and other sciences, will be developed in choice Engravings of Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Insects, Forest Trees, Flowers, Geological and Fossil Specimens, &c., with accompanying descriptions.

IV. The Triumphs of Architectural Art will be displayed in exquisitely finished representations of Cathedrals, Churches, Palaces, and other models of ancient and modern Architectural Art.

V. The Works of the Great Masters, selected from the principal Galleries of Art in the World. In general, the portrait of the Master will be given, accompanied with a highly finished engraved copy of his *chef d'œuvre.*

VI. The Scientific Portions will be rendered highly interesting by the familiar explanations, and the numerous diagrams which will accompany each subject.

VII. Manufactures. The principal manufacturing processes in use will be fully explained by minute details, and an abundance of beautiful engravings.

VIII. Machinery and Inventions will have due attention paid to them, and be described by numerous appropriate engravings.

IX. The Literary Department, independently of the various articles accompanying the illustrations, will comprise original and interesting narratives, contributed by the most popular writers of the day, with numerous illustrations.

In every respect, the "Illustrated Magazine of Art," will be decidedly

SUPERIOR TO ANY MAGAZINE OF THE DAY.

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The greatest care will be manifested in every department of production. The Paper will be of the first manufacture, and the Ink supplied from the celebrated Printing Ink Establishment of Messrs. Lawson & Co., of Paris. Six of the monthly portions, when completed, will form a volume which, for interest, originality, value and beauty, will defy competition. It will not only be an interesting family book, but a rich ornament for the drawing-room table, and a pleasant companion in the study.

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On the First of July will commence

CASSELL'S NATURAL HISTORY, which for variety, beauty and completeness, will claim to be considered as a first-class work, upon this most interesting subject. The First volume will be devoted to the Feathered Tribe of the Creation and will contain upwards of Three Hundred Engravings, in the first style of Art. The volume will be completed in Twelve Monthly Parts, Imperial Octavo. Price 25 cents each.

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On the First of July will appear Part I., price 25 cts. of THE ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF ENGLAND, from the earliest period on record to the present time. Edited by ROBERT FERGUSON, LL. D.

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J. W. GORDON, M. D., EDITOR.] ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA. [JOHN H. OHR, PRINTER.

VOL. III. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1853. NO. 10.

THE TEMPERANCE CHART,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE GRAND DIVISION, S. of T. OF INDIANA.

Edited by J. W. Gordon, M. D.

To whom all Communications and Subscriptions must be addressed, post-paid.

OFFICE—*in second story of Temperance Hall Building, Washington St., Indianapolis.*

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POETRY.

Life's Harvest.

BY WILLIAM EDWARD KNOWLES.

Ho! reaper of Life's Harvest,
  Why stand with rusted blade,
Until the night draws round thee,
  And day begins to fade?
Why stand ye idle, waiting
  For reapers more to come?
The golden morn is passing,
  Why sit ye idle, dumb?
Thrust in your sharpen'd sickle,
  And gather in the grain;
The night is fast approaching,
  And soon will come again.

Thy Master calls for reapers,
  And shall he call in vain?
Shall sheaves lie there ungathered,
  And waste upon the plain?
Come down from hill and mountain,
  In morning's ruddy glow,
Nor wait until the dial
  Points to the noon below,
And come with strong sinew,
  Nor faint in heat or cold;
And pause not till the evening
  Draws round its wealth of gold.

And mount the crumbling watchtowers,
  And herald on the truth;
Preach out the golden precepts,
  To wild and wayward youth,
Mount up the heights of wisdom,
  And crush each error low;
Keep back no words of knowledge
  That human hearts should know.
Be faithful to thy mission,
  In the service of thy Lord;
And then a golden chaplet
  Shall be thy just reward.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Harp--A Contribution to Spiritual Lore.

Translated for the "Literary World," from the German of Theodore Korner.

The Secretary lived with his young wife in the as yet untroubled bliss of the honeymoon. No worldly motives, no passing passion had united them. No! Ardent and long-tried love had been the seal of their union. Very early in life had they learned to know each other; but the delay attending Sellner's appointment to his secretaryship, compelled him ever to postpone the attainment of his wishes. Finally, he received his patent, and the Sunday following he led his true maiden, as his wife, into the new abode. After the long, constrained days of congratulation and family festivals were over, they could at length enjoy the pleasant evenings, disturbed by no third person, in trustful solitude. Plans for future life, Sellner's flute, and Josephine's harp, filled out the hours, which glided by only too rapidly for the lovers, and the deep harmony of their tones was to them a friendly foretoken of future days.

One evening, when they had delighted each other for a long time with their music, Josephine began to complain of a headache. That morning she had concealed an attack from her anxious husband, and a fever, at first insignificant, was increased by the inspiration and the over exertion of the senses, so much the more, that she from youth upwards, had suffered from weak nerves. She concealed it no longer from her husb and, and Sellner anxiously sent for a physician. He, however, treated the matter as a trifle, and promised a complete recovery for the morrow. But after a restless night, during which she raved incessantly, the doctor found the poor Josephine in a condition which had all the appearance of a dangerous, nervous fever. He applied all remedies, but Josephine's illness grew daily worse. Sellner was beside himself. On the ninth day, Josephine felt that the weak fabric of her nerves could not long endure this illness; the doctor had already foretold this to Sellner. She felt that her last hour had already come, and with calm resignation awaited her fate.

"Dear Edward," said she to her husband, while she pressed him for the last time to her bosom, "with deep sorrow do I take leave of this beautiful earth, where I have found thee, and deepest bliss in thy heart; but though I can no longer be happy in thine arms, yet shall Josephine's love hover around thee, like a faithful genius, until we meet above!"

When she had said this, she sank back, and softly slumbered her life away. It was about nine o'clock in the evening.—What Sellner suffered was inexpressible; he fought long with life; grief had shattered his health; and when, at length, after weeks of illness, he rose from his bed, the strength of youth was no longer in his limbs; he sank into a moody kind of stupor, and wasted away visibly. Deep despondency stepped into the place of despair, and a silent sorrow hallowed all remembrances of the loved one. He had left Josephine's chamber in the same condition as before her death. Upon the sewing table yet lay her work, and the harp stood, still and untouched in the corner. Every evening, Sellner made a pilgrimage to this sanctuary of his love, took his flute thither with him, leaned, as in times of his happiness upon the window, and breathed forth in mournful tones, his longing after the loved shadow. Once thus he stood, lost in his thoughts, in Josephine's chamber. The air of a clear, moonlight night was wafted in to him from the open window, and, from the neighboring castle tower, the watchman called the ninth hour, then, on a sudden, the harp resounded in harmony with his tones, as though touched by a light spirit breath. Strangely surprised, he ceased playing upon his flute, and with it died away also the sound of the harp. Now, trembling violently, he began Josephine's favorite song, and ever louder and mightier sounded the strings to his melodies, and in deepest harmony the tones intermingled. Then, in an anguish of joy, he sank upon the floor, and opened wide his arms, to embrace the loved shadow, and suddenly felt himself breathed upon, as by the warm air of spring, and a pale shimmering light flitted towards and past him. Glowing with the inspiration of love, he exclaimed:

"I know thee, beloved shade of my glorified Josephine! Thou didst promise to hover around me with thy love; thou hast kept thy word; I feel thy breath; thy kiss upon my lips; I feel myself embraced by thy glorified spirit."

In deepest bliss, he seized his flute anew, and the harp sounded again, but ever softer, and its whispering died out in lengthened strains. Sellner's whole vital strength was deeply agitated by the spirit-greeting of this evening; restless he flung himself upon his couch, and in all his heated dreams, the whispering of the heart summoned him.

Late, and wearied by the visions of the night, he awoke, feeling his whole being seized by some strange power, and a voice was living within him, which was to him a token of speedy dissolution, and significant of the victory of the soul over the body. With ceaseless longing, he awaited the evening, and hastened to spend it in Josephine's chamber. He had already succeeded in lulling himself with his flute, into a dreamy quiet, when one o'clock struck, and hardly had the last stroke of the bell ceased vibrating upon the ear, when the harp began gently to sound, until it finally trembled into full accord.—When his flute became silent, the spirit-tones died away; the pale shimmering light flitted, this time also, past him, he could utter naught but the words: "Josephine, take me to thy true bosom." Once more the harp took leave with gently-dying tones, until its whisperings were lost in the lengthened, tremulous strains. Exhausted in a still greater degree by the events of this evening than before, Sellner tottered back to his room. His faithful servant was shocked at the appearanee of his master, and hastened, in spite of orders to the contrary, for the physician, who was besides, an old friend of Sellner's. The doctor found him under a most violent attack of fever, with the same symptoms, as in the case of Josephine, but much more dangerous. The fever increased threateningly, throughout the night, whilst he incessantly raved of Josephine and the harp. In the morning, he became calmer, for the struggle was over, and he felt his approaching dissolution as even more evident, although the physician affected not to perceive anything of the kind. The sick man disclosed to his friend what had taken place, and no expostulations of the cool, sensible man could withdraw him from his opinion. As evening drew nigh, he became more languid, and finally begged, with trembling voice, to be carried into Josephine's chamber. With unceasing cheerfulness he looked around, greeted each beautiful reminiscence with silent tears, and spoke calmly, but firmly convinced, of nine o'clock as the hour of his death. The decisive moment drew nigh; he caused all to leave the room after bidding them a last farewell, except the physician, who wished to remain throughout. When nine o'clock resounded solemnly, from the castle-tower, then Sellner's face grew bright, a deep emotion glowed once more upon his pale face.—"Josephine!" called he, as though inspired by the Deity, "Josephine! greet me once more as I take my leave of life, that I may know thee near, and conquer death with thy love!" Then sounded wondrously the strings of the harp, in loud, glorious strains. as though songs of victory, and around the dying man flitted a shimmering light. "I come! I come!" he exclaimed, sank back, and struggled with life. Ever softer and softer, sounded the tones of the harp; then Sellner's last remains of vital strength made one mighty effort, and when it was over with him, the harp-strings sprung asunder, as though dashed by a spirit-hand. The physician's knees smote him; he closed the eyes of the now glorified one, who in spite of the struggle, lay as in a gentle slumber, and, in deep emotion, left the house. For years he could not tear the recollection of that hour from his heart, and preserved the deepest silence as to the last moments of his friend, until finally, in a moment of free intercourse with friends, he imparted the events of that evening, and showed the harp which he had kept as a bequest of the deceased.

From the Republican.

Heart-Pictures.

BY M. LOUISA CHITWOOD.

Let me look upon them long and earnestly. The first is a fair young face, sunny curls, dove-like eyes, a delicate form, and a too loving heart. I say too loving: in this world we find much of heart-coldness, of pride and self-conceit, and little, too little soul-sympathy. But there are some hearts replete with a love that "lasteth through all things, hopeth o'er all things, and overcometh all things." Her heart was fashioned thus. Alas! it is still now. She became at last the wife of a drunkard. Oh, would that I could throw the whole strength of my heart in those words! There are many all over this wide world, who were once young and beautiful as she, living lives whose heart-beats are counted out in throes of agony. For them the day has no sunshine and the night no stars. For them flowers are perfumeless, and bird-music discord. For them love lies fearfully and forever burning in their hearts, through layers of cruelty and scorn and injustice. For them that great life-blessing is a curse. And such a life as this she lived whose youth was spent amid flowers, whose young hopes were gilded with sunshine. Let me look upon him, her earthly idol. Fallen, degraded and cruel as he was, her heart was too loving, and she clung to him unwearied to the last. Mighty genius flashes from his dark eyes—words of musical sweetness fall from his lips.—Noble, manly, generous, he was the recipient of earthly adulation. His way seemed joyous, but there was a serpent coiling round his life-roses—the crimson on his cheek was the ring of destruction. He was only the *moderate drinker*. He only drank wine at the gorgeous saloon; he only tasted the most choice brandy at the sumptuous bar. No danger of him. Ah, gentle maiden, better wrap the white folds of the winding sheet around you, and lay your head beneath the clods of the valley, than stand by his side at the holy altar. Better tear the first love-tendrils that are beginning to wind around your heart, away in their young claspings, though for awhile they bleed, than cultivate them to crush that heart as the ivy is said sometimes to crush the life from the tree. Turn, gentle one, from the moderate drinker, though his purse be heavy with gold, and his lips flavored with honeyed vows and promises. Can you bear weary days of neglect, and long nights of uncared-for vigils? Can you bear to hear the lips that now utter love, mutter curses? Can you bear the blow from the strong arms that now protect you? Can you bear to plod on through life, toiling for nothing that will give you joy, hoping for nothing that you see not destroyed, striving for nothing but the reformation of the erring, asking nothing but kind, loving words from his lips that are mute now, except uttering cruelty, until at last you see him die the death of the drunkard, unmourned except by your wrung heart. Maiden, fair and loving, beware the moderate drinker, and you, young man, with hope and youth and fame before you, beware how you nourish a serpent that will sting you to the grave. Think deeply before you place a plant in your heart more deadly than the Upas. Rest not night nor day while the ban is on you of a moderate drinker, until you can fold your arms and say, no drop of the poison moistens my lips.

"Srive on and battle for the right,
You'll gain in strength at last,"

Washington's Wealth.

The following extract is taken from an old book published by Russell & West, of Boston, in the year 1800, entitled "Washington's Political Legacies," and dedicated by the editors to Mrs. Martha Washington:

"General Washington was at one time, probably, one of the greatest landholders in the United States. His annual receipts from his estates amounted in 1796, to four thousand pounds sterling. His property at the same period was estimated to be worth one hundred and sixty thousand pounds sterling, which is a very large sum in federal money, and was considered a very good fortune in that early day in this country for any one man to possess. His estate at Mount Vernon alone was computed, in 1787, to consist of nine thousand acres of land, of which enough was in cultivation to produce, in a single year, ten thousand bushels of corn and seven thousand bushels of wheat. In a succeeding year he raised two hundred lambs, sowed twenty-seven bushels of flaxseed, and planted seven hundred bushels of potatoes. He desisted, it was said, from planting tobacco, which was then extensively raised in Virginia, for the purpose of setting an example, by employing his extensive means in the introduction and fostering of such articles of domestic use and necessity as would ultimately tend to the best advantages of his country. His domestics, at the same time, were industriously employed in manufacturing woolen cloth and linen in sufficient quantities to clothe his numerous household, which numbered nearly one thousand persons."

☞ For several evenings past, the downward Albany Express train, on the Haerlem railroad, has encountered obstructions laid across the track at or near Searsdale station, twenty miles from New York. The obstructions consisted of several planks, evidently laid on for the fiendish purpose of throwing the train off the track when going at lightning speed.—Fortunately the cow-catcher of the passing locomotive pushed off the obstructions without accident. On Wednesday evening last, the company placed watchmen in the bushes along the road near the scene of the previous outrages, for the purpose of detecting the author. In this they were entirely successful. Sometime before the downward express train was due—9¾ P. M.—a fiend in human form emerged from the woods, and having rolled down a large sleeper upon the track, commenced to fasten it firmly in its place, by means of stakes, evidently determined that this time there should be no escape. But the watchmen sprang upon him and caught him in the act. He was immediately conducted to the county jail at White Plains, where he awaits his trial. When interrogated, he refuses to make any reply whatever.—His name is yet unknown.—*Journal of Commerce.*

It is more often from pride than from want of intelligence that people oppose with so much obstinacy the most received opinions. They find the best places taken in the good party, and do not like to put up with inferior ones.

Moral Reflections, Sentences, and Maxims.

It is very troublesome to come to a rupture when we no longer love.

We are almost always wearied in the company of persons with whom we are not permitted to be weary.

A man of sense may love like a madman, but never like a fool.

There are certain faults which, when turned to good account, gain more reputation than virtue itself.

There are some persons whom, when we lose, we regret more than we mourn: and others whom we mourn and scarcely regret.

In general we only praise heartily those who admire us.

Little minds are too much hurt by little things. Great minds perceive them all, and are not touched by them.

Humility is the true proof of Christian virtues; without it we retain all our faults, and they are only hidden by pride, which conceals them from others, and often from ourselves.

Justice is in general only a lively apprehension of being deprived of what belongs to us; hence arise our great consideration and respect for all the interests of our neighbor, and our scrupulous care to avoid doing him an injury. This fear retains men within the limits of those advantages which birth or fortune has given them; and, without it, they would be making continual inroads upon others.

Justice in moderate judges is only love of their elevation.

The most subtle folly is produced by the most subtle wisdom.

Moderation in good fortune is commonly nothing but dread of the shame which attends excessive elevation, or fear of losing what we possess.

Moderation is like temperance;—we should wish to eat more, but are afraid of injuring our health.

Every one blames in his neighbor what the world blames in himself.

It is a kind of happiness to know to what extent we may be unhappy.

Fortunate people never correct themselves. They always fancy they are in the right as long as fortune supports their ill conduct.

The charm of novelty is in love what the bloom is on fruits; it gives a lustre which is easily effaced, and which never returns.

The generality of young people fancy that they are natural, when they are only ill-bred and coarse.

Minds of moderate calibre ordinarily condemn every thing which is beyond their range.

THE WOLF HUNT.—I once read about a wolf hunt. For a long time the wolf had depredated upon the community. Folds had been entered and sheep destroyed.—He had been often hunted, but never caught. The work of ruin went on. One wintry day, two brothers, while traveling homeward, crossed the track of the wolf. "Here I will camp," said one of the brothers. "You go back and bring food, and we will never leave the track until we destroy the wolf." The brothers did so, and together they pursued the wolf until darkness set in, and then *camped on the track!* As the daylight appeared, they again pursued their way, always camping on the track where night overtook them. Thus early and late they pursued, and on the fourth day, overtook and destroyed him. So we did in Maine. Year after year we toiled, always camping on the track. At last we triumphed, and our State is rid of the great evil of intemperance.—*Hon. Neal Dow.*

THE CHILD'S HEART.—A child's heart responds to the tones of its mother's voice like a harp to the wind, and its only hope for peace and courage is in hearing nothing but peace and gentleness from her, and experiencing nothing but unremitting love, whatever may be its troubles elsewhere. Supposing this to be all right, the mother will feel herself from the first, the depositary of its confidence—a confidence as sacred as any other, though tacit, and about matters which may appear to all but itself and her infinitely small.

TEMPERANCE CHART.

PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.
WM. HANNAMAN, C. E. BABB,
JAMES HALL, R. T. BROWN,
JOHN B. ABBETT.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31, 1853.

To Correspondents.—Several communications have been received, which, owing to circumstances, are necessarily laid over for the present. They will be attended to as soon as convenient. The editor being temporarily absent from home, replies to letters of a more private nature must be deferred till his return.

Our correspondent at West Lebanon is informed that the new Ritual is expected to be out soon, and in the hands of the Grand Scribe here for distribution.

Street Meeting To-morrow.

We trust our friends will not forget the meeting to-morrow. It will be held in the street, opposite the Post Office, as before. We hope this movement will go forward, gathering strength and life, until the last liquor-selling establishment, whether wholesale or retail—whether for the sale of common articles in that line, or for those which have nicer names, within the limits of our fair city, shall be forced to discontinue the business. The work has begun right, we think, and if so, contrary to the old and very false adage, it will end right.

At a meeting held at Roberts' Chapel, since the street meeting, noticed last week, some resolutions (which we give below) were passed, showing a confident spirit, and speaking as if the Temperance men thought they were the strong party here. Will not all good citizens help, so far as it can be done, to put a stop to this miserable business? Shall we not get rid entirely of the accursed traffic that is ruining, for time and eternity, our young men, and fast preparing for a drunkard's grave and a drunkard's hell those who are older? Has not the vile business long enough been doing its work of destruction, blighting the fairest hopes of fond parents, and blasting forever the brightest prospects of man amongst us? Will not past victims suffice, and can not those who yet have strength left, have the charm removed that they may escape for their lives?—Will not recent examples in our midst of the conclusion of the work of destruction upon what was once a manly and noble character, and the yet living examples of those upon whom this dreadful business is doing the same work, have the effect to bring the moral portion of our citizens to think and to act on this subject? Is there any man in this community, with all the facts which exist here, before his eyes, who is not engaged in the business in some way or other, is there such a one so base or sunk so low, or so blind to the consequence as not to desire that this evil may be removed, and the cup of temptation be taken from the hands of those who are about to drain it to their utter destruction? There is a moral power in this community which may do much, let it be brought out and exerted.

The following are the resolutions:

Resolved, That a committee of five citizens be appointed to wait on the City Council at their first meeting, and request the passage of an ordinance declaring all places in the city, where persons known to be in the habit of using intoxicating drinks resort, *public nusances*, and to be abated, and provide what shall be deemed evidence in such cases, to authorize the prosecution, and also provide for the arrest of all persons keeping such drinking establishments, as vagrants.

Resolved, That the commitee of five appointed at the recent street meeting with the President and Secretary thereof, be requested to appear before the Mayor and present the names of certain individuals who have, since said meeting, been seen going into, and drinking at grogshops, and that they request the Attorney for the city and county to attend and prosecute the violators of the law, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, in all such cases that the healthful provisions of the law may be enforced in their true spirit.

Mass Meeting at Aurora.

I will be seen by the following notice, that a great Mass Meeting is appointed to be held at Aurora, on the 15th and 16th of September. Let the work go on.

"A Grand Temperance Mass Meeting will be held at Aurora, on the 15th and 16th days of September, 1853. The "Sons," "Daughters," "Temple of Honor," "Cadets," "Washingtonians," "Social Order," and everybody else, throughout the country, friendly and unfriendly to the Cause of Temperance are invited to attend."

It is further stated that a number of distinguished speakers from various parts of the country are invited to be present, among others, General Carey, of Ohio.

We have also received the following communication from the same quarter:

Aurora, Aug. 19, 1853.

Dr. Gordon:—Sir:—The friends of Temperance in this county have resolved to do as well as say, and their labor is not in vain. It is interesting and gratifying to hear of the numbers of our farmers who have hitherto furnished grain for our still-houses, expressing their determination to do so no more; and the coopers are refusing to contract for whisky barrels. The work goes on bravely. A healthful influence is spreading all ouer the country. Here, at head quarters. the rummies think we are in earnest. We have speaking on the streets once a week in the evening, and many who would never go to a house to hear a temperance lecture, are, by this means, addressed on this subject, and a fine impression is made. Beside our own speakers, we have been favored with most able and effective speeches from Rev. Mr. Vancleve, of Ohio, D. O. Daily, A. M., of Decatur, and Rev. Mr. Barnett, of Madison; and we intend to agitate—agitate, although it annoys the liquor men—it is death on their trade. We look for a great time at the Grand Rally here on the 15th and 16th of September prox. This beautiful city, so long cursed with the whisky traffic, is about to be redeemed. One distillery has been closed, and we hope to see the other wind up soon, and its enterprising proprietors engaged in a more honorable business.

We had a very impressive temperance lecture at a Methodist Camp Menting that closed this week, which lecture consisted in the very good order observed throughout the meeting, in the enforcement of our excellent camp-meeting law—we kept liquor at a respectful distance, and therefore we had a quiet, peaceable time.

How much better off our country would be if we had something like the Maine Law! But we will have it.

Yours, &c., Jno. W. Sullivan.

Harris' Panorama of Intemperance.

This beautiful painting, that the young artist has been engaged at for the last year in Indianapolis, is now completed, and will be placed on exhibition at the Masonic Hall, so soon as the proper arrangements can be made.

The painting covers over *ten thousand feet* of canvas, and will be one of the most beautiful panoramas ever exhibited in this country. It comprises over a thousand human figures as large as life, and is a beautiful and true representation of the varied scenes of intemperance and crime. The beholder can not fail to be impressed with the force of the characters presented. As a painting it has but few equals, and carries with it a moral that can not fail to be productive of good.

The friends of temperance will be highly gratified with this painting, as it must prove a powerful auxiliary to the Temperance Cause.

We speak for it, as a work of art, an abundant success, and a hearty support from every friend of Temperance. Go and see it; take your wives, your daughters, and your sons—everybody should see it. *

☞ Horace Hays, whilst intoxicated, was drowned at a ferry, on White river, near Bloomfield, in this State, a few days ago.

Yellow Fever in New Orleans.

Accounts still continue to reach us of the ravages of this disease in that city, with reports of greatly increased mortality. At last accounts upwards of three hundred deaths had occurred in one day, and the horrors of the scenes presented, as detailed in letters from persons there to friends in other parts of the country, have perhaps never been exceeded, if equaled, by any visitation of pestilence in any form in this cuontry. As is always the case, when an epidemic prevails in a large city, the distress of extreme poverty is added, in many instances making the situation of the sufferers indescribably dreadful. Letters to business men up the river, direct them to send down no more boats for the present, and business is entirely suspended. Indeed hope seems to have almost fled from the wretched city, and the awful scourge has settled down upon it in all its terrible power. The Delta says, the ball-room, the theater, &c., are deserted, and seem sacrilegious now. We should think so.

A society called the "Howard Association" has been organized there for the purpose of taking care of the sick, providing for the destitute, &c. Collections in aid of this object have been made, and money forwarded by the principal cities in the Union, and many other places. It is to be hoped our citizens will avail themselves of the privilege of ministering to the wants of the wretched sufferers. Money can be forwarded to the Howard Association, New Orleans, and we have no doubt that relief will be needed for many weeks yet, as the disease usually prevails there, when it breaks out, till near the first of November.

State Convention at Madison.

We give below the list of delegates from this city to the Convention at Madison. The character of this delegation is all that could be desired, and if other parts of the State should respond as satisfactorily to the call, the various representations will be composed of men who will leave an influence behind them in our good sister city, which will not quickly pass away, and the Convention will "do the State some service." Will not our friends throughout the different counties stir themselves up, and send up sufficient delegations?

At a meeting of the friends of Temperance of this city, held Tnesday evening 23d inst., the following persons were appointed delegates to the State Temperance Convention, to be held at Madison, Sept. 28th, 1853:

Calvin Fletcher, W. C. Thompson, H. C. Newcomb, James Blake, J. W. Gordon, C. Woodward, James Hall, John Kerns, J. C. Steel, B. F. Crary, G. M. Boyd, Wm. Wilson, J. A. McClung, E. R. Guiney, H. L. Servis, Peter Winchell, Thomas Gott, J. H. Ohr, T. G. Alford, J. Wilkens, I. N. Phipps, G. C. Beeks, R. A. Taylor, D. Yandes, A. Brouse, T. H. Lynch, J. A. Wright, Wm. Hannaman, J. S. Sweetser, B. S. Goode, J. M. Ray, J. W. Lynch, Jas. H. McNeely, J. L. Ketchem, C. Scudder, Rev. Mr. Maxwell, Rev. Mr. Stevenson, J. R. Osgood, S. M. Seibert, D. B. Culley, J. Sulgrove, Henry Ohr, E. Kitchen, J. H. Woodburn, E. Whiten, S. T. Gillet, S. Dyer, L. H. Jameson, W. H. Goode, James T. Brown, J. C. Bennett, A. M. Hunt, F. Mansur, R. Duncan, C. Purcell, Will Ray, and D. Sloan.

The Cause in the South-west.

The following, from an article in the Southern Organ, published in New Orleans, shows that temperance men in Louisiana are awake to their duty. The battle seems to have fairly begun in that part of the country, where liquor has perhaps done as much mischief as in any portion of the Union. The Temperance Reform has a wide field before it in the South-west. Judging from the spirit with which it is commenced, as manifested in the extract, the final result can hardly be doubtful.

"The Temperance movement in this State has aroused men of all classes.—Friends of reform, in the broadest sense of the term, are determined, enthusiastic, and united: the liquor dealers have organized for a fierce opposition to the destruction of their death-dealing potations; and the timid, the popularity hunters, and those guided by expediency instead of principle, hesitatingly approve, but doubt the propriety of the Temperance platform.

"This is just what was expected. The patriot, the moral reformer, feels strong when he has adopted a course of action based upen principles of eternal truth. He sees, through the gloom of the conflict upon which he has entered, the brightness of the full day of victory. And what reform has ever been suggested, from the time the Ephesians mobbed the Apostle Paul to the present day, that did not arouse fierce opposition?"

The Majesty of the Movement.

The people of this generation have seen no moral movement comparable in the grandeur and majesty of its progress to the Temperance Reform. Beginning in weakness, it has risen from a little cloud, no bigger than a man's hand, till it expands from ocean to ocean, and sheds its mercy-drops on whole nations. At first, the attempt to arrest the inundation seemed like an effort to stay the rising tide of the Atlantic, and roll back its floods with a broom. Year succeeding year of toil and anxious counsels among the friends of humanity, and sometimes when they sat down to review the labors of the past, it seemed as though the evil they combated grew rather than declined, and where they had cut off a single head of the Hydra, a hundred instantly sprung from the wound. The patrons of the still and the grog-shop laughed at the laborers in the temperance field, and prophesied that all their efforts would come to naught, and in their hours of despondency many of the most earnest of the temperance army were almost forced to admit that they had undertaken an impracticable enterprise.

Many a time has the stalwart arm and the generous heart of the temperance soldier been almost paralyzed, in view of the darkened aspects of the field, and has been tempted to ask of what utility is all this expenditure of time and labor and means, since after all is said and given and done, the fire-flood is ever spreading, deepening and plunging with a more desolating and terrific fierceness and power. We know it, that strong men have wept over the apparent hopelessness of the conflict, and noble women, speechless with agony, heart-sick with hope deferred, have wrung their hands and moaned over their worse than orphaned babes and their blasted homes.

But the efforts in this cause of God and man were never in vain—shadows flitted across the field at times, but the sun of a serene and benignant Omnipotence was still shining behind the clouds, and causing every prayer, every effort, every mite of influence contributed to the cause, to work together to the generation of a public sentiment, a national conviction in favor of the extirpation of the liquor curse, which nothing can withstand.—There breathes this day no mightier sentiment in the American bosom than that which dooms the traffic in strong drink.—Turn which way we will, we meet it, we feel it. East and West, North and South, a still small voice, like the mysterious, awful whisperings of angels, oppresses the very atmosphere, and the upholders of the traffick feel amid their ribald revelry as Belshazzar did, when he saw the writing on the wall, that the day of doom has come, and that the accursed fiend, whose meat and drink have been the tears and groans of orphans and widows, is expelled henceforth and forever by the majesty of a people's prohibition.

The above eloquent extract, from an article in the New York Organ, presents a just view of the progress of the Temperance sentiment, and the present real condition of the Temperance Cause. We present it, not only for the strength it will impart to the hearts of our friends, but in order that each one engaged in the work in this State may derive benefit from its statements in preparing him for his duty. It is well for us often to look about us and see how far we have advanced, and to know what the promise is for the future; and in view of the present, we say, let every man engaged in the work in Indiana labor on full of hope. The mists are gradually clearing away, and a brighter and more beautiful horizon is being revealed. Real progress is making from day to day, and soon, we have scarcely the shadow of a doubt, Indiana will stand beside those of her sister States which have closed, and we trust barred, the floodgates of this desolating evil. Amid the hindering causes there are elements at work which are steadily, though silently, moulding public opinion, and preparing it continually for further conflict. Light is penetrating the public mind, farther and farther, and among plain and honest minds, who but recently had scarcely thought upon the subject, the Cause is daily adding to its list of friends those whose love for it will not suddenly go out, and whose support *at the proper time* will be more available than is now any mere noisy declamation.

We ask our friends to examine their ground, take their position, and go forward—steadily though it may be slowly. "Encamp on the track of the enemy." Let those who are strong and can stand upright, encourage the weak and support the falling; and if any have dropped out of the ranks, call to them to take their place, and if they cannot be prevailed upon to do so, close up and march on.—Every foot of ground passed over adds to our strength and numbers, and there is encouragement in the fact, that the time for decisive action is fast approaching.

Accidents on Railroads.

Railroad disasters are becoming fearfully common throughout the country, and the loss of life consequent upon them is absolutely terrible. They occur so often that a weekly newspaper could scarcely publish the details. At the present rate of increase of loss of life on railroads, the record will soon present a picture as dark as that of the destruction by steamboats did formerly.

Is there no remedy for this reckless disregard of human life in the United States? The truth is, that *speed* is getting to be the leading idea of the age, and in the rush toward perfection in that direction, nothing is accounted of only so far as it contributes to the desired result. It would seem that soon, as in time of war, they will consider a loss of life a kind of matter of course.

Remembering that it is well for every one to mind his own business, we would, notwithstanding, with all due deference, suggest to railroad directors, the necessity of seeing all their rules most rigidly enforced, and that proper care be taken to have those rules minute and extensive enough to regulate the business of their roads so that matters may go forward more smoothly.

We should hope that as the business of railroading became older, their arrangements would be better perfected, and the risk be lessened, were not that hope destroyed by the state of facts, as on Eastern and older roads it is much worse than here. It seems that the increase of business is greater than the increase of skill in managing their operations, and with the greater chance of making money, their obligations to their patrons are more faintly realized. Competition and rivalry, too, are probably producing their effects, as we see advertisements of "Lightning Express," &c., to attract attention to some particular route. We hope that soon this universal desire for mere speed will become softened down in the public mind, so that railroad advertisements must include a notice that safety, comfort, &c., will also be an object.

Since the above was partly written, we notice the following:

Security against Railroad Accidents.—The New York Mirror, in view of the frequency of railroad accidents, recommends that the Legislature of every State grant no further railroad charters without providing that each and every road shall be built with a double track, the rails and construction of which to be subjected to a through inspection by a competent commission, and its engines, car wheels, &c., put to a rigid test—as rigid as Government ordnance is subjected to before use—before a road can go into operation. It should be further provided that all rail tracks should be securely fenced in, to prevent animals from encroaching thereon.

Foreign Intelligence.—We are not able, under this head, to furnish much news this week, so our usual summary is dispensed with. The probability of a general war in Europe seems to be increasing, rather than diminishing, as was supposed at our last issue. Louis Napoleon, it is said, is determined to insist upon the immediate withdrawal of the Russian troops from the principalities, and the final result of the present maneuvering is very uncertain.

Relief for New Orleans.—The united contributions, as reported, of the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Washington, Mobile, Charleston. and Savannah, for the relief of the destitute sick at New Orleans amount to $60,000. Of this one half was contributed in New York.

Still Another Maine Law State!—The Legislature of Wisconsin has passed the Maine Law, by a strong majority.—Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Michigan, Wisconsin, and the Province of New Brunswick—quite a respectable array that, for two years' work. It will be larger before the end of 1853.

Items of News.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Boston Life Boat has accounts of numerous seizures and destruction of liquor, in different sections of that State, A strong appeal, in favor of the enforcement of the law, has been addressed to the authorities of Boston, by Dr. Lyman Beecher and other eminent citizens.

THE FIRST OF AUGUST.—The anniversary of West India Emancipation seems to have been very generally celebrated by the colored people of the free States. Our exchanges teem with accounts of the gatherings.

The war with Mexico is estimated to have cost the United States the nice sum of two hundred and thirteen millions of dollars! War is a costly amusement, and does not often pay.

The oldest pledge of temperance is found in the Bible, Jeremiah, chap. xxxv., and the words were spoken by the Rechabites, "We will drink no wine; we, nor our wives, nor our sons, forever."

The whole steam marine of the United States amounts to 1390 vessels, with a tonnage of 417,226; manned by 29,317 men; and carrying, besides freight, about 400,000 passengers every year.

A TRUTH MATED.—"If you had avoided rum," said a wealthy though not intelligent grocer to his intemperate neighbor, "your early habits of industry and intellectual abilities would now have permitted you to ride in a carriage."

"And if you had never sold rum for me to buy," replied the bacchanal, "you would have been my driver."

What an exquisitely delicate precept is that of the Hindoo law, which says,—"Strike not, even with a blossom, a wife, though she be guilty of a hundred faults."

TEMPERANCE ABROAD.—"The Scottish League," for promoting Temperance, has 3,490 members—an increase of 430 during the year; its income hass been the past year £1,899 sterling; it has issued from its office, during the same period, 6,011,500 pages of Temperance matter, and given 1,100 lectures.

The future destiny of the child is always the work of the mother.—*Bonaparte.*

LADIES AND JEWELRY.—We overheard the following fragment of conversation, the other day, on board the Alida: "I met Lord Ellesmere and his party at Niagara, the other day. I knew the ladies were persons of distinction the moment I saw them, because they wore no jewelry, or any other ornament whatever.—*Home Journal.*

☞ Three hundred and forty-two licenses to retail liquor have been granted in the Eighteenth Ward, New York, in which the Crystal Palace is located.

☞ The Maine Law question has been actually introduced in the British House of Commons. A bill for the "Regulation of public houses and spirit shops in Scotland" has been presented. Mr. L. Heyworth expressed the hope that the House of Commons would "legislate in the spirit of Maine law legislation." Other members were in favor of entire prohibition.—The ball is rolling on!

☞ The Liquor law in Vermont has emptied three jails already. It has been sustained in that State by the Courts as a constitutional law, and has rapidly grown in favor, even among its most determined enemies.

DON'T GIVE IT UP YET.—The Rev. Mr. Hanson, who wrote the various articles to prove Eleazer Williams to be the Dauphin of France, is engaged in writing a book in support of his assumption.

☞ The London Times says: "In fifty years, Ireland will be Protestant to a man. Both the Roman Catholics of Ireland and the race identified with that faith are all leaving Ireland. Ere long there will be none left. At the present rate of emigration, which cannot be less than 200,000, chiefly Roman Catholics, in a year, our children will see the time when the Celts will be as obsolete in Ireland as the Phenicians in Cornwall.

EVASION OF LAW.—Edward Klein, proprietor of the "Kossuth Garden," on the corner of Ninth and Fourteenth streets, was before the police court yesterday morning, on a charge of selling liquor on the Sabbath, contrary to ordinance, and entered a plea of not guilty. Several witnesses testified that they stopped at the garden in question on Sunday last, and called for something to drink. They were informed by Mr. Klein, that he did not sell liquor on the Sabbath, but that if they would buy a cracker, he would "treat." The jury, after a patient investigation, retired, and returned with a verdict of guilty. The Court fined the defendant $10 and costs, and remarked, in passing sentence, that every evasion of the law was equivalent to a violation, and that every one who would openly violate the law commanded respect in comparison to one who would evade it.—*Cincinnati Com.*

Speaking Out.

The Cincinnati Atlas, a paper devoted to general matters, has the following remarks in relation to a prohibitory law, and the effect of milder measures in removing the evils of intemperance. We publish them to show what is thought and felt by sensible men, who occupy a stand-point wholly removed from those influences which are supposed to bear upon the editors of professed temperance papers. The Atlas certainly uses as strong language in favor of legal force to put down the traffick in ardent spirits, as can be found in any temperance paper in the country.—And can any man deny the truth of its declarations?

"Object as we may to theoretical defects in the law, there stand out in all their horrible atrocity, murder, assassination, robbery, breaches of trust, domestic abuse, poverty, wretchedness, and crime of every sort, as the daily effect of the sale of ardent spirits, and every humane and every patriotic man is compelled to decide either to defend or oppose the only law which, as yet, has proved itself competent to destroy these monstrous evils. We are no bigot to the Maine Law. Show us a better way, and one that has any chance to succeed, and we will give it our hearty support. But in some way the traffick is doomed to be put down. The humanity of the State stands pledged for its suppression. The movement is no mere temperance one. Men of all ways of thinking upon that subject will unite in a solemn determination that they and their children shall not be met by temptation at every corner and every turn, that they will not suffer the further wreck of the best hopes of parents and friends, that no more colossal fortunes shall be built up on the premature graves of the young and the promising, and that the common mother of every crime which ruins individuals, and burdens down the State, shall be banished from society. We regret the position the "Times" appears to have taken—we regret that it has no better remedy for the confessed evils of the trade than the moral suasion, whose absolute failure is borne witness to by hundreds upon hundreds of grog-shops in our midst, and we still hope that it may yet be found an earnest advocate of the only treatment which possesses the power effectually to cure the evil."

ELOQUENT DESCRIPTION.—The following extract from an address of Meagher, recently delivered in New York, is truly eloquent in its description of the present state of Europe. How impossible, remarks a contemporary, for a soul not stirred or even tried in fire, to conceive and utter such things as these:

Austria—the whole German family—tongue-tied; the Rhine stagnant in her bed: Poland, still the Niobe of nations, and her estate and children cut up and parcelled out among the robbers: Hungary, with the knife at her proud and beautiful neck: Italy, locked within her sculptured sepulcher, and a profane soldiery keeping watch upon it: France, grimacing in a masquerade, the glare of which blinds men to crimes of which it is the senseless and the reckless carnival: Ireland, her people decaying and disappearing faster than the ruins, even, which a ruthless civilization has yet left standing on the soil: where—where can the eye that scans the history of this day turn with joy—without grief, without vengeance, without despair—unless it be to this great Commonwealth, the power, the progress, the immensity of which, are mapped out in those mighty waters of the West, from which I came but yesterday.

A WONDERFUL LOCK.—The Scientific Mechanic has the following notice of a wonderful lock:

The most perfectly secure and efficient, unpickable, unbreakable, and unburstible lock ever introduced, has recently been invented and perfected by Mr. S. L. Chase, of Lockport, New York. It is susceptible of 743,000,000,000,000 changes of adjustment, has no accessible aperture into which gunpowder can be introduced, and could not be unpicked or unlocked in seven years, even by the manufacturer thereof, with the key in his possession, unless he had locked it himself; and as to thieves, the more they would examine and investigate this lock, by indents, impressions, or otherwise, the more they wouldn't know how to open it.

MAINE LAW IN MARYLAND.—The friends of prohibition in Caroline county, held a convention at Denton, last week, and resolved to make every effort to send to the next Legislature men who will vote for a law to take the sense of the people upon the propriety of refusing licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors. They also resolved to nominate a ticket of their own, in case the two political parties nominated men opposed to the measure. The cause is progressing.

More Testimony.

HOW THE VERMONT LAW WORKS.—H. E. Smith, Esq, communicates to the Life Boat, the following important ietter from Mr. Underwood, the State's Attorney for Chittenden county. In his communication Mr. Smith says:

"On a recent tour through Vermont, I made frequent and careful inquiries touching the operation of the law, and without an exception, received unhesitating and unequivocal responses in its favor.

"On the Fourth, I attended a celebration in a village among the mountains, where thousands were gathered together from adjacent towns, besides a large number of former residents of the town, assembled in "reunion," not a drunken person was seen, nor, as I could learn, a drop of intoxicating liquor exposed for sale.—The Maine Law is not only a fixed but a glorious fact in the Green Mountain State."

BURLINGTON, Vt., July, 1853.

H. E. SMITH, ESQ.—DEAR SIR:—In answer to your inquiries in regard to the operation of our law in relation to the traffic in intoxicating liquor, commonly called the "Maine Law," I have only time to say, that, so far as I have seen and known its operation, it has put an end to drunkenness and crime almost entirely. Within this town, from Dec. 1st, 1832, until March 8th, 1853, complaints were made to me, almost daily, for breaches of the peace, and, on investigation, I was satisfied that nine-tenths of the crime committed during that time, were caused by intemperance. Since the 8th of March, two complaints only have been made for such offences, and one only was caused by drunkenness. I consider the improvement the fruit of the "Maine Law," and tho 22d section in particular.

The law is more popular now than when first enacted. I am truly yours,

LEVI UNDERWOOD.

The 22d section referred to by the District Attorney is the one under which the drunkard is compelled to testify who sold the liquor which made him drunk. If he refuses, he is punished for his intemperance until he gets sober enough to tell a straight story.

☞ Mr. Honan, of the London Times, deceased, uttered the following in the fullness of his heart:

I know of no state of slavery on earth like that attendant upon newspaper life, whether it be as directors or subordinates. Your task is never ended, your responsibility never secured, the last days' work is forgotten at the close of the day on which it appears. and the dragon of to-morrow waits, open-mouthed, to devour your thoughts, and snap up one morsel more of your vexed existence. Be as successful as it is in the nature of things to be—be indifferent to praise, and lion-hearted against blame—still will the human frame wear out before its time, and your body, if not your mind, exhibit symptoms of dry rot.

The Good work going on.

The leaven of public opinion is doing its work in the suppression of the doggeries. Their keepers can not stand against the tempest of public opinion. It is overpowering them.

We have it from good authority that no intoxicating liquor can now be bought, wholesale or retail, in West Indianapolis or "Stringtown." This is a great triumph of morality when it is known that part of the city has been notorious for the magnitude of the evils of intemperance.

Mr. Dill, who has been a partner in the liquor shop on Illinois street, half a square north of Washington, has sold out his interest to Davis, the other partner. We are informed that he told a gentleman that he felt like a new man in less than an hour after selling out. Messrs. Dill and Garner have done well in quitting the dirty business, and will never regret it. We wish them success in any reputable occupation, and all our best citizens will bid them God speed.

The "dead fall" under the Palmer House was closed last Thursday, in consequence of a charge pending before the Mayor against its proprietor. It is the best thing he could do to keep it closed.

It is the opinion of those who are acquainted with the state of affairs that the liquor men are pretty badly scared. All that is necessary is for the Temperance men to follow up their vigerous action with "more of the same sort;" if they do so, there will not be a doggery here six months hence to offer liquid poison to those unfortunate persons who have formed a taste for it and would give worlds to quit drinking if it were in their power. It will be a millennial day for them and society when the opportunity to drink is taken away from them. Americans as they are, it would be a glorious thing to take away all such *liberties* from them. They will acknowledge it too when not under the influence of the Demon.—*Journal.*

☞ The highest tax paid in New York is by Wm. B. Astor, whose tax this year is something over $40,000.

How it Works.

A correspondent of the North-Western Christian Advocate, writing from Portland, Maine, speaks thus encouragingly of the of the effects of the Liquor Law of that State:

"I am sensible no description can give a full view of the amount of good the law is doing in this State. Since the amendments have been passed by such an overwhelming majority, rendering it so much easier of execution, and its penalties increasingly severe, the strife has entirely ceased. * * There is no more prospect of its repeal, than of the repeal of our law on stealing, said a gentleman to me the other day, who has been connected with the police of the city more than twenty years. There has never been a period of the same length, when there has been so little disturbance and crime, as for the last two months. I wish every man who doubts the good effect of this law could come and see for himself."

MODERATE DRINKING.—"It is easier," said the great moralist, Johnson, "it is easier to *abstain* than to be *temperate*," and the experience of all ages tends to confirm the truth of the apothegm. Let moderate drinkers then beware. The bold navigator, who with favoring winds, ventured to sail upon the verge of the Norwegian maelstrom, felt his heart die within him, and his courage quail when he perceived his vessel yield for an instant to the force of the current, which ran sweeping in mighty circles around the dreadful gulf. He has escaped to tell the tale, and boast of the successful gratification of a not unreasonable curiosity. But he has escaped alone; and the mariner would be esteemed a madman, who without object should imitate the example of his temerity. Yet seduced by similar instances amongst those who have drank moderately. and continued to drink of the intoxicating cup, our young men listen to the voice of the syren, disregard all warning, and glide rapidly down into irremediable destruction.

WHAT TEMPERANCE MEN ARE DOING.—In several counties legislative nominations have been made, and in nearly every county in the State conventions have been called for this purpose. In many places the people will generally sustain this outside movement. In others they will select from the political candidates such men as are known to be right on the Maine Law question. The Free Soilers are making the Temperance question an issue. Their candidates, State and county, are right, and they will get many votes from men who never voted with the Free Soilers before. The prospect is good, and we have high hopes for the general result.—*Pa. Fountain.*

THE EARTHQUAKE IN PERSIA.—E. M., the meteorological correspondent of the New York Courier, says:

The earthquake which destroyed Shiraz, Persia, was nearly simultaneous with the shock at Washington, Wheeling, and Lynchburgh, Virginia, and Zanesville, Ohio, on the 2d. Shiraz is in the vicinity of a salt lake as fully saturated as the waters of the Dead Sea. In 1824 Shiraz suffered greatly from a severe earthquake, and had not recovered when a second visitation made it a complete ruin. On the 4th of May there was a severe earthquake in the island of Antigua, and on the 5th, a shock was felt at Newcastle, Penn. The earth has been more agitated within the last eighteen months than at any period covered by my records. Within the field of my researches, earthquakes have been felt at least fifteen days out of the last eighteen months.

AMERICA IN LESS THAN FOUR DAYS.—We are enabled to announce that by a new and much improved construction of vessels, it will be perfectly practicable to accomplish the voyage between the United States and the United Kingdom in considerable less than four days; in fact, in about three and a half, the ports connecting the old and the new worlds being Halifax and Galway. This is no speculative statement. It is grounded on experiments which have already been made to test the sailing capabilities of vessels constructed on the new principle. With the submarine telegraph, which is about to be laid down between Halifax and Galway, and the passage of vessels in three days and a half across the Atlantic, America and Great Britain will virtually become one colossal country, inhabited and governed by the Saxon race.—*English paper.*

If we work on marble, it will perish; if we work upon brass, time will deface it.—If we rear temples, they will crumble to the dust; but if we work upon immortal minds—if we imbue them with high principles, with the fear of God, and the love of their fellow men, we engrave on these tablets something which no time can efface, but which will brighten to eternity.—*Daniel Webster.*

A DRUNKARD'S OPINION.—Dr. Snodgrass, in an address at one of the recent anniversary meetings, in New York, related the following incident: Said I to a friend of mine in Baltimore—a man of talent in one of the professions, a well-meaning, useful man in the days of his sobriety—"What think you of the Maine Law for Maryland?" "Think!" replied he; "I think well of it. Give me that and I shall have hope. I have signed your pledges over and over again, but only to break them as often. Shut up these drinking houses with your Maine Law prohibition—take away from my eyes these attractive saloons and sparkling decanters—remove the sight of these and the fumes of their contents—the Satanic temptations to ruin: and then, but not till then, I shall hope to remain a sober man—to be myself again." For my own part, my friends, such appeals have an irresistible force with me. I think that it is high time we had legal prohibition every where, when the very inebriates themselves are imploring its assistance for their agonized desponding souls!

To Printers.

The Committee of Publication for the "Temperance Chart," will receive sealed proposals, until October 25, 1853, for the printing of said paper, including the paper and the delivery of the sheets folded, to the Editor, at his office in Indianapolis. The proposals to state the price of paper, and rate of composition and press work, with a sample of the quality of the paper to be used.

WM. HANNAMAN.
JAMES HALL.
C. E. BABB.
R. T. BROWN.
August, 1853. J. B. ABBETT.

Notice.

The Grand Section of C. of T., of Indiana, will hold its Sixth Annual Session, in Temperance Hall, Indianapolis, commencing on Monday, October 24th, at 1½ o'clock, P. M. As there is much business of importance to transact, representatives will please be punctual in attending.

Sections will please forward their quarterly returns to the G. S. before the 20th of October, or they may loose their charters. HENRY OHR, G. S. of C. of T.

Indianapolis, August 17th, 1853.

Notice.

The Eighth Annual Session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of the State of Indiana, will commence in Temperance Hall in the City of Indianapolis, on Tuesday, October 25, 1853, at 6 o'clock P. M. P. S. SAGE, G. W. P.

C. WOODWARD, G. S.

August 1, 1853.

$25 Premium.

The undersigned Committee on the state of the Order of the Grand Section of Cadets of Temperance of Indiana, offer the above premium for the most acceptable Initiatory ceremony for Cadets of Temperance. Competitors for the same to be members of some Temperance organization.

All manuscripts to be forwarded to Henry Ohr, G. S., on or before the 20th day of October next.

THEOPHILUS ROBINSON,
H. C. NEWCOMB, } *Com.*
HENRY OHR,

Indianapolis, Aug. 6th, 1853.

Torchlight and Indiana Cadet please copy.

Call for a State Temperance Convention.

A State Temperance Convention will be held at Madison, Jefferson county, Indiana, beginning on the 28th of September next, and continuing as long as it may determine.

JOHN A. MCCLUNG,
WM. WILSON,
JOHN C. STEELE,
JOHN O'KANE,
WILLIAM HANNAMAN,
CHARLES WOODWARD,
J. W. GORDON, } *State Central Committee.*

☞ We have two Certificates of Scholarships in the "Commercial College of Indianapolis," which we will dispose of—any one wishing to attend this institution will do well to give us a call at the Chart office.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS,

WE are still prepared to print Constitution and By-Laws, where the alterations are few from the copy recommended by the Grand Division, at the following rates:

100 copies, (or less) $5 00
200 " 8 00
300 " 10 00

We will pay the postage on all ordered from us.

☞ All orders accompanied by the cash, will be promptly attended to.

Address, JOHN H. OHR,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00. Books, $2 00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. WOODWARD, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind, free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20 00.

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

J. H. OHR, G. W. R.

Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys of ——, believing the Order of Cadets of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Section of the State of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called the —— Section, No. ——, Cadets of Temperance, of the State of Indiana, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Section, and also those of the acting Head of the Order.

Enclosed is the fee for Charter, R. B.'s and officers' cards, $5 00.

It must also be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not; if they are, of what Section. The application to be directed to the Grand Secretary, free of postage.

It must also be certified by a W. P. or P. W. P, that the W. Patron elect is a Son of Temperance in good standing.

Address (post paid) HENRY OHR, G. S., C. o T., Indianapolis, Indiana.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the —— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00.

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

Address (post paid,) Mrs. ELIZA RICHMOND, G. S. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

New Watch and Jewelry Store.

No 1, Bates House, Washington Street,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

WE have now open the largest and best assortment of fine Watches and rich Jewelry ever offered in this city, to which we invite the examination of the public.

Our stock is all new—selected with great care, and comprises Watches, Diamond Work, Chains, Pins, Rings, Pencils, Lockets, of all kinds; Silver Ware, Clocks, Perfumery, Brushes, Soaps, Plated Ware, Castors, Fruit Baskets, &c., which we will sell for CASH at New York prices. Mr. E. W. NEFF, of this city, has taken charge of the Watch repairing department, and will spare no pains to give satisfaction to our customers.

july 6-tf E J. BALDWIN & CO.

D. CRAIGHEAD. R. BROWNING.

CRAIGHEAD & BROWNING,

Dealers in all kinds of

Drugs, Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Paints, Oils, Chemicals, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Glassware Window Glass, Brushes, Cosmetics, Spices, Cigars, Tobacco, Perfumery, &c.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

ALL are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices, as we feel confident we can render satisfaction both as to prices and quality of articles. Great care is taken in the selection of articles, in reference to their purity, as we endeavor at all times to keep such articles as are strictly pure and genuine. Every article will be waranted as represented. Orders from Physicians and others promptly attended to. Particular attention given to filling Prescriptions and compounding Medicines, which, in all cases, shall receive the personal attention of one of the firm. june 30

HANNAMAN & DUZAN,

DEALERS IN

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Surgical Instruments, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Woods, Medical and Window Glass, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.

Washington, 3 doors west of Pennsylvania St.,

june 30 1y INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

W. W. ROBERTS,

Druggist and Apothecary.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, AND DYE STUFFS, BRUSHES, FANCY GOODS, AMERICAN AND FRENCH WINDOW GLASS, &c.

WASHINGTON ST., INDIANAPOLIS.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and the people generally, are invited to examine his stock, which will be sold at the lowest cash price.

☞ QUALITY WARRANTED TO SUIT. ☜

june 22 4m

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

(Late Commercial Institute,)

Of Indianapolis,

Established March 31, 1851.

INCORPORATED, 1853.

W. McK. SCOTT, A. M., *Founder and President.*

JAMES C. HAYDEN, (*Late Professor in Bacon's Mercantile College, Cincinnati,*)

PROF. OF BOOK-KEEPING AND PENMANSHIP.

THE Session will commence at College Hall as follows:

1st Session on the first Monday of September.
2d Session on the 1st Monday of November.
3d Session on the 1st Monday of January.
4th Session on the 1st Monday of March.
5th Session on the 1st Monday of May.

Having secured, permanently, the services of the distinguished Professor above named, and leased for a term of years the commodious and beautiful Hall formerly known as CONCERT HALL, but now named COLLEGE HALL, which is to be fitted up in a style of great elegance, taste, and convenience, the President would say, that this College now offers advantages superior to all others, for imparting a sound, thorough, and accomplished business education

COURSE OF STUDIES.

The Course of Studies, as enlarged, will be as follows, viz:

1. Book-Keeping, by Single and Double Entry, in all its various branches, and its application to all kinds of business.
2. The Laws, Customs, and Usages of Trade and Commerce.
3. Mercantile Arithmetic, upon the short and easy system of cancelation, (taught in no other College.)
4. Commercial Law, in a series of Lectures, thorough and systematic.
5. Business Penmanship.
6. Commercial Correspondence.
7. Lectures upon Banking, Political Economy, and other subjects valusble to the business man.

EXPENSES.

Cards of Admission, *invariably in advance*, or secured, $25; Diplomas $3; Stationery $5; Boarding $2 50 per week; incidentals, at option of student, $15. Making entire expenses about $75.

On application, a Catalogne will be furnished, giving full particulars.

All letters will receive prompt attention on being directed, post-paid, to

june 8 W. McK. SCOTT, *President.*

"*God never made his works for man to mend.*"
DR. FRANKLIN.

KIER'S ROCK OIL.

A NEW AND MOST IMPORTANT REMEDY FOR DISEASE.

DISCOVERED IN 1849.

IS drawn from a deep well near Pittsburgh—has been used with remarkable success in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and more Eastern States—and is now working its way West. An opportunity is now offered to the Afflicted for testing it. Where known and tried, it at once makes firm friends, and cures which are eloquent in its praise. Certificates of its power to heal are at hand—but we know well, reader, that such evidence, to have weight with you, now-a-days, must be in your own neighborhood.—You have only to try the Oil to be satisfied—it will SPEAK FOR ITSELF.

We have no war with the legion of Nostrums and Specifics of the day—we know but little about them—some say they are good for nothing. However that may be, the

Petroleum

will not be suppressed and kept back by reason of the above nostrums—duty and inclination both forbid it.

Those who are afflicted, are respectfully invited to get a Circular and look over the Directions for

Ague, Rheumatism, Piles, Diarrhœa, Flux, Tooth Ache, Burns, Worms, Scrofula, Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup, Old Sores, Cholera Morbus, Contractions of the Limbs and Joints, Sore Eyes, Blindness, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, and other Diseases.

By that time you may say, "it cures too much." But recollect it is not a HUMAN INVENTION, but compounded by Nature's master hand—and Nature does not do her work by halves.

The Oil is used both internally and externally.

As AGUE, SORE EYES, PILES, RHEUMATISM, and SCROFULA are so common in many parts of the West, we are constrained to say, that while this Oil will cure and relieve other diseases, it has been and is constantly used with most complete success in these cases.

☞ Price 50 cents per Bottle (half pint.)

Beware of all Rock Oil preparations, as some persons are offering a spurious article. Look for S. M. KIER'S name written on the label of the bottle.

For sale by the Druggists throughout Indiana, and by TOMLINSON BROTHERS, J P. POPE & Co., S. ROSENGARTEN, WM. TILLEY, and at wholesale by W. W. ROBERTS, Indianapolis, Indiana.

R. M. LYON, Fort Wayne,

may25 10w Proprietor in the Western States.

SOMETHING NEW.

LATHROP & STEVENS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, at the West room in the Bates House, Washington Street, Indianapolis.

We are now opening a new and splendid stock of Boots and Shoes of every variety and style, which we are receiving direct from the manufacturers.—We design to keep constantly on hand a good assortment of the best quality of goods manufactured, which we can warrant to give satisfaction to all who may give them a trial. We will sell by the case, dozen, or single pair, at low prices for cash.—Our stock consists in part of Gents' fine Cloth, silk warp, glove kid, buck, patent calf, and enameled Gaiters and Ties of every variety and style; Ladies' fine silk warp Gaiters, Buskins, Ties, Slippers and Boots; Misses' ditto; Men's calf, goat, kip, and thick Boots and Brogans; Boys' and Youths' ditto; assorted Ladies, kid, goat and calf Boots and Buskins; Misses' ditto. Also every variety of Children's Shoes. Come and see for yourselves.

LATHROP & STEVENS,

may 25 4w Indianapolis, Indiana.

TEMPERANCE INN,

Bloomington, Indiana.

J. & S. M. ORCHARD, PROPRIETORS.

TRAVELLERS will find it to their advantage to call and try the accommodation of the TEMPERANCE INN. Stage office for all the different routes, in connection with this House. may25 6m ¶

THE LATEST WONDER of the 19th CENTURY.

DR. G. W. BENNETT'S Celebrated Eye-Balm.

A SPECIFIC FOR CHRONIC, SORE, INFLAMED, AND WEAK EYES.

Prepared only by Dr. George W. Bennett, and for sale by Merchants and Druggists generally.

THIS Balm is an excellent and certain cure for sore and inflamed Eyes, in all cases of Psoroic, Scrofulous, and Purulent Opthalmia, and what is commonly termed wild hairs in the eye-lids. It is a specific in Infantile. Purulent, and Scrofulous Inflamed, and Sore Eyes, and all in the various diseases of the Eyes, that prevail among the human family, in every climate. It will be found a sovereign remedy if properly applied.

W. W. ROBERTS, Indianapolis, Ind. General Agent for State of Indiana, to whom all orders must be addressed

Price---Twenty-five Cents.

I warrant the above Balm to cure if the directions are strictly observed, or return the money.

june 22 4m G. W. BENNETT.

REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE,

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

UNDER THE CONTROL OF W. M'K. SCOTT, Attorney & Counsellor at Law, and Notary Public.

The attention of the Agency will be devoted,

First—To the collection of debts and the payment of Taxes for non-residents in any county in the State. Also, the redemption of Lands sold for Taxes, sale, purchase or lease of Lands, purchase of adverse claims, examination and perfection of Title, &c., &c.

Second—To the prosecution of claims against the General Government, procuring Land Warrants, Patent Rights, and Pensions under the various Pension Laws, &c.

Third—All other Miscellaneous agencies as may be intrusted to the care of this office.

Fourth—The taking of Depositions and Attestation of all instruments requiring a seal

In all cases requiring an outlay of money for the benefit of individuals, the requisite funds must be transmitted in advance.

Prompt attention to all letters on business that are *pre-paid.* Address W. M'K. SCOTT,

Real Estate and General Agent,

jan 5-1y Indianapolis, Ind.

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS.

WE are now running a daily line East and West, accompanied by special messengers, and with the speed of the mails, running our own cars with the passenger trains.

Packages will be received at the cars up to the time of starting, and at our office until 1 o'clock each day.

We are prepared to transport packages, bank notes and specie, to and from any of the eastern cities, also, Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington, Ky., St. Louis, Mo., or any points on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; and to and from Terre Haute, and all intermediate points, and to forward freight from Terre Haute up and down the Wabash.

In addition to these, we have the most complete arrangements for transporting packages to and from California and Europe.

Exchange on England, Ireland, and Scotland, for sale, payable at any bank in the kingdom.

Foreign passage tickets; by Grinnell, Minturn & Co.'s line to Liverpool and London, constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.

Notes, drafts, and bills collected in any of the Eastern or Western cities

Orders for goods to be returned by Express, sent free. Our rates of charges have been greatly reduced, and the public will find this a safe and expeditious method of transportation.

Indianapolis, June 30, 1852. ADAMS & CO.

Office in Indianapolis in Journal Building, west side Pennsylvania Street.

Office open during business hours.

june30 1y C. WOODWARD, Agent.

The Cheapest Illustrated Paper for the Young.

PRICE ONLY TEN CENTS A YEAR, or nearly three papers for one cent, where 100 copies are taken.

Twenty-six numbers a year, and each number illustrated with from three to seven engravings.

The Youth's Penny Gazette,

A strictly Religious and Moral Paper, is published by the AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION and is designed to furnish the Children and Youth of the United States with reading matter, in a popular form, for the improvement of Mind and Heart.

It is published (not monthly, nor weekly, but) every other week, or twenty-six numbers in a year. It is religious but unsectarian, and the matter is carefully prepared with a view to the habits, character and prospects of *American Youth*

TERMS OF THE PENNY GAZETTE.

$10 a year, in advance, for 100 copies, to one address. $5 a year, in advance, for 40 copies, to one address. $3 a year, in advance, for 20 copies, to one address. Single subscriptions, 25 cents per year.

TERMS BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

☞ When the postage is paid at the place of mailing, the terms are very low. For $15 remitted, we will send 100 copies of the paper for one year, to one address—*we paying postage.* For $7 remitted, we will send 40 copies of the paper to one address, for one year—*we paying postage.* For $3 50 remitted, we will send 20 copies of the paper for one year, to one address—*we paying postage.* Less than 20 cannot be sent at this cheap rate.

Subscriptions received at the Society's House, No. 146 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Feb 16 3w G. S. SCOFIELD, Agent.

TO BUILDERS.

North Western Christian University.

THE Building Committee of the Board of Directors of the North-Western Christiana University, propose contracting for the west wing of the *University Building*, to be put up on the University grounds in the vicinity of Indianapolis.

Sealed Proposals in detail, with prices affixed for doing the work necessary to the completion of the said Wing, will be received until the 19th day of July next, and may be handed to the undersigned, or to J. T. Cox. Secretary of the Company, at the Book Store of Cox & Mathes, in Indianapolis

The materials and work to be according to the plan, drawings and specifications prepared by Wm. Tinsley, Architect, which may be seen and examined at his room, on the east side of Pennsylvania street, three doors north of the north-east Diagonal, in Indianapolis. The specifications have been materially changed and modified, so as to reduce the cost of the building.

Proposals for the whole combined, would be preferred; but will be received for the different parts and portions thereof separotely. The whole to be completed and fit for use by the first day of September, 1854.

Payments will be made as the work progresses, at such short periods as may suit the covenience of the Contractors. Bond and security will be required for the performance of the work.

In behalf of the Building Committee:

OVID BUTLER,

President of the Board of Directors.

June 10, 1853. june 22 3w

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4,00	"	"	4,00	"
5,00	"	"	5,00	"
6,00	"	"	6,00	"

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$2,50	per year,	for	$2,50	per week.
3,75	"	"	3,00	"
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june 30 '52-1y

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THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF ART.

THE five numbers of this Magazine which are published, place it at the head of publications of this kind No expense will be spared to make it in every respect worthy of the name, the "Illustrated Magazine of Art. The Engavings which are preparing for the future numbers are in the hands of first-class American and European Artists.

A Series of most interesting Tales will appear in it. "The School of Life," written and Illustrated by ANNA MARY, daughter of William and Mary Howitt, will shortly appear; also, "The Dead Bridal," an historical romance, illustrative of the most interesting period in the history of the Venetian Republic, by JONATHAN FREKE SLINGSBY, of the *Dublin University Magazine;* contributions, too, from WILLIAM and MARY HOWITT, PERCY B. ST. JOHN, and other writers of distinction in America and Europe.

The following is a brief outline of the plan of the Magazine:

I. The Historical Department will abound with picturesque representations of the most remarkable events which have occurred in this and other countries; accompanied with interesting anecdotes and details from the pen of the most eminent writers of the day. This department will contain several splendid engravings, designed by the first artists of the world, and engraved in the highest style of modern art.

II. The Men and Women of the Age. This department will consist of beautifully executed portraits of the leading characters of the age, especially of those who figure on the stage of humanity as the world's benefactors. Each portrait will be accompanied by an interesting biographical sketch.

III. The Wonders of Natural History, Botany, and other sciences, will be developed in choice Engravings of Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Insects, Forest Trees, Flowers, Geological and Fossil Specimens, &c., with accompanying descriptions.

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VIII. Machinery and Inventions will have due attention paid to them, and be described by numerous appropriate engravings.

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J. W. GORDON, M. D., EDITOR.] ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA. [JOHN H. OHR, PRINTER.

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IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE GRAND DIVISION, S. of T. OF INDIANA.

Edited by J. W. Gordon, M. D.

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POETRY.

Little at First, but Mighty at Last.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

A traveler through a dusty road
  Strewed acorns on the lea,
And one took root and sprouted up,
  And grew into a tree;
Love sought its shade at evening time,
  To breathe its early vows,
And age was pleased in heats of noon,
  Do bask beneath its boughs;
The dormouse loved its dangling twigs,
  The birds sweet music bore,
It stood a glory in its place,
  A blessing evermore!

A little spring had lost its way
  Among the grass and fern;
A passing stranger scooped a well,
  Where weary men might turn;
He walled it in, and hung with care
  A ladle at the brink;
He thought not of the deed he did,
  But judged that toil might drink,
He pass'd again, and lo! the well,
  By summers never dried,
Diffus'd its blessings all around,
  And saved a life beside!

A dreamer dropped a random thought,
  'Twas old, and yet 'twas new;
A simple fancy of the brain,
  But strong in being true,
It shone upon a genial mind,
  And lo! its light became
A lamp of life, a beacon ray,
  A monitory flame.
The thought was small, its issue great,
  A watch-fire on the hill,
It shed its radiance far adown,
  And cheers the valley still!

A nameless man amid the crowd
  That thronged the daily mart,
Let fall a word of Hope and Love,
  Unstudied from the heart:
A whisper on the tumult thrown,
  A transitory breath,
It raised a brother from the dust,
  It saved a soul from death.
O germ! O fount! O word of love!
  O thought at random cast!
Ye were but little at the first,
  But mighty at the last!

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hygienics of Temperance.

BY S. A. CARTWRIGHT, M. D., OF NEW ORLEANS.

Whether water or alcohol be the better health-preserving agent, is a question to be determined by observation. Some account of the effects of each on a number of the Æsculapii themselves, is herewith respectfully presented to that profession whose office it is to keep in tune the curious harp of man's body, and to take cognizance of every thing which preserves or disturbs its harmony. Nothing tends more to disturb its harmony than water or alcohol. Hence the members of the medical profession, who may take sides in the temperance controversy, now agitating the people of every State in the Union, are not to be regarded as out of their province, but in a field properly belonging to them, where, instead of being viewed as intruders or intermeddlers, they are, by virtue of their calling, entitled to rank as chiefs.

The writer is one of three physicians, who located in Natchez thirty years ago. The new comers found only one practitioner in the city belonging to the same temperance school with themselves. The country and villages within fifteen miles around afforded only three more. All the rest believed in the hygienic virtues of alcoholic drinks, and taught the doctrine by precept and example. Besides the practising physicians, there were ten others in the city and adjacent country who had retired from the profession. They were all temperate. Thus, including the new comers, the total number of temperance physicians, in and near Natchez, thirty years ago, consisted of seventeen. Of these, five have died:—Dr. Henry Tooley, aged about seventy-five years: Dr. Andrew M'Creary, aged seventy; Dr. J. Ker, sixty; Dr. Wm. Dunbar, sixty; Dr. James A. McPheeters, forty-nine. In 1823, the average ages of the seventeen was about thirty-four years. According to the Carlisle tables of mortality, and those of the Equitable Insurance Company of London, seven instead of five would have been the ratio of mortality in England. Those at present living are Drs. D. Lattimore, W. Wren, Stephen Duncan, James Metcalf, W. N. Mercer, G. W. Grant, J. Sanderson, Benj. F. Young, T. G. Elliott, —— Phœnix, Prof. A. P. Merrill, and the writer.

On the other hand, every physician of Natchez and its vicinity, thirty years ago, whether practising or retired, who was in the habit of tippling, as the practice of drinking alcoholic beverages is called, has long since been numbered with the dead. Only two of them, who were comparatively temperate, lived to be gray. Their average term of life did not exceed thirty-five years, and the average term of life of those who were in the habit of taking alcoholic drinks frequently between meals, on an empty stomach, did not reach thirty years. In less than ten years after they commenced practice, the most of them died, and the whole of them have subsequently fallen, leaving not one behind in the city, country, or village, within twenty miles around.

To fill the places of those who died or retired from the profession, sixty-two medical men settled in Natchez and its vicinity between the years 1824 and 1835, embracing a period of ten years; not counting those of 1823, already mentioned.—Of the sixty-two new comers, thirty-seven were temperate, and twenty-five used alcoholic beverages between meals, though not often to the extent of producing intoxication. Of the thirty-seven who trusted to the hygienic virtues of nature's beverage—plain, unadulterated water—nine have died, and twenty-eight are living.—Of the twenty-five who trusted to the supposed hygienic virtues of ardent spirits, all are dead except three; and they have removed to distant parts of the country. Peace be to their ashes! Though mostly noble fellows, misled by the deceitful syren, singing the praises of alcoholic drinks, to live too fast, and to be cut off in the midst of useful manhood, it is to be hoped they have not lived in vain; as by their sacrifice science has gained additional proof of the fallacy of the theory which attributes health-preserving properties, in a southern clime, to alcoholic beverages in any shape or form.

While referred to in the mass, to correct a popular delusion, it would be unnecessary and improper to drag their names before the public. Not so, however, with those who owe life, fortune, and reputation to avoiding the shoals on which their brethren were wrecked. The public have a right to know who they are, and the cause of temperance is justly entitled to all the influence attached to their names. According to the Carlisle Tables, and those of the Equitable Insurance Company of London, thirty-seven individuals, at the average age of twenty-five years, (which was about the average age of the new comers who settled in Natchez), would, in a quarter of a century, lose nine of their number; whereas, of the thirty-seven temperance doctors, nine only have died in twenty-eight years. Of these, Drs. Wm. P. Foster, Cornell, and Ferguson, fell by the yellow fever of 1825; Dr. John Bell came to the South, with phthisis pulmonalis, from New Hampshire, and was a son of the Governor; Dr. H. Perrine, of quinine notoriety, was killed by the Indians in the Florida war; Dr. E. Johnson returned to Kentucky and died; Dr. Ogden fell a victim to some chronic ailment; Dr. J. W. Monette, always a dyspeptic, died after he had finished his History of the Valley of the Mississippi, and had made a handsome fortune by his practice; and Dr. Thomas Davis was cut off by the yellow fever of 1839—making nine in all. The remaining twenty-eight are still living, or were when last heard from. Dr. Campbell removed to London, where he was practicing medicine at last advices. Dr. J. Thistle, a year ago, removed to Davenport, Iowa; Dr. Wm. M. Gwin is at present a United States Senator from California. Doctors Stewart, Walker, Pollard, French, Hubbard, Page, Sidney Smith, and E. C. Hyde, removed to Louisiana, and are all engaged in the planting business, except the three last. Drs. Freiott and Weston returned to New York, Dr. Holt to Kentucky, Dr. James Young removed to Memphis, and Dr. Woodworth to Illinois. The remainder are still in Natchez and its neighborhood. They are Drs. F. A. W. Davis, Harpour, the two Leggets, Asa Metcalf, J. Foster, Atchison, Wood, Chamberlain, Ward, Calhoun, and Abercrombie.

If the property of all the temperance doctors of Natchez and its vicinity, dead and living, including those who have moved away, and including those who have retired from the profession, embracing those of 1823 and all who came in up to 1835—fifty-four in number—were equally divided, each would have upwards of a hundred thousand dollars for his share. Temperance, in that portion of the South at least, is not only hygienic but auriferous. They all began life poor, with nothing but their profession for a livelihood. Some of them are in possession of millions, and have long since retired from the duties of their profession. They nevertheless belong to the medical public, and have no right to object to their names being brought before that public for the scientific purpose of proving to the physicians, at the North, the hygienic virtues of temperance in the South. Many northern temperance men are so weak in the faith, as to be led to believe, on their coming South, that rain and river water, (the only kind to be had in Natchez, New Orleans, and some other parts of the South), actually requires the addition of some stimulating liquid to make it healthful. This weakness or distrust of temperance principles is owing to the want of well-authenticated facts from the South bearing on the question. Facts are better than theory to enable, not only physicians, but the people generally, to form rules of conduct on a subject of such importance. To have their proper weight, they should be authenticated, and the important truth made known, that of the whole number of temperance doctors of 1823 (thirty years ago,) in Natchez and its vicinity, more than two-thirds are still living in the year 1853, at ages varying from fifty-five to eighty-five years; that of the whole number of the intemperate, of the same period, not one remains, in town or country; that of thirty-seven temperate and twenty-five intemperate physicians, who came in afterwards, between the years 1823 and 1835, all of the former are living except nine, and all of the latter are dead except three. Hence it was necessary to mention the names of the temperance physicians, many of whom are known abroad as well as at home, as living proofs of the important truth, that a temperate, upright life is the surest, safest and best road to health, wealth, longevity, and respectability.

Many young medical men, as well as others, on coming South, mistake the noise of bar-rooms and grog-shops for the public sentiment of the country. Hence they are too apt to plunge into dissipation, under the delusion, that water is unwholesome unless mixed with stimulants: and that it is, moreover, essential to popularity and a good introduction to business, "when in Rome to do as Rome does." The error lies in mistaking the purlieus for the true Rome of the South, and in the enormous theory which attributes to alcoholic beverages the hygienic properties that pure unadulterated water alone possesses. It is not by dram-drinking that the above-named medical men preserved their health. Their names being known, they can be interrogated and answer for themselves. It was not by grog-shops or the influence or agency of the inmates of such places, that they succeeded in business and came into the inheritance of the fat of the land.—*Boston Med. and Surg. Journal.*

Infidelities ought to extinguish love, and we should not be jealous, even when we have reason to be so; it is only persons who avoid causing jealousy who are worth being jealous of.

We must be able to answer for our fortune to be able to answer for our future conduct.

The Picture with Two Faces.

A REVERIE IN ONE OF THE SALOONS OF SARATOGA.

"No, oh no!" the voice was soft, and the tones full of love; but the answer was harsh, and I heard a quick and heavy step upon the floor as of one who was resolved to bid defiance to all gentle persuasion. Then again the voice grew more earnest.

"Oh, no, you must not go to-night—oh, stay with me to-night."

But the answer was still more resolved, and I heard an oath, as he said. "He would not be chained by a woman," and again the heavy footsteps strided toward the door.

The room was next to mine, and I knew was occupied by a husband and wife. I had often seen them going in and out, and noticed the expression of concealed anxiety and suffering which a practiced eye may still detect on a heroic woman's countenance. On his face I had read selfishness, sensuality, and ungoverned passion, and I knew there must be misery in that little room, though wealth, and luxury, and refinement spread a vail over it to common eyes.

My ear was quickened by this knowledge, and I listened for the sequel of what I knew to be the attempt of an injured, but still true and loving wife, to dissuade her husband from some midnight revel; and again she pleaded:

"My dear, oh do not go—'tis late, and all will know that you go forth at this hour to some unhallowed resort. You *must* not go."

It was still for a moment, and then I heard a bound, as if neither bars nor bolts should keep him from going when and where he pleased. But the light step of love was quicker, and I heard the key turned, as she said, "You must not, must not"—and oh! the agony of those gentle tones.

There was a struggle—a faint scream, and she fell. In a moment more the key again turned, the door banged, and muffled steps stole down the staircase, over which I listened in breathless silence, till their echo died away in the street.

Then the stifled sobs fell on my ear—a moan that told me a heart was breaking. "Shall I go to her?" No, said a voice within, "He is her husband—it is one of of those secret griefs which proud woman never reveals, and is happier in feeling no one ever knows."

I could not sleep, and opened the casement to look out upon the garden, and far away over the quiet village, the groves and winding paths bathed in the moonlight, and thought, Oh, that man should mar such loveliness! There were no sounds or signs of life. Where were the revelers? Where, in a little village, could be concealed the dark places of iniquity, the poisoned cup and the maddening game? And I thought how many hearts are breaking! How many pillows are wet with the tears of anguish, and bosoms are heaving with the sigh of grief, of thoughts unuttered, but in the prayer, "My Father, forgive them, and give me strength to endure!"

A slight sound caught my ear, and I saw the curtain put back by a delicate hand, and a pale face, on which the moonbeams fell, looked forth, and I exclaimed, "How long—oh, how long!" I watched till nearly morning, and still she moved not; and I again sought rest, ere hum of voices and the tramp of feet should banish sleep from every eyelid.

When I awoke there were again voices, those soft tones were softer, and the harsh answers were harsher still: but they soon ceased, and the heavy slumbers of the debauchee alone disturbed the stillness.—The pale hand still rested on the window-sill, when the morning light streamed in; and when the bell summoned all to awake, I heard again that loving voice whispering in the ears of the sleeper, to arouse him from the stupidity which wine and revelry had produced. Muttered curses fell back upon her bleeding heart, but the affectionate appeals continued till he fully understood their import, when he arose and moved about in sullen silence at his morning toilet.

I descended to the parlor, and from my quiet nook observed that "happy couple" when they entered, the envied of all eyes. His are drawing-room smiles, and so well do they become him, that ordinary observers would never imagine that the saloon was the only place in which he ever wore them. But the beautiful and gentle creature by his side clings trustfully to his arm, and looks up lovingly into his face. It is not strange they believe her happy; and indeed she is. She loves with a true woman's devotion,—"with all his faults she loves him still." But the worm, that insidious worm, Neglect, is gnawing there, and the life-blood will soon be drained from that true heart.

I thought of those words, so true and beautiful, "Are there no martyrs of whom the world never hears?" "Pass you never, in your daily walks, slight forms with calm brows and mild eyes, whose whole life has been one prolonged self-struggle?" Lip, and cheek, and brow tell you no tale of the spirit's unrest."—Ah, yes, there is a whole array of martyr women, more heroic than any victor on the battle-field, of whom the world never hears, or knows, or dreams. But there is an Eye that pities and an Arm to save; and oh! how brightly will they shine in the ransomed hosts above!—*Minnie Myrtle, in the New York Daily Times.*

Christ's Humility as a Teacher.

Christ was a humble teacher. His spirit is one of meekness and lowliness. Let us beware of mistake here. These qualities may be passive; if so, they are infirmities; they are incompatible with decision, dignity, energy—with highest manhood. In Christ they are active. His answers are soft, because he chooses that the words which might burst from his lips, like the rebukes of Sinai, should distill as the dew of Hermon; his reproofs are gentle, not because they want force, but because they enter the heart obliquely; his censures are mild, not for lack of power, but for abundance of love; his manners are affable, not because he is fearful, or unsteady, or dependent, but because, while he holds the keys of death and hell, he wills, by bearing injuries, and reproaches, and persecutions, and crucifixion with a forgiving temper, to set revengeful man an example. He is humble, not because of his fallibility, but because he would correct the arrogance of fallible man; he is modest, not because he undervalues his own qualifications, but because man overvalues his; he was lowly, not because his mind was not set on high, but that he might teach us how, while we pour heavenly music on the skies, we may dwell upon the ground. On suitable occasions, when mild reproof had been neglected, he stands up like fire and breathes like famine. In his dilemmas there was a caustic that burned scribes and Pharisees to the quick; in his hand there was a scourge before which the defilers of the temple fled; in his parables there played a hidden lightning which ere long rent every tower and palace in Jerusalem; yet his prevailing manner how gentle! how sweet! To those who listen to learn he gives, with untiring patience, line upon line, and precept upon precept. In the wayside he halts to welcome she softest voice of supplicating sorrow. When he delivers his farewell to his disciples, we see how he would "gather his children together as a hen gathereth her brood under her wings." When the disciple that had denied him with oaths and cursing stood trembling in his presence, and he says, "Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me more than these?" we learn what that meaneth, "He will not break the bruised reed." Though Christ suffered even to the cross, he acted—ah, how gloriously! He touched all the realms of nature, and they felt him! they feel him now. Though he went down to the sepulcher, he ascended the skies, and bade his disciples follow him to heaven. Though he owned no foot of land, he gave notice of his coming conquest of the world.—*Dr. Thompson, in Ladies' Repository for September.*

RESPECTING THE SABBATH.—We have already noticed that some of the New York papers had made the suggestion to open the Crystal Palace on Sunday.—The suggestion does not seem to receive much favor, and the authorities, or those who have the control of the matter, we trust, will follow the example set in England in relation to the new palace there. A strong attempt was made to keep that open on the Sabbath, but with all the influence of the press, which was employed very largely in its favor, and of large public meetings, the number of petitioners in favor of this new form of Sabbath desecration, was only 12,000, while those who petitioned against it, exceeded 120,000.—The idea is now abandoned.—*Carolinian.*

STATE LIBRARY INDIANAPOLIS v. 3 #11

TEMPERANCE CHART.

PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.
WM. HANNAMAN, C. E. BABB,
JAMES HALL, R. T. BROWN,
JOHN B. ABBETT.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1853.

To Correspondents in General.—We wish to say one word to those who contribute articles for publication—Be short. In order to do this, however, you need not leave out anything of real interest connected with the subject upon which you write. But try to put your matter in the least possible space, and give the most substance with the fewest words.

In giving accounts of public meetings, or of any movement showing the state of feeling in your neighborhood, confine your statement to what will be useful or of interest to those of other places. Give merely what is likely to be of real benefit to the cause. Many things of a personal nature, which would be of interest to a few individuals, might not be of any use in promoting the general objects we have in view.

We hope no one will consider our remarks personal. We give them for the benefit of all concerned, and because our paper is small, and we wish to crowd into it as much as possible. Every one who reads the Chart is interested in having our suggestions carried out, and if all would try to do so, each correspondent would find himself paid for his own attention to the matter, by what he would gain from the observance of the rule by others.

We hope, too, that our friends will not be idle, but be continually picking up items for us, or presenting a good thought for our readers, having for their reward the benefit resulting to the cause. We wish to make the Chart as interesting and as influentlal and useful as possible. It has a great work to perform within the next year, as the Organ of the Temperance community in this State, and we trust that those who feel an interest in the object will labor for its advancement.

The Spirit of the Business.

The man who has been keeping the miserable establishment under the Palmer House, thrust himself, a few days ago, among some gentlemen who were conversing, and after inquiring if the yellow fever was spreading up the river, and being told a couple of cases had happened, one of them at Louisville, said he wished it would come here and kill every temperance man in the town.

This is merely carrying out the spirit of his employment, which is neither more nor less than the destruction of human life. Is it surprising that a man who has been engaged in such a work as presenting the bottle to his neighbors, and destroying them by inches, should utter such a wish? Or is it surprising that such a man should have the malice which fills his heart so stirred up against those who are humanely trying to stop his horrid work, that he would, Nero like, wish to have them all killed at one blow? It is, however, a little surprising that he should name as an instrument of his vengeance one of those scourges of our race which the world regards as more directly under the control of that Being whose law it is the regular and settled business of the liquor seller to break.

Dare such a man hold up his head or show his face in this community, and utter such a sentiment? Must he be permitted to go on with his horrible work, day after day, and no voice be raised against it? Have these men the effrontery to ask that all the terrible mischief which their vile business is doing (for they know it all) shall continue, and we stand by with our arms folded, and not put forth a hand to stop it? No: when we see our dearest friends drawn one after another into the jaws of the devouring monster, we will stop at nothing that honest men may do, to accomplish its destruction. This man, with others, will yet find that there is a moral influence here which will not only purify the atmosphere above ground, but will reach the holes and dens where this filthy, life-destroying business is now skulking, afraid to look at the light of day. The time will come, we trust, when the friends of humanity will compel the liquor seller to either reform or hide himself from a community he has so deeply wronged.

Street Meeting.

The meeting on Thursday last was well attended, and though there was but little excitement, and no unusual show of numbers, &c., a spirit was exhibited which showed that every thing was going on rightly. There was about the proceedings a coolness, a candor, and at the same time, a hostility to the traffic, and a determination to go forward with the reform already commenced, which shows that progress is making in the right direction.

The committee appointed to visit the places of selling liquor, and request them to discontinue, made a report. They had found forty-four retail places; thirty-three of the number were kept by Germans, three by Irishmen, three by Americans, and the rest by negroes. Some showed a spirit to fight it out, but most either claimed that they sold nothing stronger than wine or ale, or that they kept strictly within the limits of the law, or were willing to quit altogether. A good many sold according to law, that is, whisky by the gallon, and expected to continue to do so.

It was claimed by the speakers at the meeting, that the law condemned as nuisances places where liquor is sold and drank, and a disorderly house kept, and that a nuisance could be abated by a community without any process of law.

In view of the very large number of Germans in the above list, Mr. Ketchem made an appeal to that class of citizens, in which he made some very just remarks in reference to the manner in which they are treated, and the privileges they enjoy among us, and their consequent obligations to come up to the standard of American action in sending out a wholesome influence into the community.

We are satisfied that the cause of temperance now occupies a position in our city very different from what it ever has before.

The proceedings are somewhat lengthy, and we are not able from the crowded state of our columns, to give them entire.

The following preamble and resolution were passed:

As the Marshal and his Deputy have wholly failed in the discharge of their duties, both in enforcing the law against the Liquor establishments, and in the preservation of the peace of the community; therefore,

Resolved, That said Marshal and his Deputy be and they are requested to resign; and in case they fail to do so, that the City Council be and they are requested to remove them, and appoint more efficient and better men at their next meeting.

The Debate at Columbus.—The Debate on the Maine Law, at Columbus, came off at the appointed time, and according to some reports we have seen, without any very decided result. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Times, however, a paper not at all friendly to the cause of temperance, says, he thinks the Maine-law man, Dr. Jewett, pretty essentially used up his antagonist.

Preparations for War.—Mr. Prime, one of the editors of the New York Observer, is now traveling in Europe, and in describing a military review in Scotland, he remarks:

"All over Great Britain and Ireland the preparation for war is going on;—12,000 soldiers to-day are to be reviewed in the Park in Dublin. The state of things away in the East is the pretext, but the real cause is nearer home. Louis Napoleon has his eye upon England, and he remembers Waterloo. There may be a fight on a sudden, and every public meeting here, every debate in Parliament, and the constant talk of the people, show that they are looking out for it."

"An Independent Press."

Under this head, the Cincinnati Commercial has some very just remarks in relation to the party press of the United States; though what is said here is true in relation to political papers, is it not equally true that the most of those papers called "independent," have something to turn them aside from the truth—some hobby or special interest, either to prevent them from seeing things as they really are, or making them unwilling to give facts to their readers? Ah, how many papers in this country are battling for the right, contending for justice; and against the real evils that afflict society, are honestly and faithfully laboring for the best interests of the community, independently of dollars and cents, and in disregard of the portion of public opinion belonging to that potent tyrant the majority? How many of them, at least, will express an opinion which they have reason to fear would be unpalatable to a considerable portion of their readers, though they might be satisfied that the real welfare of the people required it?

But we are glad to see the remarks of the Commercial, and give it due credit for a worthy attempt to enlighten the public mind in regard to a state of things which not only stands in the way of the dissemination of sound information, but which is unworthy of our people.

The text and comments of the Commercial are as follow:

An Independent Press.—The simple truth is, a paper sustained by those in power and bound to do their bidding, is not worthy of the title of "Democratic," nor should it receive the countenance of Democrats. A sheet in which the reader can place no confidence, because compelled, if needs be, to defend and sustain every species of knavery and hypocrisy, is a lie upon Democratic principles, and a slander upon the American character.—*Lancasterian.*

This is true. The time is passed when it is any longer right for a public journal to ally itself to a political party, and become, right or wrong, its attorney and advocate. The practice has exhibited its own abuses, and the condition and course of the public press needs only to be watched to ascertain in what those abuses consist. There are certain topics, upon which the truth never reaches the popular mind through the medium of the newspapers. Conventional falsehoods, felt to be such, known to be such, are emitted and allowed to pass current upon mankind, under the cowardly impression that the truth is too unpalatable to be received, and too harsh to be told in its naked plainness, without risk to him who has the temerity to give it utterance. Such is the effect of the slavery of party upon the press.

Mankind have lost confidence in "the great popular educator," as some imaginative gentleman has seen fit to call it. Why? Let us answer by an illustration: The secular press of the United States is mainly divided into two great interests—the Democratic and the Whig. This division being founded upon the ambition of the leaders of each of these parties, to secure possession of the governing power, as well as upon dogmatic differences of sentiment; the main object of one is precisely the same as that of the other, to break down its antagonist. With this intent, the two great armies into which the press is divided, are eternally at issue, and constantly at war. Whatever one affirms, it becomes the duty of the other to deny.—If one discovers the elements of greatness in some aspiring individual, and endeavors to puff him into notoriety, he immediately becomes the subject of attack by the other—the praise and the blame being equally one-sided and injudicious.

If the Democratic press of the Union discovers a principle to be true, the Whig press finds it to be false and dangerous to the independence of the nation or the freedom of the citizen. If the Whig press becomes the advocate of a particular measure, the Democratic press is instantly arrayed against that measure, and is inimical to all who originated and advocated it. Whatever one believes the other disbelieves; whatever one reverences, the other despises; whatever one affirms, the other denies; whatever one supports, the other endeavors to overthrow. If you desire to learn what course has been taken by the press of one party, upon a given question, learn what course has been adopted by the other. Their business is to be at issue; and, like two hired pettifoggers, the end in view is, to get their case, one having just about as much respect for the right as the other. One would suppose that this game had been played about long enough to be seen through. The Lancasterian, quoted above, thinks it has.

It is almost always the fault of the lover not to know when he is no longer loved.

Correspondence.

For the Temperance Chart.

Mr. Editor:—We have just concluded in Manchester what may most emphatically be denominated "A Religious Temperance Camp Meeting." It was in session eight days, and some sixty joined the church. There was no liquor on the ground nor in the neighborhood, and consequently the most profound attention and good order characterized the entire encampment from beginning to end, to the manifest observance and delight of all present. It spoke volumes in favor of our glorious cause. Add to this, every single preacher upon the stand, from our loved Presiding Elder, F. C. Holliday, to the youngest in the ministry, either directly or indirectly, wove Temperance into every sermon, every exhortation, every prayer. Many of the open-handed thrusts at the liquor business was most timely and felicitous. And to crown the climax, at a social love feast meeting, held at the altar, our good brethren all around came out experimentally, deliberately, and happily for Temperance. The Rev. Mr. Young, direct from Maine, put on "the clincher." Nor did it kill off the meeting. Hearty responses were made throughout the vast assemblage. The results of our precious camp meeting will not only "tell for God," but for suffering humanity.

What a change, what a happy change, has been wrought among our people! At a camp meeting, held not far from here some thirty years ago, a good and sainted brother, Jacob Blasdell, with a warm heart full of sympathy and religion, introduced the subject of Temperance. He was requested to sit down, but his full soul held him to his purpose until he was literally pulled down by his "coat tail." To him be the immortal honor of setting in motion the Temperance ball in our loved Hoosier State. He was laughed at and pitied *then*, but loved and cherished and envied *now*. I tell you, sir, the leaven is at work, and work on it must, and work it will until the whole lump is leavened. The battle in this region goes on well; many who openly opposed my humble efforts in behalf of Temperance years ago, are now its bold and efficient defenders. Humble as were my efforts, under God they have not been in vain.

To cheer us all in our glorious enterprise, we have in our county, a thorough Temperance journal in "The Independent Press." It is a press of power and influence; the rummies all feel it; I trust it will press on until they are all pressed out. Do not forget the Independent Press, friends.

The conclusion to our friends throughout the State and throughout the land I would say,

"Cheer up my lively lads,
In spite of all Rum's powers,
Cheer up my lively lads,
The victory 'll soon be ours."

A. J. Cotton.

Manchester, August 20, 1853.

Temperance Meeting at Huntsville.

At a mass meeting of the friends of temperance, held at Huntsville, Indiana, August 22. B. Andrews was called to the chair, and G. O. Joles appointed Secretary.

A committee, consisting of Elza Lauk, M. A. Reeder, and Harvey Patty, was appointed to prepare business for the action of the meeting.

Rev. A. Loose was invited to address the audience, which he did in a powerful strain of argument in favor of the Maine Law.

The meeting then adjourned till three o'clock.

In the afternoon an address was delivered by Mr. Patty, after which the committee reported the following resolutions, which, after some discussion, were adopted.

1. *Resolved*, That the subject of temperance, or the strife for the ascendancy of temperance principles over intemperance, is a subject of the greatest importance, especially at this time.

2. *Resolved*, That it is right, and that the public good requires, and the public safety demands that there be some stringent laws, rules, and regulations adopted in the social circle, and the general policy of this country, to prevent the manufacture, sale, and use of ardent spirits as a beverage.

3. *Resolved*, That the day is now arrived when political action must be had upon this particular question; that our legislators must act, and act promptly and decidedly in favor of temperance.

4. *Resolved*, That the license system, as applied to the regulation of the sale of intoxicating liquors, is unjust, immoral, and inexpedient, and should all be repealed immediately.

5. *Resolved*, That the Legislature of this State, when again convened, should immediately proceed to prohibit entirely the manufacture of intoxicating liquors, except for mechanical and chemical purposes.

6. *Resolved*, That it should be made a penal offense for any person or persons to sell or give away alcoholic liquor in any quantity without good evidence that such liquor is wanted for mechanical or chemical purposes.

7. *Resolved*, That our laws should regard every person found intoxicated as a maniac, disqualified to discharge any of the duties of life; and further, that every person found so intoxicated should, by a proper officer, be lodged in some house of refuge, or other safe place, and there confined until fully restored to sobriety, and that such person should defray all expenses attending his arrest and confinement, unless he state where he obtained his liquor, in which case the expense should be borne by the vendor.

8. *Resolved*, That no person should be elected to fill any office whatever in the gift of the people of our State, from the lowest to the greatest, unless he is an avowed and efficient temperance man; and further, that this mass meeting regard all the resolutions above as correct in principle, and good and wholesome in practice.

The Secretary was directed to request the publication of the proceedings in the several papers, and the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

BARRETT ANDREWS, *Pres.*
G. O. Joles, *Sec.*

Although the meeting, as an organized body, adjourned on Saturday evening, this was by no means the end. On Sunday, at 9 o'clock A. M., an interesting experience meeting was held at the Methodist church, and at 11, a large congregation repaired to the grove, and listened with almost breathless attention to an eloquent address from D. P. Holloway, in favor of temperance and its handmaid—the Maine law. The exercises of the afternoon meeting commenced with a few remarks by Joel P. Davis, when Mr. Tho. Brown, of Winchester, addressed the people at some length in a manner both entertaining and instructive. William F. Kelso followed with a few brief but spirited and animating remarks, and the meeting closed.

Let us hope that the good seed sown so profusely at this meeting may take root and yield an hundred fold. G. O. J.

The Arabs of the Desert.—Rev. Dr. Duffield, in one of his letters from the East, thus speaks of the wild Arabs; and of the mode of defence against them which he considers most effectual:

"Each man carries his gun and sword, and cherishes the hostility and feuds that prevail among the different tribes, which commit occasional predatory invasions of each other's territories. These sons of Ishmael are wild as their sire, but I determined to pass unharmed in my journey—deadly weapons being, in my opinion, unsuited to the minister of Christ, and to make the Lord my defense. I laughed at all I read about 'arming to the teeth,' &c.; and now I treat it with contempt.—Wild as the poor Arabs are, they still have human hearts, and are affected by the voice of kindness. Would that travelers generally, studied less to irritate them."

New Orleans Howard Association.—The New Orleans Picayune says, it is frequently asked, in what consists the duty of a member of the Howard Association, and in what manner the relief is applied to applicants. It is briefly this: the members are detailed for duty in their respective districts. It is the duty of a member to patrol his district and search out the sick, by entering every hovel where disease is likely to be found, and by giving timely relief to stay its progress. If the patient can be removed with safety, he is put into a cab and sent to the hospital; if not, the physician is called, a nurse, if required, is furnished, and the prescriptions procured and applied by the member, who visits the patient at least twice a day.—Should the patient have a family, and have his home and nothing from its locality to prejudice a recovery, he is permitted to remain; and when, as is most frequently the case, his daily labor is their support and maintenance. his family is supplied with provisions until he is restored to usefulness.

Temperance in South America.

About four years since, says the Boston Traveller, the Copiapo railroad was commenced in South America, and within the territory of Chili. The road was begun and finished under the directions of a well-known American gentleman, who has resided for many years in that country, and who has contributed largely to its welfare and prosperity.

In the commencement of the road, the laborers were given to understand that their employer would introduce and enforce total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks. In order to do this, a most rigid surveillance was instituted, and any individual who was even suspected of bringing liquors for sale, was immediately banished from the premises. A stipulated portion of the road was completed weekly, and with the exception of one week only, the task was finished without any extraordinary effort. The laborers were never more happy in their daily tasks; had never before found a surplus of money in their hands; and consequently no tumults or broils occurred to mar the peace of their families.

The work was finally accomplished in the most superior style, and is now an object of admiration to distinguished and scientific gentlemen who have surveyed the whole structure. No case of discipline had occurred, and not a word of complaint of ill treatment was uttered.

The exception of one week, before referred to, was Passion Week, and the Church in Catholic countries strictly prohibits manual labor during this period.—On that occasion, the laborers had time to place themselves without the jurisdiction of the overseer, and the week was passed, as usual, in drunkenness and its consequent vices and disorders. The overseer's house was burnt, and the rails partially broken up, and such a panic prevailed as obliged the engineer, for the first time, to take up arms. But the tumult was soon quelled. It is to be lamented that the rum which produced this result was exported from New England.

Many other enterprises have been commenced in South America, by distinguished foreigners; but in almost every instance, the failure of success has been attributed to the use of ardent spirits. The importation into those countries, chiefly by New York and Boston merchants, has been so enormous for the last twenty years, that it threatens to sink that unhappy people irrecoverably in the abyss of poverty and moral degradation.

Niagara Falls and Lake Erie.—Professor Silliman, the eminent geologist, discredits the opinion advanced by some that the gradual wearing away of the rocks of Niagara Falls may possibly result in draining Lake Erie. In a recent lecture he remarked: "They will not halt at their present station, but retreat slowly and surely about two miles farther, when they will stop again for an unknown period, and probably forever, since at this place the hard limestone will form both base and top of the falls, and thus stop the destruction of the rock. Some have thought that they would finally reach Lake Erie, and that then the lake would be completely drained. Such an event is impossible.—At the point already mentioned, the torrent will gradually wear away the surface of the limestone, forming a rapid, and thenceforth Niagara will be one of the lost wonders of the world."

Another Great Cave in Kentucky.—Mr. G. P. McLane, of Mississippi, and others, partially explored a cave last week in Muhlenburg county, about ten miles South of Greenville. It was first discovered last winter by a person who tracked several raccoons into it. Mr. McLane and his companions went in, as they supposed, about two miles, when they came to a pit which they could not pass for the want of a ladder, but they saw that the cave extended beyond. While traveling the two miles, they discovered eight or ten branches leading off in different directions, some of them apparently larger than the direct avenue. A petrified monkey, as perfect in shape as if it were alive, was found in the cave some weeks ago, and we understand that it has been sent to the World's Fair in New York.—*New Albany Tribune.*

Cure for the Glanders.—Mr. Wm. Shepard, writing from North Sheffield, Ashtabula county, Ohio, states, that he cured a horse of the disease called the glanders, by the following means:

"I took a half pound of fine-cut tobacco and poured two quarts of warm water on it, and let it soak a few minutes, and washed his throat and so on up to his ears, and down his throat to his legs, and between his fore legs. It made him direful sick, and would have vomited if it had been possible for a horse to vomit. In three hours I bathed him again, and the next morning again. The final effect was, my horse could put his head to the ground after the second time bathing, and after the third time could feed as well as ever, and is well, and has done better ever since."

The Storm of 1703.

For one hundred and fifty years past, an annual sermon has been preached in the Baptist meeting-house, Little Wild street, London, on the 27th of November, in commemoration of the extraordinary storm of November 27, 1703, which was considered the most terrific and destructive tempest throughout Europe which the world has known since the universal deluge. Its moral lessons were considered so important, that a member of the church left a sum of money, the interest of which should be appropriated for ever, to support a sermon on each anniversary of the event, which is usually delivered by some of the most eminent ministers in the British metropolis, and has obtained the name of "The Storm Sermon." Several of them have been printed.

The late Dr. Samuel Stennett, a pastor of the Little Wild-street Church, and author of the hymns which bear his name, in his printed sermon on the subject, in endeavoring to account for the storm, says that, "having most probably taken its rise in America, it made its way across the Western Ocean, and collecting confederate matter in its passage over the seas, spent its fury on those parts of the world, whither his army of terrors was principally commissioned." A strong West wind set in about the middle of the month, the force of which increased every day to the 27th. On the 24th the storm commenced, which reached its height three days afterward. The violence of the wind produced a hoarse, dreadful noise, like one continued peal of thunder, and the excessive darkness of the night added greatly to the horror of the scene.

Many lives were lost, especially in London, not a few meeting death in its most terrific forms. And great indeed was the loss of property. In London and its vicinity more than eight hundred dwelling-houses were laid in ruins, above two thousand chimneys fell to the ground, and "the lead which covered the roofs of one hundred churches, was rolled up and hustled in prodigious quantities, to great distances."

Nor was the devastation less throughout the country. In one extensive plain on the banks of the Severn, not less than fifteen thousand sheep were driven into the river and drowned; and in the county of Kent alone, more than two hundred and fifty thousand trees were torn up by the roots.

The ravages of this awful storm were at sea still more tremendous. It was computed that not less than three hundred ships were entirely destroyed, among which were fifteen of the British Royal Navy, containing more than two thousand seamen, who "sank as lead in the mighty waters." The whole loss of property was estimated at four millions of pounds of money, of lives about eight thousand, and of cattle without number.

Toward the evening of the 27th, it pleased God gradually to abate the severity of the storm, till it became an entire calm; and men left the retreats in which they had taken refuge, to view "the desolations which God had made in the earth." It will be readily supposed that this was done with a variety of feelings, in accordance with their different characters.

In many cases, those who had been most filled with terror and confusion, having had their fears removed, dreadfully perverted its moral tendency, and proved that, "let favor be showed to the wicked, yet will they do wickedly." Shakspeare's plays of the Tempest and Macbeth were twice acted in the week succeeding this awful event, and one of them exactly a week after the storm had arrived at its greatest fury. On the whole, however, the general impression was salutary, and He who brought the stormy wind out of his treasury, caused it to fulfill his word. Royal authority appointed a day of humiliation and prayer, and the sense of the nation was expressed by immense crowds of all classes who attended public worship on that solemn day. Many reviewed, with humble gratitude, the deliverances which God had wrought for them.—*London Watchman.*

No man is a gentleman who, without provocation, would treat with incivility the humblest of his species. It is a vulgarity for which no accomplishments or dress can ever atone. Show me the man who desires to make every one happy around him, and whose greatest solicitude is never to give just cause of offense to any one, and I will show you a gentleman by nature and practice, although he may never have worn a suit of broadcloth, or ever have heard of a lexicon.

Chinese Language.—Who would have thought six years ago that the laws of one of the States of the Union would have to be published in English and Chinese for general circulation? Yet so it is. The ninth section of an act passed by the California Legislature for the foreign miner's tax has been printed in the Chinese language for the information of more than thirty thousand Chinese in the new State. Tong'k Achich, a Chinaman, certifies that the translation is "faithful and good."

The Chinese Insurgents.

The Rev. Mr. Spear, who has spent several years as a missionary in China, and has transferred his field of labor to San Francisco, hoping to operate with greater advantage than he could do in China itself, has just delivered a course of lectures in San Francisco, respecting the customs, arts, literature, and government of the Chinese, (with an account of the existing rebellion), which serves to throw much light on the subjects whereof he treats.—The rebellion, Mr. Spear says, has been going on more than three years in the South of China, and he regards it as one of the most important political and religious movements of the age. He is reported to have said:

"It had its origin in bands of men going through the country breaking idols and driving away their priests. Some said these men were Roman Catholics; but there are no Roman Catholics in that part of the empire. On their banners are inscribed the name of God—the Supreme, the Uncreated. Their progress has been rapid and irresistible. They have spread from city to city, and from province to province, and have shaken the imperial throne to its center. The present dynasty is a foreign dynasty, erected by the Mantchous after their conquest of China; and it is odious to the people. Even their shaved heads is a badge of subjection imposed by the haughty Mantchou. The present dynasty has now subsisted for nearly two hundred years, the usual period of Chinese dynasties, and the Chinese confidently believe that these are its last days. But it is as a religious movement that the rebellion commends itself to the heart of the Christian and the philanthropist.

"Some years ago, a man of great abilities and genius, but whose learning, from the corruption existing in the Board of Examination, had failed to procure for him the high rank as a magistrate to which it entitled him, became acquainted with the Christian missionaries, and received from them some tracts in the Chinese language. Upon these he meditated, until they produced his conversion. He then received instruction in religion from the missionaries, and returning home, spread the doctrines of Christianity throughout his country. From this seed, God has raised up the hosts which now bid fair to upturn the present usurping dynasty; and we have reason to hope that it will be the means of spreading the Gospel throughout the Asiatic world."

Mr. Spear concluded with a fervent exhortation that we should leave nothing in our power undone to forward this glorious work; and expressed the hope that the light of the Gospel was at length breaking through the thick darkness which has heretofore enshrouded half the nations of the earth.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Moral Reflections, Sentences, and Maxims.

Good taste springs more from judgment than from intellect.

Nothing ought more to humiliate men who have deserved great praise than the care which they still take to derive consequence from trifles.

People suffer more in our opinion, from the smallest infidelities committed towards ourselves, than from the greatest towards others.

Jealousy is always born with love, but it does not always die with it.

The generality of women mourn the death of their lovers not so much from the love they bore them as to appear more worthy of being loved.

The violences that others do to us are often less painful than those we put on ourselves.

We know well enough that we ought to speak very little of our wives; but we do not sufficiently know that we ought to speak still less of ourselves.

There are some good qualities which degenerate into faults when they are natural, and others which are never perfect when they are acquired. It must be reason, for instance, that should render us careful of our property and our confidence; and, on the contrary, it must be nature that should bestow on us goodness and courage.

Whatever distrust we may have of the sincerity of those who converse with us, we always believe that they tell us more truth than they do to others.

There are few virtuous women who are not weary of their profession.

The generality of virtuous women are like hidden treasures, only safe because they are not sought for.

There are few cowards who know the extent of their fear.

The violence we do ourselves to prevent falling in love is often more cruel than the severity of the loved object.

We always dread the sight of the person we love when we have been coquetting elsewhere.

Foreign Items.

Halifax, Aug. 30.

No change had taken place in Turkish affairs, since the announcement that the Porte had accepted, without modification, the note prepared by the four powers, and presented to and accepted by the Czar.

Lord John Russell had stated, in his place in Parliament that negotiations with the United States, regarding the Musquito territory, were still pending; but said he hoped they would reach a satisfactory termination before next session.

A select committee of the British Parliament had made a report on the slave trade, which has been published. It is long and very interesting.

Lieut. Maury had delivered a lecture at Lloyd's, London, for which he had received a vote of thanks, and resolutions complimenting him and the United States Government were passed.

The long-looked-for debate on the Eastern affairs has taken place in the British Parliament. The facts elicited are generally regarded as unsatisfactory; and the funds opened the next day rather depressed; but afterward stiffened up somewhat.

An agreement is said to be proposed between the English and Spanish Governments to the following effect:

1st. That England will consent to the importation into Cuba of apprentices from Africa for ten years' apprenticeship.

2nd. That a new census of every slave in Cuba will be found now by a mixed commission, authorized to search every estate in the island, so that in future they can ascertain whether new slaves have been introduced.

3rd. That in fifty years from the acceptance of these propositions, and treaty based thereon, the present slaves and their children will be set free.

Washington, Aug. 21.

The dispatches received at the Navy Department from Commodore Perry, at Shanghai, are dated May 16. He expected to sail immediately for Japan, leaving one vessel of his squadron behind, for the use of the United States Minister.—This fact is evidence that the Commodore considers that the revolution in China is approaching a crisis, as he has heretofore deemed it important to take every vessel of his squadron on the Japan expedition. He has heard from Japan, that the Japanese are preparing to receive him, through the Dutch officials in a friendly manner, although they are increasing and strengthening their fortifications on the coast.—Perry's crews are all well.

The information received here tends to confirm the opinion that several distinct revolutions, independent of each other, are progressing in China, and that they are likely to result in a division of the empire into numerous States. All the movements, however, are under Christian influence.

Ringgold's North Pacific Exploring Squadron was heard from at Madeira, July 18. All well. They are about sailing for Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope.

Dispatches are also received from Commodore Shubrick and the fishing ground squadron. Still all quiet. No new developments.

Secretary Marcy is in deep affliction in consequence of the death of his son, who suffered so long from consumption. He died on board the sloop of war Preble, when five days out at sea.

A Painful Sight.—Friday afternoon, in South street, near Fifth, we were attracted by a large crowd, on approaching we found that one of the marshal's police had taken in charge a well dressed, young, and good-looking female, who was in such a beastly state of intoxication that it was impossible for her to walk. The sight to us was one of the most painful we ever beheld. Before us was one of that sex whom we had been taught to look upon as belonging to a superior order of beings—as the sweeteners of man's life, made lovely, tender, and kind, to win men from vice to virtue—to be their solace and comfort in the hour of trouble and affliction: there she lay, helpless and disfigured by man's enemy and earth's curse—rum!

Many in the crowd looked on with a smile upon their face, as if there was no disgrace in a woman's drunkenness—others looked with a pitying eye, and a few with difficulty kept back the starting tear, for our own part we fervently wished never to see such a sight again, and our humble prayer was, that some remedy would be applied for the removal of temptation from those whose diseased appetites call for stimulating drinks.

The unfortunate woman was taken to the Southwark Station House.—*Philadelphia Daily Register.*

☞ The Yellow Fever, it is said, was first introduced into New Orleans in 1769, having been brought by a British vessel which had just arrived from the coast of Africa with a cargo of slaves.

To Printers.

The Committee of Publication for the "Temperance Chart," will receive sealed proposals, until October 25, 1853, for the printing of said paper, including the paper and the delivery of the sheets folded, to the Editor, at his office in Indianapolis. The proposals to state the price of paper, and rate of composition and press work, with a sample of the quality of the paper to be used.

Wm. Hannaman.
James Hall.
C. E. Babb.
R. T. Brown.
August, 1853. J. B. Abbett.

Notice.

The Grand Section of C. of T., of Indiana, will hold its Sixth Annual Session, in Temperance Hall, Indianapolis, commencing on Monday, October 24th, at 1½ o'clock, P. M. As there is much business of importance to transact, representatives will please be punctual in attending.

Sections will please forward their quarterly returns to the G. S. before the 20th of October, or they may loose their charters. Henry Ohr, G. S. of C. of T.

Indianapolis, August 17th, 1853.

Notice.

The Eighth Annual Session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of the State of Indiana, will commence in Temperance Hall in the City of Indianapolis, on Tuesday, October 25, 1853, at 6 o'clock P. M. P. S. Sage, G. W. P.

C. Woodward, G. S.

August 1, 1853.

$25 Premium.

The undersigned Committee on the state of the Order of the Grand Section of Cadets of Temperance of Indiana, offer the above premium for the most acceptable Initiatory ceremony for Cadets of Temperance. Competitors for the same to be members of some Temperance organization.

All manuscripts to be forwarded to Henry Ohr, G. S., on or before the 20th day of October next.

Theophilus Robinson,
H. C. Newcomb, } *Com.*
Henry Ohr,

Indianapolis, Aug. 6th, 1853.

Torchlight and Indiana Cadet please copy.

Call for a State Temperance Convention.

A State Temperance Convention will be held at Madison, Jefferson county, Indiana, beginning on the 28th of September next, and continuing as long as it may determine.

John A. McClung,
Wm. Wilson,
John C. Steele,
John O'Kane, } *State Central Committee.*
William Hannaman,
Charles Woodward,
J. W. Gordon,

☞ We have two Certificates of Scholarships in the "Commercial College of Indianapolis," which we will dispose of—any one wishing to attend this institution will do well to give us a call at the Chart office.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS,

WE are still prepared to print Constitution and By-Laws, where the alterations are few from the copy recommended by the Grand Division, at the following rates:

100 copies, (or less) $5 00
200 " 8 00
300 " 10 00

We will pay the postage on all ordered from us.

☞ All orders accompanied by the cash, will be promptly attended to.

Address, JOHN H. OHR,
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Mechanics, Inventors, & Manufacturers.

$450. IN SPLENDID PRIZES. $450.

VOLUME IX. of the Scientific American commences on the 17th of September. It is chiefly devoted to the advancement of the interests of Mechanics, Inventors, Manufacturers, and Farmers, by the diffusion of useful knowledge upon these important branches. It is edited by men practically skilled in the arts and sciences, and is widely regarded as a sound and able journal. Nearly all the Valuable Patents which issue weekly from the Patent Office are Illustrated with Engravings, and the Claims of all the Patents are published in its columns; thus making the paper a perfect Scientific and Mechanical Encyclopedia for future as well as present reference. The Scientific American is very extensively circulated—its circulation in the last Volume exceeding 18,000 copies per week. It is in form for binding; each Volume contains Several Hundred Engravings and over Four Hundred Pages of Reading Matter, with an Index. The *practical receipts* alone are worth to any family much more than the subscription price.

The Publishers offer the following valuable prizes for the largest list of subscribers sent in by the 1st of January next:—$100 will be given for the largest list; $75 for the second; $50 for the third; $45 for the fourth; $40 for the 5th; $35 for the 6th; $30 for the 7th; $25 for the 8th; $20 for the 9th; $15 for the 10th; $10 for the 11th; and $5 for the 12th. The cash will be paid to the order of the successful competitor, immediately after January 1st, 1854.

Terms:—One copy one year, $2; one copy six months, $1; five copies six months, $4; ten copies six months, $8; ten copies 12 months, $15; fifteen copies twelve months, $22; twenty copies twelve months, $28 in advance.

Southern and Western money taken for subscriptions.

Letters should be directed, post-paid, to Munn & Co. 128 Fulton street, N. Y.

CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00. Books, $2 00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. WOODWARD, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind., free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20 00.

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

J. H. OHR, G. W. R.

Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys of ——, believing the Order of Cadets of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Section of the State of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called the —— Section, No. ——, Cadets of Temperance, of the State of Indiana, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Section, and also those of the acting Head of the Order.

Enclosed is the fee for Charter, R. B.'s and officers' cards, $5 00.

It must also be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not; if they are, of what Section. The application to be directed to the Grand Secretary, free of postage.

It must also be certified by a W. P. or P. W. P, that the W. Patron elect is a Son of Temperance in good standing.

Address (post paid) HENRY OHR, G. S., C. o T., Indianapolis, Indiana.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the —— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00.

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

Address (post paid,) Mrs. ELIZA RICHMOND, G. S. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

New Watch and Jewelry S tore.

No 1, Bates House, Washington Street,

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WE have now open the largest and best assortment of fine Watches and rich Jewelry ever offered in this city, to which we invite the examination of the public.

Our stock is all new—selected with great care, and comprises Watches, Diamond Work, Chains, Pins, Rings, Pencils, Lockets, of all kinds; Silver Ware, Clocks, Perfumery, Brushes, Soaps, Plated Ware, Castors, Fruit Baskets, &c., which we will sell for CASH at New York prices. Mr. E. W. NEFF, of this city, has taken charge of the Watch repairing department, and will spare no pains to give satisfaction to our customers.

july 6-tf E J. BALDWIN & CO.

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june 22 4m

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3d Session on the 1st Monday of January.
4th Session on the 1st Monday of March.
5th Session on the 1st Monday of May.

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We have no war with the legion of Nostrums and Specifics of the day—we know but little about them—some say they are good for nothing. However that may be, the

Petroleum

will not be suppressed and kept back by reason of the above nostrums—duty and inclination both forbid it.

Those who are afflicted, are respectfully invited to get a Circular and look over the Directions for

Ague, Rheumatism, Piles, Diarrhœa, Flux, Tooth Ache, Burns, Worms, Scrofula, Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup, Old Sores, Cholera Morbus, Contractions of the Limbs and Joints, Sore Eyes, Blindness, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, and other Diseases.

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Subscriptions received at the Society's House, No. 146 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Feb 16 3w G. S. SCOFIELD, Agent.

TO BUILDERS.

North Western Christian University.

THE Building Committee of the Board of Directors of the North-Western Christiana University, propose contracting for the west wing of the *University Building*, to be put up on the University grounds in the vicinity of Indianapolis.

Sealed Proposals in detail, with prices affixed for doing the work necessary to the completion of the said Wing, will be received until the 19th day of July next, and may be handed to the undersigned, or to J. T. Cox. Secretary of the Company, at the Book Store of Cox & Mathes, in Indianapolis.

The materials and work to be according to the plan, drawings and specifications prepared by Wm. Tinsley, Architect, which may be seen and examined at his room, on the east side of Pennsylvania street, three doors north of the north-east Diagonal, in Indianapolis. The specifications have been materially changed and modified, so as to reduce the cost of the building.

Proposals for the whole combined, would be preferred; but will be received for the different parts and portions thereof separotely. The whole to be completed and fit for use by the first day of September, 1854.

Payments will be made as the work progresses, at such short periods as may suit the covenience of the Contractors. Bond and security will be required for the performance of the work.

In behalf of the Building Committee:

OVID BUTLER,

President of the Board of Directors.

June 10, 1853. june 22 3w

LITTLE, DRUM & ANDERSONS

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, STATIONERY, NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, AND GLASSWARE,

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The American Life and Health Insurance Company.

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THIS Company issues policies at Total Abstinence Rates, Joint stock Rates, and at Mutual Rates, which for $1000 on the life of a person 30 years of age, are as follows:

Age.	*Total Abstinence.*	*Joint Stock.*	*Mutual*
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All Moneys received from the Insured, for Annual Premiums, after deducting expenses, will be divided among the Sick

The Public have for some time been familiar with the subject of Life and Health Insurance, but it is obvious that too little thoughts has been given to the latter. LIFE Insurance benefits our successors, while HEALTH Insurance directly benefits ourselves. It makes provision for a time of sickness, when the products of a man's industry are cut off, and want unites with Disease to aggravate his distress. It is at this gloomy period, when he is prostrated and helpless, and when despondency would otherwise overwhelm him, that the holder of a *Health Insurance Policy* will realize its benefits.

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$2,00	per year,	for	$2,00	per week.
3,00	"	"	3,00	"
4,00	"	"	4,00	"
5,00	"	"	5,00	"
6,00	"	"	6,00	"

Over fifty and under sixty.

$2,50	per year,	for	$2,50	per week.
3,75	"	"	3,00	"
5,00	"	"	4,00	"
6,25	"	"	5,00	"
7,50	"	"	6,00	"

When the Fund shall amount to Three Dollars and upwards for every person insured and sufficient to warrant an additional distribution, the weekly allowances will be increased in accordance with the Rules of the Policy.

All the members of a Temple or Division insured at greatly reduced rates.

Applications for Agencies in any of the cities or towns in the State, should be made to the undersigned, *post paid*, or in person.

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CHARLES WOODWARD, Agent,

At ADAMS & CO.'S Express Office.

J. L. MOTHERSHEAD, *Medical Examiner.*

june 30 '52-1y

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Office in Reeder's Building, Third street, between Almy's and City Bank.

This Company insures Lives at the lowest rates consistent with safety, either upon the Joint Stock or Mutual plan.

In the Joint Stock Department, premium payable quarterly, semi-annually or annually. On the Mutual plan, one-half the premium paid in Cash, the balance by a note bearing six per cent. interest—the interest only payable annually. Persons insuring on the mutual plan, participate in the profits of the Company in that department.

The undersigned having been appointed agent for the above Company, is prepared to fill applications for Life Insurance, on favorable terms.

Any information on the subject and pamphlets explaining the nature and utility of Life Insurance, furnished without charge, at the office of the Agent.

C. WOODWARD, Agent.

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june 30, '52-1y.

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" 18 K " " Levers at $28.
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In addition to the above we have a fine assortment of other description of Watches all of which we will sell lower than any other firm dare sell in the place. I have in my employ a very superior Watch Repairer who will always be on on hand to do watch repairing of every description. Mr. Michot has worked in Geneva, Paris, New York and other large cities and has had great experience in his Branch of the business. All Watches warranted for one year, and the money in all cases refunded, provided they do not give entire satisfaction.

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june 15 3w ¶ Box 601, Philadelphia P. O.

THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF ART.

THE five numbers of this Magazine which are published, place it at the head of publications of this kind No expense will be spared to make it in every respect worthy of the name, the "Illustrated Magazine of Art. The Engravings which are preparing for the future numbers are in the hands of first-class American and European Artists.

A Series of most interesting Tales will appear in it. "The School of Life," written and Illustrated by ANNA MARY, daughter of William and Mary Howitt, will shortly appear; also, "The Dead Bridal," an historical romance, illustrative of the most interesting period in the history of the Venetian Republic, by JONATHAN FREEKE SLINGSBY, of the *Dublin University Magazine;* contributions, too, from WILLIAM and MARY HOWITT, PERCY B. ST. JOHN, and other writers of distinction in America and Europe.

The following is a brief outline of the plan of the Magazine:

I. The Historical Department will abound with picturesque representations of the most remarkable events which have occurred in this and other countries; accompanied with interesting anecdotes and details from the pen of the most eminent writers of the day. This department will contain several splendid engravings, designed by the first artists of the world, and engraved in the highest style of modern art.

II. The Men and Women of the Age. This department will consist of beautifully executed portraits of the leading characters of the age, especially of those who figure on the stage of humanity as the world's benefactors. Each portrait will be accompanied by an interesting biographical sketch

III. The Wonders of Natural History, Botany, and other sciences, will be developed in choice Engravings of Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Insects, Forest Trees, Flowers, Geological and Fossil Specimens, &c., with accompanying descriptions.

IV. The Triumphs of Architectural Art will be displayed in exquisitely finished representations of Cathedrals, Churches, Palaces, and other models of ancient and modern Architectural Art.

V. The Works of the Great Masters, selected from the principal Galleries of Art in the World. In general, the portrait of the Master will be given, accompanied with a highly finished engraved copy of his *chef d'œuvre.*

VI. The Scientific Portions will be rendered highly interesting by the familiar explanations, and the numerous diagrams which will accompany each subject.

VII. Manufactures. The principal manufacturing processes in use will be fully explained by minute details, and an abundance of beautiful engravings.

VIII. Machinery and Inventions will have due attention paid to them, and be described by numerous appropriate engravings.

IX. The Literary Department, independently of the various articles accompanying the illustrations, will comprise original and interesting narratives, contributed by the most popular writers of the day, with numerous illustrations.

In every respect, the "Illustrated Magazine of Art," will be decidedly

SUPERIOR TO ANY MAGAZINE OF THE DAY.

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CASSELL'S NATURAL HISTORY, which for variety, beauty and completeness, will claim to be considered as a first-class work, upon this most interesting subject. The First volume will be devoted to the Feathered Tribe of the Creation and will contain upwards of Three Hundred Engravings, in the first style of Art. The volume will be completed in Twelve Monthly Parts, Imperial Octavo. Price 25 cents each.

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A Weekly Journal:---Devoted to Temperance, Morality, Education, Literature, Useful Arts, Science, General Intelligenc, &c.

J. W. GORDON, M. D., Editor.] ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA. [JOHN H. OHR, Printer.

VOL. III. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1853. NO. 12.

THE TEMPERANCE CHART,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE GRAND DIVISION, S. of T. OF INDIANA.

Edited by J. W. Gordon, M. D.

To whom all Communications and Subscriptions must be addressed, post-paid.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

A Man Buried in a Well.

In reading recently an excellent article from the pen of Mrs. Gage, entitled, "A man in a well," we were reminded of a startling incident that occurred in this city a few months since, and that we had made a minute of at the time, with the design of further comment.

We were passing from our office to our residence, and noticing a few people gathered in a yard on Main street, but supposing the cause a matter of ordinary interest, made no stop. A hand from the office soon came in with the startling intelligence that a man was buried in a well. We shall never forget the sensations that crept over us like a freezing chill, and then into the heart, with a choking, almost suffocating force. Twelve feet of sandy earth upon the victim! Hope died within us, and we involuntarly shut our eyes upon the scene which flashed across the mind.—Buried alive! The tale was too horrible, and yet clung like a nightmare to every thought.

The news spread with lightning speed, and on our return, dark masses of people were wedged around the spot. And still the brief but terrible words flashed from lip to lip, and the wildly excited living mass poured into the yard and broke like waves around the dense crowd. We leaned upon the fence and watched them as they came, for we have not the brass to run over men, women and children, when we can accomplish no good by such rudeness. Old and young, the officer and the citizen, the cold-featured land-shark and the laborer—mothers, wives and children, gathered with a startled look. Little was said, but the compressed lip and the eager eye told how much all felt. A son of the buried man was walking the yard in restless agony. It was a scene which we never wish to look upon again.

In the mean time, strong arms were plying the shovels with that energy which ever honors our common humanity on such occasions. The hot sun beat fiercely down, and the sweat rolled from bronzed features, but hundreds of hands were ready to relieve, and every man's soul throbbing in the blade. The yielding sand would often break in, and an audible sigh would stir the silent crowd. Timbers were put in, and the work continued unceasingly. So eager were the frenzied and foolish people to obtain a view of the spot, that there was constant danger of filling up faster than the shovels could throw out, and no efforts could beat them back.

After hours of hard digging, there was a low, yet strangely distinct murmur ran through the crowd, and the dense mass swayed like waves lifted by some magic power. We shall never forget the moment. "*He's alive—they hear him speak!*" We involuntarily straightened up from the fence where we were leaning, and with a glance heavenward, drew a deep, long breath. "*He's alive!*", The excitement was still more intense. The son wept afresh as he strode backward and forward across the yard, and we found warm tears falling upon our own hands.

And so the scene continued until the mass gave back and a shout rent the air. "*He's out—he's alive!*" That excited crowd would have borne that saved man with wild and frantic joy in triumphant procession through the city. He was saved from his living tomb.

One man saved! His family would welcome him as one from the dead. Our thoughts were busy as we wended our way to the office. How ready people are—how happy—to save one life. When danger comes upon a citizen like the swoop of an eagle from a clear sky, all gather as one man to the rescue.

The same people look unmoved upon the footprints of blood which thicken at their very doors. At noonday, a plague stalks before them, dragging its victims to a worse than living tomb. Men have had their vitals eat away by inches, and died in chains, helpless, uncared for. Girded with demons and writhing and frothing in a worse than a demon's hell, men of mind and manhood have thrown out their arms in convulsions, and died at their own firesides with their teeth tearing their own flesh. Their maniac howl came up like the despairing wail of the lost. And was there any gathering to the rescue? Any excited populace eager to save? No! With a passing remark, the corpse of a citizen—*a husband and father*—was borne to the church-yard, and the marble shields him who was *killed by inches.*

But one such case?

Father in heaven! many have died thus *in Auburn.* Since our brief residence, we have seen their blood smoke like an incense of wrath upon the iron track and in the public highway. There was one who wrestled with *delirium tremens* upon the sidewalk in broad day. He would have lived and died a sober man. But, said he, and the tears coursed in a flood down his bloated cheek, "I must die a drunkard.—There is not a rumseller in the city who will refuse me rum so long as I have money." Poor G——! He was robbed, degraded and killed by the *rumsellers of Auburn,* and is at rest in his grave. Did his neighbors rally to save him? Was there even a remonstrance against his murder?

We might pursue the record and invoke from the past a spectral train who have died by law in a Christian community.—The followers of Christ even, have passed by on the other side. They have not only held the garments of the murderers, but have *themselves cast the stones.* And all this time children have gone about sorrowing, and wept in vain. At the desolate home, women has been tortured with a cruelty more refined than hell can boast. Hopes, bread, heart's blood—all have been wrenched out day by day as years have gone slowly by. And did men and women ever gather around that accursed home to save the lost one from the clutches of licensed fiends, or beat them back from their human prey? *Never.* Thus the innocent and defenceless—the child and the mother—have been robbed of parent, and husband, and bread, and happiness and means for long years, and no shout of indignation has ever gone up from a darkening crowd against the worse than heathenish wrong.

We love humanity better when we see it stretching an eager hand to save a victim from a living tomb. But we turn with a tear from that cold and cruel barbarism which slumbers quietly while citizens and neighbors, with all their hopes of earth and heaven, are slaughtered in open day.—*Cayuga Chief.*

Condition of the poor in London.

Not far from the spot where we write, within no very great distance of the residence of many of our aristocracy, lies one of those dark and gloomy "courts," which all over London are thronged by the poor. It is not, we believe, worse than hundreds of others, but it has been explored, and to the humanity of those who have visited its dismal chambers, we are indebted for a description of the dwellings, and the daily life of our myriads of swarming population.

The "court" of which we write, Charlotte buildings, off Gray's-inn-lane, contains fifteen houses, and these fifteen houses give, each containing eight rooms, shelter, upon the very lowest calculation, to a population of nearly 1000 persons! The description of one of these houses is the description of all. Will our readers bear with us while we take them through its apartments, as it is described by an eyewitness. We begin with the two rooms upon the ground floor.

In the front room "there are no bedsteads, chairs, or tables, a few ragged clothes are drying before a little fire in the grate, above the mantel are a looking glass about three inches high, and some torn prints of the crucifixion, &c.; in the cupboards, without doors, are pieces of broken crockery; a kind of bed in one corner, with children asleep; the floor rotten in many parts, the walls and ceiling sadly cracked. The rent is 2s. 3d. per week, which is called for every Monday, and must be paid on Wednesday."

We are not told who are the inmates of this chamber, but the room immediately behind it "presents a sad scene of distress—the man, his wife, and some children, earn a living by chopping firewood; the man had been ill and not able to rise for two days; he was lying on a quantity of wood shavings, and was covered with an old black and ragged blanket; his skin did not appear as if it had been washed for weeks; he was very ill, and evidently in a state of fever; his wife was almost equally dirty; "we have no wood to chop," was the expression of the ultimate distress. This room was much dilapidated, and they had suffered greatly during the late severe weather, owing to the broken condition of the windows. The rent 1s. 9d. per week; the window overlooks a back yard, the condition of which was shocking."

These, it will be remembered, are not the haunts of the outcasts of society, who live by plunder. This wretched back room is the hiding place of a miserable couple who, with their children, attempt to earn their bread by a humble, and ill requited, but an honest industry. The expression of his worst distress is, "We have no wood to chop."

"The first floor," continues the writer, both back and front, was crowded with inhabitants. The people acknowledged that fifteen persons slept in the two little rooms last night; the walls were cracked and dirty, and the ceiling constantly falls upon the floor while the inmates are taking their food. One woman said that a part of the cracked hearth-stone above had fallen amongst the children. The rent of the front room is 2s. 2d; back 3s. 9d. Continuing our way up stairs, we found the state of the stair-case and rooms worse and worse. In the front room two pair, when our eyes had become accustomed to the Rembrandtish gloom, we found fifteen persons! Some had been selling onions, &c., in the streets, some begging, one or two were seemingly bricklayers, laborers, and others had been working the carrion heaps in the neighborhood.

The others presented the same dismal picture, with the addition of holes in the roof, through which the winds and rains, and snows, made their way upon the inmates of this wretched tenement. For these attics the rent was the some as for the lower apartments—an anomaly accounted for by the fact that "the landlord removes to the upper rooms those who may be a shilling or so in arrear of rent." The annual sum extorted from these miserable beings for the hire of this one house, amounts to upwards of £40!—a rent infinitely greater, in proportion, than is paid for the noblest palace of the West-End.

It is difficult to realize the appalling truth, that in one small court of this great metropolis, one thousand human beings are at this moment thus existing. Multiply this number by that of the similar receptacles of human misery that surround us, and we may venture to set against all the degradation of human nature that prevails over ten thousand square miles of the most savage district upon earth, the utter abasement of our fellow creatures, which is at the very hour when we write, contained within the limits of the metropolis of great and Christian England.

Let men prate as they will about our progress, we do not believe that scenes like these existed in the olden time. Discomforts there have been—distress, and hard and pinching times, but we do not believe that any generation but our own has ever witnessed so hideous a congregation of squalid, abject, and hopeless destitution as is to be found in these loathsome receptacles, to which our busy civilization drives its cast off and rejected victim to rot.—*London Morning Chronicle.*

An Active Young Lady.—The present editress of the magazine conducted by the factory girls at Lowell—a Miss Farley—writes to a friend:

"I am now proprietor of the New England Offering. I do all the publishing, editing, canvassing, and as it is bound at my Office I can, in a hurry, help fold, cut covers, stitch, &c. I have a little girl to assist me in the folding, stitching, &c.; the rest, after it comes from the printer's hands, is all my own work. I employ no agents, and depend upon no one for assistance.—My edition is four thousand."

Rusticity is sometimes got rid of in the camp, but never at the court.

The Dealer in Small Talk.

Another class of loquacious nuisances are those who deal in what is denominated small talk: they are of both sexes, and of all conditions of society. They are an impertinent set, constantly prattling about the common-place matters of life, are ever obtruding their nonsense upon the forbearance of their friends, and are prodigal spendthrifts of time. These notorious newsmongers are the pest of the social circle, they do almost as much harm, in an insidious way, to the well-being of society, as the babbler, by their retailing of the petty scandal of the day, and their uncharitable strictures upon the sayings and doings of others. Small talkers revel most at the tea table—a fact for which we do not pretend to account, unless it be that they derive their special inspiration from the beverage thereat dispensed. Births, marriages, and deaths, and love matches, liaisons and divorces, and the thousand peccadilloes their greedy ears drink in from the perturbed stream of life, form the material of their senseless and incessant chatter; and should they perchance find these sources to fail them, their pliant consciences make no scruple in drawing upon their imagination to supply the deficiency. They are not over fastidious at a fabrication, or, as it is sometimes called, a white lie; and they are ingenious in the art of putting a statement hypothetically, in suggesting an illiberal insinuation, or even in placing a palpable truth in an equivocal light, especially if it serve the purposes of personal scandal. The small talkers, may, however, be subdivided into two varieties; the latter class being accustomed to deal homœopathically in the diluted gossip of the day. These exhibit exemplary perseverance in the picking up and purveying of the smallest particles of chit-chat; and as they are usually provident of their stores, and they make a very little go a great way, you may have their second-hand nothings at less than cost.—These are among the insufferable social nuisances; they are both parvenu and plebeian, and are fit subjects for the school for adults.

The Unknown Dead.

A young man who labors in behalf of degraded humanity at the Five Points, in connection with Mr. Pease, gives a sad scene which he witnessed a few days since. Having learned that a human body had been lying unburied for several days in a room in Cow Bay, during the recent hot weather, he went to see about it. In the room where he found the corpse, were living some twenty wretches, white and black. The effluvia that filled the room was most intolerable. The body had been decaying for several days. There it lay, in a corner of the room, a mass of corruption. Near to it were three females, one white and two colored, sleeping the unrefreshing sleep of drunkenness. The others, male and female, black and white, were sitting or lying upon the floor, and so stupefied by rum, noxious vapors, and the intense heat, that when interrogated as to how long the corpse had lain in the room, they could not give an intelligible answer. Stepping carefully over the "living dead," he reached the corpse. It was that of a white woman, apparently about twenty-five years of age. She had doubtless been dead several days, for the form and features were discolored and distorted—so much so, that the body could not be identified. The taste that had been displayed in the dress then upon the body, although much faded, betokened that its now loathsome occupant had not been reared in dens of filth and infamy. The Coroner was notified; an inquest held, and Potter's Field now numbers among its inmates the once, doubtless, loved and loving—Unknown.

Yes, this poor unknown one who came to this loathsome end, was once, no doubt, beloved and tenderly cherished, but in her dying agonies she wrestled alone with death, and stranger hands took charge of the loathsome corpse. What evil demon wrought this awful wreck and ruin which were seen in that room? Rum! And the city authorities license men to create all this misery and wo, and we are told that it would be an illegal abridgment of men's rights to refuse them an opportunity of producing such scenes.—*N. York Organ.*

We should manage our fortune as we do our health—enjoy it when good, be patient when it is bad, and never apply violent remedies except in an extreme necessity.

Intemperance and Crime.

The chaplain of a House of Correction in England in making a recent report, gives extracts from reports of former years, as well as the results of later observation, as follows:

"The Chaplain makes it his business to converse with every person sent into the jail under a charge of felony, with a view to ascertain, as far as possible, some of the predominant causes of the commission of crime: and, from the accounts given by those unfortunate people, it would seem that intoxication is the great vice which most frequently leads its victim into the commission of more serious wickedness." (Report for 1825.)

"The chief cause which leads to the commission of criminal offences the Chaplain still believes to be the ale-houses and the beer-shops. They are answerable, directly or indirectly, for nearly three-fourths of the imputed felons tried within the last year." (Report for 1852.)

"Eighteen cases of murder and manslaughter, in one year, arising solely in the propensity to, and facilities for, the abuse of intoxicating liquors! Were any *new* cause of crime, prevalent as the one I speak of, suddenly to appear among us, the energies of the whole community would be, forthwith, directed to its suppression: but we have become familiar with the features of this old Destroyer; and, as if crime and ruin were not broadly written upon them, continue insensible to their real hideousness." (Report for 1838.)

Language similar to that which I have now quoted from my Reports of fifteen, twenty, and twenty-eight years ago, must still be used by those whose duty it is to lay bare the sources and provocations of crime. Whether taken in beer-houses, ale-houses, gin-shops, "hush-shops," dancing-rooms, or singing-rooms, DRINK is still the great Destroyer, and DRUNKENNESS still the NATIONAL SIN. I may be told that the general consumption of intoxicating liquor has diminished. If such be the fact, it is owing to the increased good sense of a numerous class who have discovered that liquor is far from being one of the necessaries of life—and may become its greatest curse. The assizes, sessions, and police reports bring, every day, proofs the most appalling, that the influence of drink, if restrained amongst the intelligent and moral, is concentrated upon the ignorant and heathenish. The recent act for the more effectual punishment of the brutalized savages convicted of assaults on woman, intimates, too plainly, the increased intemperance in which such assaults originate. But few persons can form anything like a true estimate of the horrors associated with the English slavery, which though we might ingeniously try to disguise it, by calling it a voluntary servitude, is productive of far more actual misery then—and quite as much disgrace as the 'involuntary servitude,' for which, as it exists in another hemisphere, our sympathy and indignation have been so forcibly and eloquently roused.

Though a jail Chaplain has fresh instances brought before him, day by day, of the degradation and sin caused by drunkenness, those instances serve chiefly to suggest and illustrate the dreadful extent to which the drunkard inflicts sorrow and pain—nay, wounds and death—without due investigation into his conduct being instituted. It is deplorable to see the hold which drink possesses on the very nature of the ignorant laborer, and his pitiable helplessness under the tyranny.—He feels that he cannot shake it off, himself; but he would be glad of liberation by some means which should not demand an impossible exercise of self-denial. "I wish beer was ten shillings a quart," is an exclamation I have often heard from men who felt the humiliating consciousness that nothing but a prohibitory price, or some other cause independent of their own sense and resolution, could restrain their ruinous propensity! This feeling—the wish that "something might be done" to make drunkenness more difficult, more impracticable—was strongly, instructively manifested, a few week ago, in the unfeigned earnestness with which our prisoners, to the number of 232, signed a petition to the House of Commons, praying for "such measures as will, on the one hand, lead to the entire suppression of the beer-house cure, and, on the other, promote whatever may hold out the prospect of wholesome and rational amusement for the working population of the kingdon."

LIBRARY INDIANAPOLIS

TEMPERANCE CHART.

PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.
WM. HANNAMAN, C. E. BABB,
JAMES HALL, R. T. BROWN,
JOHN B. ABBETT.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1853.

☞ The Fifth Annual Session of the Grand Union of the Daughters of Temperance of the State of Indiana will commence in the Hall of the Temple of Honor, in the city of Indianapolis, on Wednesday, October 28, 1853, at 3 o'clock P. M.

R. HINDS, G. P. S.
E. RICHMOND, G. S. S.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The Board of Managers of the "National Monument Society," have issued a circular requesting those appointed to take ballots of the voters at the elections in the different States next month, to put up boxes near the polls, so that any, who may wish to do so, may deposit contributions for continuing the building of the Washington Monument; and making an appeal to the liberality of our citizens. They say that a small contribution from each voter throughout the Union would be sufficient to finish the monument. A similar attempt at the last presidential election resulted as favorably as could be expected. The Monument is now one hundred and thirty-six feet high.

DRUNKENNESS A DISEASE.—A writer in the Cincinnati Gazette, in presenting some features which a temperance law should contain, gives the following as the fifth, and then follows with the remark below:

"5th, ASYLUMS FOR DRUNKARDS to be established by law, and all common drunkards to be sent and kept there under medical treatment till cured."

The fifth provision is "founded on the well-known fact, that habitual drinking is often a disease for which a drunkard is not accountable, and which is like lunacy, curable if taken in time. There is the same need for a Drunkard's Asylum that there is of one for lunatics. It is one which humanity demands. and so long as those unfortunate beings exist, and so long as they shall be the cause of suffering to unhappy families, the State is under obligation to furnish this relief to the diseased and the suffering."

☞ An attack was made a short time since, on Mr. Hall, late Postmaster at Cincinnati, in the street in that city, by a Dr. Ames, a resident there, which resulted so seriously that the life of Mr. Hall is despaired of. First a sword cane and then a pistol was used by the assailant, wounding Mr. H. in several places, and finally lodging a ball in his side which penetrated the liver, and cannot probably be extracted. Cincinnati has recently been the scene of several personal assaults, besides some other disgraceful proceedings.

The most important item in all that chain which secures good order in a city, is that *hook at the end*, an honest, watchful, and efficient police. That we are afraid is lacking to some extent in Cincinnati.

☞ The use of steam power in carrying on farm labor is getting to be quite common in England. The steam plough has been used with the most perfect success, and it is believed by those who have tested the matter pretty well, that the use of steam engines for agricultural operations will soon be general, and that the advantages of it will be very great.

☞ The friends of Temperance in Madison are making arrangements for the reception of delegates to the Convention, and taking active measures to secure speakers, &c.

The first lover is kept a long time—when a second is not taken.

The Past and the Present.

The unexampled change which has taken place in this country within the recollection of comparatively young men, in regard to the use of ardent spirits, considering the insensibility of the public mind on that subject when the reform begun, and the deep hold the system of making, selling, and drinking liquor, had upon society, is surely nothing less than miraculous. The pecuniary interests involved in the traffic, which embraced one of the most powerful stimulants to action known to man; the already formed and inveterately confirmed appetite existing among a large class of our people, and the tendency in that direction of the habits of the more youthful portion of the community; the deep-rooted habits of thinking among all classes in relation to the whole subject, and the assistance rendered to all these by that peculiar trait of the American character, a disposition to cast off restraint, and indulge in an unlimited freedom, presented a series of obstacles in the way of this reform which at its commencement, seemed utterly insurmountable.

But what has been accomplished?

Who that was not an eye-witness of the facts could have any conception of the real condition of things before this reform commenced? Thick darkness, like that of Egypt, had settled down upon the people, with only here and there a single gospel ray penetrating the dismal gloom. The grim tyrant held possession of almost every nook and corner of the country. The flood-gates of evil seemed let loose, and intemperance deluged the land. In many, many neighborhoods, morality lay helpless, mourning the triumph of vice; and the victory of the exulting monster over all that was fair and lovely seemed complete.

This is no fancy picture. Many men not now forty years of age, well remember the reality.

Though a few good men, enlightened Christian men, who bore well that worthy name, were doing what such men will always do, trying to save those who could be saved among their more immediate acquaintances, yet if they saved a few individuals, there was nothing done to check the general current of the evil.

Though in many a private dwelling, prayers were going up from almost broken hearts that some dear friend might be saved, and as the fearful probabilities were balanced, amid the agony of those thoughts some plan might be half formed which for a moment would encourage a hope, yet that plan would soon be given up, and the heart could only fall back upon that strength which don't belong to earth. The grief of those hearts was never known to any beyond the family circle. No influence was borne out upon the air, passing from mind to mind, bringing them into union, and calling out stout hearts and firm nerves to act in behalf of those who had been robbed of their dearest hopes by the hands of heartless avarice. True, in such places in many instances, sprung up the germ which years afterwards brought forth its legitimate fruit in the most bitter and determined opposition to the liquor business, but it was not seen then.

An insensibility like the sleep of death had taken possession of the community.—The business of making, selling, and drinking ardent spirits, was carried on by those engaged in it, without the fear of God or man before their eyes. The avaricious money gatherer still took the price of the bread of those who had already been reduced to beggary by his cunning artifices. The poor besotted victim of a depraved appetite still went to receive his draught of poison which was daily bringing him nearer and nearer the grave. The man who helped make our laws, still continued to buy and hand it out for electioneering purposes, and tell the people how much he loved them, and what pleasure it gave him to drink with them. The man who delighted in an occasional revel, and who was determined not to have his liberty abridged, grasped the hand of the politician, thought he was a good fellow, took a drink of his liquor and wanted to see him elected. The farmer who was not in the regular habit of drinking, provided it for use upon all extra occasions, brought it among his workmen and children, drank of it himself, and encouraged them to do the same. All were invited, all were urged, and nearly every body drank.

The evil seemed to be interwoven with every mesh and fibre of society. Its influence was nearly the same every where, and men acted and spoke as if they thought this state of things was to continue forever.

Matters continued without much apparent change till some time after 1830. But a good work had commenced. Good men had begun to sow the seeds of reform, in various ways. Plans were formed for the purpose of accomplishing *something*. Dr. Beecher had delivered a series of lectures on the subject we believe as early as 1826. Others followed in various parts of the country. Temperance societies began to be formed, more particularly for the purpose of saving the young. The public mind began to be agitated. Every good thought on the subject was fostered, and the opposition to intemperance wherever it could be found, was brought out and organized. But for a good many years, the reform seemed to make but little progress, from the fact that those who felt the most and were willing to do all they could, were women and children, who were controlled by their husbands, fathers, and brothers, in a great many cases, so that they did not even dare to show their sympathy.

The moral portion of the community labored on with various degrees of success, till 1841, when the Washingtonian movement began, and its influence spread rapidly over the country. The inebriate saw an opportunity of breaking his fetters, and at once obstacles that had been piled mountain high, in the way of the advancing tide, now gave way, and the stream burst forth, gathering strength and weight from what had before obstructed its progress, and being increased from thousands of sources hitherto altogether concealed.—From that time to the present there has probably not been a single year that the cause of temperance has not made a real advance. Though the Washingtonian enterprise itself seemed to fail, the real hostility to the liquor business has gone on increasing in strength, extent and permanency up to this day. That movement found a well-formed public sentiment ready to meet it, and upon which it could fall back as it faltered, and with what sound materials it furnished could take up the work and go on. These sound materials were, to a considerable extent, from the families of those who had reformed, where a bitter hatred of the evil had been cherished from the time a thought had sprung up in their young minds. From all these sources, embracing in every part of the country the influence of thousands of men who have been intemperate, a temperance sentiment has been formed which is loosening the death grasp of this monster upon society. Instead of merely hoping that a single friend may be reformed or a few individuals be saved, we can now look forward with confidence to the time when the temptation itself will be removed. As we look at the past, how extraordiary seems the simple record of facts which is daily going in our temperance papers. We can hardly believe it possible, when we learn that there is scarcely a State in the Union where there is not a strong party, well organized, demanding, with a good hope of success, an entire and unqualified prohibition of the sale of intoxicating drink, and that in a number of States this has already been accomplished. Yet such is the fact; and temperance men look forward to the time, not far distant, as they believe, when a strong prohibitory law will exist in every State in the Union.

May we not say that such a change seems like the result of miracle?

☞ At a late Maine law meeting in Cincinnati, at the close of the principal address, one of the anties mounted the stand to reply. This occasioned some disturbance, which resulted in driving him from the ground. The meeting was afterwards rudely interfered with, and an attempt made to break it up by the anti-temperance men, among the rest an officer of one of the courts, who was drunk, but he was finally removed, and the watchmen succeeded in restoring order.

☞ Near two hundred thousand dollars have been contributed in various parts of the country, for the relief of New Orleans, more than one half of it in the North.

The Chinese Rebellion.

There is a good deal of speculation just now as to the moral character and religious faith of the Chinese insurgents, and it is probably difficult to ascertain exactly the truth on the subject. It is certain, however, that they have the Bible and use its instructions. They have published a book containing the ten commandments, with comments, and also all the principal precepts of Christianity, and they are very particular to enforce their observance.—But they seem to have an imperfect knowledge of the Christian system as a whole, and the spiritual results growing out of a full reception of, and submission to all its doctrines seem almost unknown among them. They have also a good deal of superstition and fanaticism mixed up with their proceedings.

"Many of the insurgents claim to be Protestants, when they are conversing with the English, and the whole aspect of their religion shows that it had a Protestant origin. Whether true religion will be increased by this accession is doubtful.—Should the insurgents be put down, there would be such a jealousy created against the Protestant religion, among the Imperialists, that missionaries would probably be driven from the country, and commercial relations with the Protestant powers avoided. The French residents in China, declare that the whole rebellion is got up expressly by the Protestants, (English and Americans), to assist their trade, and that, if successful, it will open China particularly to that religion."

The truth in regard to the whole matter would seem to be that aided by the light of Revelation they have partly come out from the darkness of heathenism, but that the influence of Christianity among them is still limited and partial.

The following is said to be a history of their origin:

"Their chief, Hung-Sin-tsinem, who is styled T'ai-p'ing Wang or Prince of Peace, is a native of one of the Canton provinces. He came to the house of a Christian Missionary in Canton, in 1846, to receive instruction in the principles of the Christian religion. His mind had been led to perceive the truth of the Christian doctrines from a tract which had fallen into his hands. He was a small man of good appearance and address, and advanced in Chinese literature, but otherwise nothing remarkable. He continued with the missionary some months and acquired a knowledge of the Bible and its doctrines. He requested baptism, but it was refused on the ground of want of evidence of personal faith and repentance.

"It is supposed that this person taught some others what he had learned, and that they commenced quite a reformation in the belief of the Chinese of some of the Southern provinces. When Government began to persecute them, they connected themselves with the robbers in these provinces and became their leaders from their superior knowledge, and soon embraced the idea of overturning the Government."

By late arrivals it seems the "patriot army," as they are called, is carrying all before it.

ADVANTAGES OF THE STEAMBOAT LAW.—A correspondent of the Scientific American says:

If you will look at the facts in the case, taking for example the Mississippi river and all its tributaries, I believe you will find from the 1st of January, when the law took effect, to this time, there has not been a passenger killed, or even an injury to one, upon all these waters, whilst in the seven months of 1852, corresponding to these, there were over 500 persons killed. Taking the explosions and accidents elsewhere in the United States for the same period, they scarcely amount to anything in comparison with the loss before.

If such benefits attend the steamboat law, perhaps a railroad law, equally as stringent, would have as good an effect.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT THE SOUTH.—New Oreleans, Sept. 3.—The total number of interments yesterday was 133, of which 110 were deaths of yellow fever.

Richard Hagan, a well known citizen, died Thursday.

The deaths at Mobile yesterday were forty-three, of which thirty-seven were of yellow fever, showing a large increase.

A letter from Natchez says there is not over four hundred people in that city, and that the deaths of yellow fever were ranging from thirteen to fifteen daily.

MUSKETOES.—From notices in our exchanges, it seems that this little tormentor is more troublesome this year, in many parts of the country, than it has ever been known. The same thing here has been a matter of common remark among our acquaintances for several weeks past.

Correspondence.

For the Temperance Chart.

DR. J. W. GORDON:—DEAR BROTHER:—Through the kindness of a friend, I have been furnished with a copy of the Chart for most of the time since my removal to this city, and have kept myself well posted up in regard to the movements in the cause of temperance, both by its friends in the country at large, and by the Legislature; and I assure you I have not been an indifferent spectator. Having been engaged for more than two years in sowing seed in the productive soil of Indiana, I was anxious to see what would be the product. I am too old a soldier in this warfare—too well acquainted with the monster, Mamman, and his crafty devices to suppose he would yield the field, and give up his favorite scheme, the *Liquor Traffic*, without trying every subterfuge and species of deceptive policy that could be concocted. Compromise, modification, and amendment are the watchwords of a certain class of political demagogues, who find themselves placed in positions by the people, where responsibility has to be taken, and decided action had, or a game at fraud and prevarication played off upon the people which will look as much like friendship and fairness towards our cause as possible, yet to be so far the other way as to satisfy our enemies. This game I find was played off upon you by your last Legislature, in which my old *friend*, Robert Dale Owen, was chief fugleman—very good hand at like "tricks."

But the main question recurs upon every turn of the wheel—"Will Indiana ever throw off the liquor traffic effectually, by adopting the Maine Liquor Law, or one of equal force?" I have surveyed the ground carefully, and you know that I have, at a considerable cost to myself, in toil and sweat, learned the character of the people—the lights and shades—odds and ends of the whole State, on this subject, and do not "reckon" or "guess" wholly at random, when I give you my judgment and convictions on the subject. This I will give you for what it is worth, and in few words: it is as follows:

If the friends of the Temperance Reform—of humanity and true religion—will but stand firm, one and undivided, in this great reform, they are as sure to succeed as the persevering effort is made.—Nothing is able to withstand the force of the popular will, if it is properly embodied and skilfully managed.

But with a persevering and laborious effort, much will depend upon the wisdom and adroitness of the movers in the enterprize. Two or three leading features in the line of policy to be pursued should never be lost sight of.

1st. Never allow the question to be removed from the eye and action of *the people*, in a political point of view, until all that is desired is obtained by legislative enactment. To keep this up in such a way as to *force* every man to *act*, and therefore to *think* and *decide* upon his action, it would be good policy to ask the legislature to publish the Maine Liquor Law, or one as good, and allow the people to decide by a vote, whether they desire such a law enacted in the State or not. If it is decided in its favor, the legislature will be instructed on the subject, and the responsibility will rest with the people who give the vote. This course will possess one or two favorable features. 1. It will keep up the question a long time before the people, and in such a form that it will be impossible to get rid of it. 2. It will provide a sure basis on which to sustain such a law after it is brought into existence. 3. It will train up a whole army of young voters, made ready for duty, by all the temperance movements that will be kept alive on the continued excitement on the subject.

2nd. The next fundamental point will be, "make hay while the sun shines"—to cultivate the soil well while these questions are passing the fearful ordeal of the popular will. While this is in progress, let every man who can slay the *big timber* be in the service of the cause, in the thickest of the fight. Let those who wield less heavy tools cut down the green saplings, and let all the rest of our forces pick brush, roll logs, grub, and clear away chips, so that the whole moral field be well cleared

and cultivated. If success is ever realized, it will be by a long and severely fought battle. But is the cause to be given up because it will cost long and vigorous efforts? No! a thousand times, No! Then let every dollar and every appliance be put vigorously to work and kept steadily and patiently at it, satisfied with nothing less than a complete victory. This will insure it.

3d. Another point of paramount importance is to sustain the law when you get it. Unless there be a most thorough and universal training, drilling, and educating of the public mind on the subject, there will be a failure, and consequent disaster, which would throw you back for ten or twenty years, and roll your whole State as a stumbling block in the way of others that would like to travel in the same road. Indeed I have had more fears on this than any other point. There is such a peace-loving propensity in the mind of the masses, that "let every man mind his own business,"—"Don't like to interfere with my neighbors," that degenerates into a tolerance of vice and violations of law, which every good citizen is bound to maintain, that there is danger on this score.—To renovate and prepare the public mind on this subject will require several years' constant training before it will be properly awake and on its guard. The watchword must be *Onward.*

It was to disseminate such sentiments as would result in this course of policy that my whole energies were directed, while laboring in this Reform in your State; and I hope that I shall live to see the diadem of triumphant principles well adjusted upon the brow of Old Hoosier, and her bosom filled with righteousness and peace!

When I first entered the State, in 1845, it was as an agent of the American Colonization Society. I traveled and lectured throughout the State, and encountered, in the beginning, the most bitter opposition from a very large majority of the people. But by persevering in my efforts, publishing a cheap colonization paper, and circulating these in every part of the country, giving truth a voice in the ear of reason, I had the satisfaction to see my cause so far upon the vantage ground before I gave it up, as to promise ultimate success.—Having engaged a successor in this cause, I committed it to his hands, and have been gratified to see it since enjoying high legislative favor. I then enlisted into the Temperance Reform, and with the press again to aid me, I both traveled and edited the "Family Visitor," for two years, taxing my powers, both physical and mental, to the highest degree, regardless of cost to mind, body, or pocket, so that success crowned my object—the triumph of the great Temperance Reform.

After retiring from the battle-field, pretty badly worsted in health and finances—paying the printer for arrearages to the tune of two hundred and fifty dollars, for the public good, after he had generously thrown off nearly as much more, I now look back upon my work, and those entrusted with its care, with the deepest interest. Shall we lose our labor? If we do we shall have lost much, and our country a thousand times more. If we gain our object, though at years of toil yet to come, and much of our money, we shall be a thousand times rewarded for all, and shall with others, equally interested, "rejoice evermore."

Then, Doctor, as one of my old workfellows, and a tall captain in the service, let me exhort you to double diligence—let your motto be, "No quarter to the enemy,"—"Don't give up the ship."

As ever, yours,

B. T. KAVANAUGH.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 1, 1853.

For the Temperance Chart.

The Last Days of a Respectable Rumseller.

BY HOWARD DURHAM.

My journey of life is not yet very long, but short as it is, in looking back over something like twenty years, with which my memory is familiar, I recall some very dark scenes. My father was a drunkard when I was a boy, and there are scenes in the history of our family that might furnish material for a volume, but over these I would rather leave the vail of oblivion.

I propose calling up a scene to which I was an eyewitness in the city of Sandusky, when the cholera was raging there some four years ago. The city was almost desolate. With such fearful rapidity did the plague spread that the citizens rushed *en masse* from the city, leaving in many instances their dying friends behind them. The fashionable hotels were empty, and some of them without their conductors—the homes of the wealthy were forsaken, and a fearful gloom hung over the whole scene. From one end of the broad streets to the other, scarce a person was to be seen, save now and then some pale individual hurrying on with a coffin, or on some errand to the repositories of medicine. The syren of pleasure had fled aghast, and the demon of woe sate sullenly upon his throne, marking for his victims both old and young, rich and poor, the laborer and the sons and daughters of "elegant leisure." From wretched hovels and marbled edifices the cry of "Help! Help!" had rung out in weird tones on the midnight air; but one after another their voices were hushed by the dread destroyer, and as their bodies were removed, the stillness of death closed the scene.—The physicians, with but one or two exceptions, fled, and until others arrived from neighboring cities, there were none, except in few instances, to administer the little relief that seemed available.

Before my arrival the Destroyer had done his principal work, and I spent my time principally in surveying the general ruin. In the hospital, or the long rows of rudely constructed beds, lay the last of his victims. There lay the aged man and the form that had been found in the vigor of its strength—the youth whose vision rested in maturity a few steps in advance, and "the dying boy." Oh, it was sad to find childhood in a place like this. To see the little bony arms tossing madly in the poisoned air, and the eye, a little while before so bright with the sunshine of hope and love, rolling demoniacally beneath a wealth of golden hair, made my heart ache as it never ached before.—The victims had but little of the human in tbeir appearance. With a little more strength their groans and skeleton forms, their wild eyes staring upon the stranger, would have made the scene seem like what we have pictured in fancy of the wretchedness of the world of woe. Love, hope, and every sublime attribute of the soul were lost in the maniac wreck of humanity. I yet see them in my dreams, and start from my slumbers, as their ghastly eyes look in through the mist of my bewildered fancy. I wake, glad of having rid myself of the horrible scene even in my dreams.

With a friend I visited the mansion of one who had a little while before kept one of the fashionable hotels. The house was elegantly furnished; and in every way wore an air of luxury above the average. In the first room lay the wife and mother in a far-gone stage of the prevailing epidemic. She was waited on by two young children, one of them a bright-eyed boy of some twelve years, and the other a little girl. The older sons and daughters had fled, leaving these little creatures behind to shake hands as it were, and hold familiar converse with death. There lay the agonizing mother, a tender light seeming to gleam from her despairing eye upon her heroic little ones, who walked amid the ruin, like angels of mercy, sustained by Him who alone can sustain those whom he will.

But in the next room there was a more terrible sight. There lay on his bed the father and husband in the delirium tremens. He would fancy the room filled with demons, and implore us piteousiy to keep them from devouring him; and the next moment would go off into such ravings as defy the pen in description. He was one of the "fashionable" rum-sellers. For some years he had kept a "genteel" hotel, and hissed at any who talked of innovations upon his "respectable business." Who will say that the Maine law would not have been a world of benefit to him? And will it not be to all such. He had reached a point when we found him at which his "respectable" liquor-selling had been disrobed of its charms, and its effects stared out in the ghastly hideousness of reality.

The Maine law is the only redemption for the world from the ruin of intemperance. It must have come from God.—Every other law has failed in accomplishing the object sought, but this removes the temptation, and the possibility of going down to a drunkard's grave and a drunkard's eternity. Would that a host of our genteel hotel-keepers could have stood by me and seen the last acts in the life-drama of one of their fraternity in the case mentioned above—a scene that was more terrible than those over which the epidemic that had desolated the city presided. It was doubly horrible, for over that wreck of mind there was no ray of hope for the future.

For the Temperance Chart.

How Long?

BY M. LOUISA CHITWOOD.

How long shall it be, oh! how long? How long shall the mournful dirge of sorrow thrill up from the great harp of the universe? How long shall the strong man wrestle with temptation, and at last sink below the current? How long shall the innocent suffer, the strong oppress, while, like the roar of mighty waters, goes up the wail of desolated hearts to the white throne of pity. How often have we asked ourself these questions and listened earnestly for an answer. Then we have doubted, and feared, and grown weary; but should we? Oh no, no; for not the shadow of a sigh fades away from the mirror of eternity. Take courage, weary and desolate, "ye shall be comforted."—The human heart, what an insoluble enigma! sometimes full of music and sweet voices—sometimes a broken harp sounding weird memories—sometimes too dark and fearful to examine. The successful hypocrite is of all persons most to be pitied. We may mingle with the gay and fashionable; we may laugh and jest and be envied by all; we may deceive the whole world, but we cannot deceive ourself—we cannot forget when we would fain drink deep of oblivion. You can not forget, rumseller, it is all in vain; unconsciously you turn over the pages of life's book and read—ah, the embellishments were purchased at great cost—the writings burn your heart—your heart! Yes, you have one, and in it is *at least one vulnerable spot,* you can not deaden it entirely—you need not try. At times how it speaks! at times you dream over the joys of innocent childhood—you quell it—you go out upon the world's field a living lie—that smile, that haughty bearing, that scorning lip, is all practice. Oh, the drapery of flowers above a ruin—the rainbow bridge over a precipice. How long—not for ever, brave and strong ones, not forever dear Apostles of Philanthropy. Be not weary, listen not to the voice of croakers, listen not to your own heart when it faints,—labor constant, untiring vigilance, unflinching tenacity to the right will do every thing. Let each one do his part and all will be well. The white banner will wave triumphantly over the land of Washington.

For the Chart.

BRO. GORDON:—Pleasant View Division, No. 187, at her weekly meeting, Aug. 20, 1853, received a communication and gift of a Bible from the Pleasant View Union, D. of T., which supplies the place of our Bible destroyed when our Hall was burnt October last, which was a gift from the same Union, presented August 25, 1852. As in consequence of the removal of so many of their members they were compelled to disband, and the dissolution took place immediately after sending this last gift and communication, the Division could not respond to them only in their individual capacity, and therefore appointed me to tender them our grateful acknowledgements through the Chart.

In presenting the book they ask us to receive and study its precepts.

We say to them that we cordially accept the gift, and receive it as a renewed declaration of their unwavering faith in the final trinmph of the cause of temperance, that faith being based upon the contents of the volume they have presented.

In accepting the gift, dear sisters, we do not receive it as merely supplying the pecuniary loss, but again mutually pledging ourselves to its binding demands, as Christians and philanthropists. That you may more fully perceive that we are not unmindful of its holy requirements we will refer you to some of its precepts, the observance of which gives our hope of success, for success is sure where God is its foundation.—Rom. 14: 21—1st Cor. 8: 13—1st Thes. 5: 23—James 1: 27.

Finally D. of T., from the good reputation you individually possess, and the firmness you exhibited in your organization, we hesitate not to express our belief that although you act no longer in an organized capacity, you will, wherever your lot may be cast ever be found true to those principles we now again pledge ourselves to observe.

HEMAN KEELER,
For Pleasant View Division.

For the Chart.

Sabbath Temperance Meetings.

MR. EDITOR:—In the last number of the Chart, I noticed a report of a meeting, held upon the Sabbath, which continued through the day, and at which the subject of temperance generally was discoursed upon, and a speech made in favor of the Maine law. Now, as I learn that similar movements are becoming tolerably common, I would here, with all due respect, start the inquiry, for the consideration of the friends of Christianity who may countenance such meetings, whether a discussion of the subject of temperance in all its political aspects, kept up a considerable part of the day, under such circumstances, is in accordance with the original design of the institution of the Sabbath? Will no injury be done to the true interests of society, or will it in the end advance the cause of temperance? I hope all concerned will not fail to answer these inquiries, to themselves at least. S.

A NEW SCHEME TO COLONIZE LIBERIA.—A COMMUNICATION which appears in the New York Evening Post, signed Lewis H. Putnam, states that a plan has been formed for the settlement of thirty-one rural districts in the territory of the republic of Liberia, by the thirty-one states of the American Union. It is proposed to settle three hundred families in each district, each family having a farm of its own, making in all, an aggregate of nine thousand three hundred farms, and about forty-six thousand five hundred inhabitants. The proposal already made is that each state shall undertake the settlement of one of these districts, and for this purpose the executive of such state shall appoint a board of commissioners to supply every family of emigrants with the means of earning its support in compliance with the principles embodied in the plan. The Legislature of Virginia has already appropriated two hundred thousand dollars for colonization, and the several states of the Union are now asked to co-operate in the great work. Twenty-five thousand dollars remitted to the Government of Liberia will enable it to organize a board of commissioners to begin the work of supplying emigrants with farms, without any reference to the place of their nativity, but simply as citizens of the republic. An experiment has already been made by the New York Colonization Society and the Liberia Agricultural Association to establish sixty farms on a plan similar to the above, and with perfect success.

Last Friday afternoon, as we were walking up Walnut-street, we passed, when just opposite the United States Hotel, a fellow of curious appearance. He was, apparently, thirty years of age, and, from his reeling gait, was quite full of liquor. His roundabout and pantaloons were tattered, and plastered on every inch of available territory. On both hands he had several fingers bleeding, his chin and both cheeks were gashed, his nose dripped globules of blood, and both ears were slit and bruised; his two eyes were badly bunged up, and his lips were cracked and bleeding. Such a human being in such a condition, we never before saw, and we never again wish to see. He staggered along as well as he knew how, and that how was poorly enough, while people on both sides of the street stopped to gaze; some to pity, but most to sneer and laugh.—Verily, liquor is a fiend, and the fruits of drinking it are bitterness and disgrace.

Western Christian Advocate.

EASTERN MAIL.—Dr. Murphy, one of the special mail-agents, has been recently to Cleveland and Indianapolis for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of bringing the Eastern mail by the route. He returned on Saturday and brought with him a portion of the Eastern mail. We received thus our New York exchanges 24 hours sooner than by the Cincinnati route. We understand that Dr. M. will immediately bring this route to the notice of the Postmaster General.—*Lou. Journal.*

We are sometimes less unhappy in being deceived by those we love than in being undeceived by them.

To Printers.

The Committee of Publication for the "Temperance Chart," will receive sealed proposals, until October 25, 1853, for the printing of said paper, including the paper and the delivery of the sheets folded, to the Editor, at his office in Indianapolis. The proposals to state the price of paper, and rate of composition and press work, with a sample of the quality of the paper to be used.

WM. HANNAMAN.
JAMES HALL.
C. E. BABB.
R. T. BROWN.
August, 1853. J. B. ABBETT.

Notice.

The Grand Section of C. of T., of Indiana, will hold its Sixth Annual Session, in Temperance Hall, Indianapolis, commencing on Monday, October 24th, at 1½ o'clock, P. M. As there is much business of importance to transact, representatives will please be punctual in attending.

Sections will please forward their quarterly returns to the G. S. before the 20th of October, or they may loose their charters. HENRY OHR, G. S. of C. of T.

Indianapolis, August 17th, 1853.

Notice.

The Eighth Annual Session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of the State of Indiana, will commence in Temperance Hall in the City of Indianapolis, on Tuesday, October 25, 1853, at 6 o'clock P. M. P. S. SAGE, G. W. P.

C. WOODWARD, G. S.

August 1, 1853.

$25 Premium.

The undersigned Committee on the state of the Order of the Grand Section of Cadets of Temperance of Indiana, offer the above premium for the most acceptable Initiatory ceremony for Cadets of Temperance. Competitors for the same to be members of some Temperance organization.

All manuscripts to be forwarded to Henry Ohr, G. S., on or before the 20th day of October next.

THEOPHILUS ROBINSON,
H. C. NEWCOMB, } *Com.*
HENRY OHR,

Indianapolis, Aug. 6th, 1853.

Torchlight and Indiana Cadet please copy.

Call for a State Temperance Convention.

A State Temperance Convention will be held at Madison, Jefferson county, Indiana, beginning on the 28th of September next, and continuing as long as it may determine.

JOHN A. MCCLUNG,
WM. WILSON,
JOHN C. STEELE,
JOHN O'KANE,
WILLIAM HANNAMAN,
CHARLES WOODWARD,
J. W. GORDON, } *State Central Committee.*

☞ We have two Certificates of Scholarships in the "Commercial College of Indianapolis," which we will dispose of—any one wishing to attend this institution will do well to give us a call at the Chart office.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS,

WE are still prepared to print Constitution and By-Laws, where the alterations are few from the copy recommended by the Grand Division, at the following rates:

100 copies, (or less) $5 00
200 " 8 00
300 " 10 00

We will pay the postage on all ordered from us.

☞ All orders accompanied by the cash, will be promptly attended to.

Address, JOHN H. OHR,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Mechanics, Inventors, & Manufacturers.

$450. IN SPLENDID PRIZES. $450.

VOLUME IX. of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN commences on the 17th of September. It is chiefly devoted to the advancement of the interests of Mechanics, Inventors, Manufacturers, and Farmers, by the diffusion of useful knowledge upon these important branches. It is edited by men practically skilled in the arts and sciences, and is widely regarded as a sound and able journal. Nearly all the VALUABLE PATENTS which issue weekly from the PATENT OFFICE are ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS, and the CLAIMS of all the PATENTS are published in its columns; thus making the paper a perfect SCIENTIFIC AND MECHANICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA for future as well as present reference. The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is very extensively circulated—its circulation in the last Volume exceeding 18,000 copies per week. It is in form for binding; each Volume contains SEVERAL HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS and over FOUR HUNDRED PAGES of Reading Matter, with an Index. The *practical receipts* alone are worth to any family much more than the subscription price.

The Publishers offer the following valuable prizes for the largest list of subscribers sent in by the 1st of January next:—$100 will be given for the largest list; $75 for the second; $50 for the third; $45 for the fourth; $40 for the 5th; $35 for the 6th; $30 for the 7th; $25 for the 8th; $20 for the 9th; $15 for the 10th; $10 for the 11th; and $5 for the 12th. The cash will be paid to the order of the successful competitor, immediately after January 1st, 1854.

TERMS:—One copy one year, $2; one copy six months, $1; five copies six months, $4; ten copies six months, $8; ten copies 12 months, $15; fifteen copies twelve months, $22; twenty copies twelve months, $28 in advance.

Southern and Western money taken for subscriptions.

Letters should be directed, post-paid, to MUNN & Co. 128 Fulton street, N. Y.

CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00. Books, $2 00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. WOODWARD, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind, free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20 00.

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

J. H. OHR, G. W. R.

Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys of ——, believing the Order of Cadets of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Section of the State of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called the —— Section, No. ——, Cadets of Temperance, of the State of Indiana, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Section, and also those of the acting Head of the Order.

Enclosed is the fee for Charter, R. B.'s and officers' cards, $5 00.

It must also be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not; if they are, of what Section. The application to be directed to the Grand Secretary, free of postage.

It must also be certified by a W. P. or P. W. P, that the W. Patron elect is a Son of Temperance in good standing.

Address (post paid) HENRY OHR, G. S., C. o T., Indianapolis, Indiana.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the —— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00.

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

Address (post paid,) Mrs. ELIZA RICHMOND, G. S. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

New Watch and Jewelry Store.

No 1, Bates House, Washington Street,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

WE have now open the largest and best assortment of fine Watches and rich Jewelry ever offered in this city, to which we invite the examination of the public.

Our stock is all new—selected with great care, and comprises Watches, Diamond Work, Chains, Pins, Rings, Pencils, Lockets, of all kinds; Silver Ware, Clocks, Perfumery, Brushes, Soaps, Plated Ware, Castors, Fruit Baskets, &c., which we will sell for CASH at New York prices. Mr. E. W. NEFF, of this city, has taken charge of the Watch repairing department, and will spare no pains to give satisfaction to our customers.

july 6-tf E J. BALDWIN & CO.

D. CRAIGHEAD. R. BROWNING.

CRAIGHEAD & BROWNING,

Dealers in all kinds of

Drugs, Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Paints, Oils, Chemicals, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Glassware Window Glass, Brushes, Cosmetics, Spices, Cigars, Tobacco, Perfumery, &c.,

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ALL are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices, as we feel confident we can render satisfaction both as to prices and quality of articles. Great care is taken in the selection of articles, in reference to their purity, as we endeavor at all times to keep such articles as are strictly pure and genuine. Every article will be waranted as represented. Orders from Physicians and others promptly attended to. Particular attention given to filling Prescriptions and compounding Medicines, which, in all cases, shall receive the personal attention of one of the firm. june 30

HANNAMAN & DUZAN,

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Surgical Instruments, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Woods, Medical and Window Glass, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.

Washington, 3 doors west of Pennsylvania St.,

june 30 1y INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

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Druggist and Apothecary.

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WASHINGTON ST., INDIANAPOLIS.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and the people generally, are invited to examine his stock, which will be sold at the lowest cash price.

☞ QUALITY WARRANTED TO SUIT. ☜

june 22 4m

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

(Late Commercial Institute,)

Of Indianapolis,

Established March 31, 1851.

INCORPORATED, 1853.

W. McK. SCOTT, A. M., *Founder and President.*

JAMES C. HAYDEN, (*Late Professor in Bacon's Mercantile College, Cincinnati,*)

PROF. OF BOOK-KEEPING AND PENMANSHIP.

THE Session will commence at College Hall as follows:

1st Session on the first Monday of September.
2d Session on the 1st Monday of November.
3d Session on the 1st Monday of January.
4th Session on the 1st Monday of March.
5th Session on the 1st Monday of May.

Having secured, permanently, the services of the distinguished Professor above named, and leased for a term of years the commodious and beautiful Hall formerly known as CONCERT HALL, but now named COLLEGE HALL, which is to be fitted up in a style of great elegance, taste, and convenience, the President would say, that this College now offers advantages superior to all others, for imparting a sound, thorough, and accomplished business education

COURSE OF STUDIES.

The Course of Studies, as enlarged, will be as follows, viz:

1 Book-Keeping, by Single and Double Entry, in all its various branches, and its application to all kinds of business.
2. The Laws, Customs, and Usages of Trade and Commerce.
3. Mercantile Arithmetic, upon the short and easy system of cancelation, (taught in no other College.)
4. Commercial Law, in a series of Lectures, thorough and systematic.
5. Business Penmanship.
6. Commercial Correspondence.
7 Lectures upon Banking, Political Economy, and other subjects valusble to the business man.

EXPENSES.

Cards of Admission, *invariably in advance*, or secured, $25; Diplomas $3; Stationery $5; Boarding $2 50 per week; incidentals, at option of student, $15. Making entire expenses about $75.

On application, a Catalogue will be furnished, giving full particulars.

All letters will receive prompt attention on being directed, post-paid, to

june 8 W. McK. SCOTT, *President.*

"*God never made his works for man to mend.*" DR. FRANKLIN.

KIER'S ROCK OIL.

A NEW AND MOST IMPORTANT REMEDY FOR DISEASE.

DISCOVERED IN 1849.

IS drawn from a deep well near Pittsburgh—has been used with remarkable success in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and more Eastern States—and is now working its way West. An opportunity is now offered to the Afflicted for testing it. Where known and tried, it at once makes firm friends, and cures which are eloquent in its praise. Certificates of its power to heal are at hand—but we know well, reader, that such evidence, to have weight with you, now-a-days, must be in your own neighborhood.—You have only to try the Oil to be satisfied—it will SPEAK FOR ITSELF.

We have no war with the legion of Nostrums and Specifics of the day—we know but little about them—some say they are good for nothing. However that may be, the

Petroleum

will not be suppressed and kept back by reason of the above nostrums—duty and inclination both forbid it.

Those who are afflicted, are respectfully invited to get a Circular and look over the Directions for

Ague, Rheumatism, Piles, Diarrhœa, Flux, Tooth Ache, Burns, Worms, Scrofula, Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup, Old Sores, Cholera Morbus, Contractions of the Limbs and Joints, Sore Eyes, Blindness, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, and other Diseases.

By that time you may say, "it cures too much." But recollect it is not a HUMAN INVENTION, but compounded by Nature's master hand—and Nature does not do her work by halves.

The Oil is used both internally and externally.

As AGUE, SORE EYES, PILES, RHEUMATISM, and SCROFULA are so common in many parts of the West, we are constrained to say, that while this Oil will cure and relieve other diseases, it has been and is constantly used with most complete success in these cases.

☞ Price 50 cents per Bottle (half pint.)

Beware of all Rock Oil preparations, as some persons are offering a spurious article. Look for S. M. KIER'S name written on the label of the bottle.

For sale by the Druggists throughout Indiana, and by TOMLINSON BROTHERS, J P. POPE & Co., S. ROSENGARTEN, WM. TILLEY, and at wholesale by W. W. ROBERTS, Indianapolis, Indiana.

R. M. LYON, Fort Wayne,

may25 10w Proprietor in the Western States.

SOMETHING NEW.

LATHROP & STEVENS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, at the West room in the Bates House, Washington Street, Indianapolis.

We are now opening a new and splendid stock of Boots and Shoes of every variety and style, which we are receiving direct from the manufacturers.—We design to keep constantly on hand a good assortment of the best quality of goods manufactured, which we can warrant to give satisfaction to all who may give them a trial. We will sell by the case, dozen, or single pair, at low prices for cash.—Our stock consists in part of Gents' fine Cloth, silk warp, glove kid, buck, patent calf, and enameled Gaiters and Ties of every variety and style; Ladies' fine silk warp Gaiters, Buskins, Ties, Slippers and Boots; Misses' ditto; Men's calf, goat, kip, and thick Boots and Brogans; Boys' and Youths' ditto; assorted Ladies, kid, goat and calf Boots and Buskins; Misses' ditto. Also every variety of Children's Shoes. Come and see for yourselves.

LATHROP & STEVENS,

may 25 4w Indianapolis, Indiana.

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J. & S. M. ORCHARD, PROPRIETORS.

TRAVELLERS will find it to their advantage to call and try the accommodation of the TEMPERANCE INN. Stage office for all the different routes, in connection with this House. may25 6m ¶

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DR. G. W. BENNETT'S

Celebrated Eye-Balm.

A SPECIFIC FOR CHRONIC, SORE, INFLAMED, AND WEAK EYES.

Prepared only by Dr. George W. Bennett, and for sale by Merchants and Druggists generally.

THIS Balm is an excellent and certain cure for sore and inflamed Eyes, in all cases of Psoroic, Scrofulous, and Purulent Opthalmia, and what is commonly termed wild hairs in the eye-lids. It is a specific in Infantile, Purulent, and Scrofulous Inflamed, and Sore Eyes, and all in the various diseases of the Eyes, that prevail among the human family, in every climate. It will be found a sovereign remedy if properly applied.

W. W. ROBERTS, Indianapolis, Ind. General Agent for State of Indiana, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price---Twenty-five Cents.

I warrant the above Balm to cure if the directions are strictly observed, or return the money.

june 22 4m G. W. BENNETT.

REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE,

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

UNDER THE CONTROL OF W. M'K. SCOTT, Attorney & Counsellor at Law, and Notary Public.

The attention of the Agency will be devoted,

First—To the collection of debts and the payment of Taxes for non-residents in any county in the State. Also, the redemption of Lands sold for Taxes, sale, purchase or lease of Lands, purchase of adverse claims, examination and perfection of Title, &c., &c.

Second—To the prosecution of claims against the General Government, procuring Land Warrants, Patent Rights, and Pensions under the various Pension Laws, &c.

Third—All other Miscellaneous agencies as may be intrusted to the care of this office.

Fourth—The taking of Depositions and Attestation of all instruments requiring a seal

In all cases requiring an outlay of money for the benefit of individuals, the requisite funds must be transmitted in advance.

Prompt attention to all letters on business that are *pre-paid.* Address W. M'K. SCOTT,

Real Estate and General Agent,

jan 5–1y Indianapolis, Ind.

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS.

WE are now running a daily line East and West, accompanied by special messengers, and with the speed of the mails, running our own cars with the passenger trains.

Packages will be received at the cars up to the time of starting, and at our office until 1 o'clock each day.

We are prepared to transport packages, bank notes and specie, to and from any of the eastern cities, also, Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington, Ky., St. Louis, Mo., or any points on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; and to and from Terre Haute, and all intermediate points, and to forward freight from Terre Haute up and down the Wabash.

In addition to these, we have the most complete arrangements for transporting packages to and from California and Europe.

Exchange on England, Ireland, and Scotland, for sale, payable at any bank in the kingdom.

Foreign passage tickets; by Grinnell, Minturn & Co.'s line to Liverpool and London, constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.

Notes, drafts, and bills collected in any of the Eastern or Western cities.

Orders for goods to be returned by Express, sent free. Our rates of charges have been greatly reduced, and the public will find this a safe and expeditious method of transportation.

Indianapolis, June 30, 1852. ADAMS & CO.

Office in Indianapolis in Journal Building, west side Pennsylvania Street.

Office open during business hours.

june30 1y C. WOODWARD, Agent.

The Cheapest Illustrated Paper for the Young.

PRICE ONLY TEN CENTS A YEAR, or nearly three papers for one cent, where 100 copies are taken.

Twenty-six numbers a year, and each number illustrated with from three to seven engravings.

The Youth's Penny Gazette,

A strictly Religious and Moral Paper, is published by the AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION and is designed to furnish the Children and Youth of the United States with reading matter, in a popular form, for the improvement of Mind and Heart.

It is published (not monthly, nor weekly, but) every other week, or twenty-six numbers in a year. It is religious but unsectarian, and the matter is carefully prepared with a view to the habits, character and prospects of *American Youth.*

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$10 a year, in advance, for 100 copies, to one address. $5 a year, in advance, for 40 copies, to one address. $3 a year, in advance, for 20 copies, to one address. Single subscriptions, 25 cents per year.

TERMS BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

☞ When the postage is paid at the place of mailing, the terms are very low. For $15 remitted, we will send 100 copies of the paper for one year, to one address—*we paying postage.* For $7 remitted, we will send 40 copies of the paper to one address, for one year—*we paying postage.* For $3 50 remitted, we will send 20 copies of the paper for one year, to one address—*we paying postage.* Less than 20 cannot be sent at this cheap rate.

Subscriptions received at the Society's House, No. 146 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Feb 16 3w G. S. SCOFIELD, Agent.

TO BUILDERS.

North Western Christian University.

THE Building Committee of the Board of Directors of the North-Western Christiana University, propose contracting for the west wing of the *University Building*, to be put up on the University grounds in the vicinity of Indianapolis.

Sealed Proposals in detail, with prices affixed for doing the work necessary to the completion of the said Wing, will be received until the 19th day of July next, and may be handed to the undersigned. or to J. T. Cox. Secretary of the Company, at the Book Store of Cox & Mathes, in Indianapolis.

The materials and work to be according to the plan, drawings and specifications prepared by Wm. Tinsley, Architect, which may be seen and examined at his room, on the east side of Pennsylvania street, three doors north of the north-east Diagonal, in Indianapolis. The specifications have been materially changed and modified, so as to reduce the cost of the building.

Proposals for the whole combined, would be preferred; but will be received for the different parts and portions thereof separotely. The whole to be completed and fit for use by the first day of September, 1854.

Payments will be made as the work progresses, at such short periods as may suit the covenience of the Contractors. Bond and security will be required for the performance of the work.

In behalf of the Building Committee:

OVID BUTLER,

President of the Board of Directors.

June 10, 1853. june 22 3w

LITTLE. DRUM & ANDERSONS

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, STATIONERY, NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, AND GLASSWARE,

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WE are receiving Country Produce of all descriptions, and paying the highest market price. Dealers visiting Indianapolis are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices, both for Produce and Merchandise generally. june30 tf

JAMES HALL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

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Manufactu'ng & Clothing Emporium,

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5,00	"	"	5,00	"
6,00	"	"	6,00	"

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june 30 '52-1y

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THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF ART.

THE five numbers of this Magazine which are published, place it at the head of publications of this kind No expense will be spared to make it in every respect worthy of the name, the "Illustrated Magazine of Art. The Engavings which are preparing for the future numbers are in the hands of first-class American and European Artists.

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The following is a brief outline of the plan of the Magazine:

I. The Historical Department will abound with picturesque representations of the most remarkable events which have occurred in this and other countries; accompanied with interesting anecdotes and details from the pen of the most eminent writers of the day. This department will contain several splendid engravings, designed by the first artists of the world, and engraved in the highest style of modern art.

II. The Men and Women of the Age. This department will consist of beautifully executed portraits of the leading characters of the age, especially of those who figure on the stage of humanity as the world's benefactors. Each portrait will be accompanied by an interesting biographical sketch.

III. The Wonders of Natural History, Botany, and other sciences, will be developed in choice Engravings of Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Insects, Forest Trees, Flowers, Geological and Fossil Specimens, &c., with accompanying descriptions.

IV. The Triumphs of Architectural Art will be displayed in exquisitely finished representations of Cathedrals, Churches, Palaces, and other models of ancient and modern Architectural Art.

V. The Works of the Great Masters, selected from the principal Galleries of Art in the World. In general, the portrait of the Master will be given, accompanied with a highly finished engraved copy of his *chef d'œuvre.*

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IX. The Literary Department, independently of the various articles accompanying the illustrations, will comprise original and interesting narratives, contributed by the most popular writers of the day, with numerous illustrations.

In every respect, the "Illustrated Magazine of Art," will be decidedly

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J. W. GORDON, M. D., EDITOR.] ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA. [JOHN H. OHR, PRINTER.

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POETRY.

A Hundred Years Ago.

'Tis not a century since they,
The red men traversed here,
And o'er those pleasant hills and vales
Pursued the bounding deer;
Here, too, that eloquence was poured
Around the council light,
That made the sturdy warrior bold,
And ready for the fight!

And oft they came exulting back,
The husband, sire, and son,
To vaunt before their savage shrine,
The ill their hands had done!
Yet of their mortal weal or woe,
No trace is left to-day,
For, like the foam upon the wave,
They all have passed away.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Two-Penny Marriage.

"Mr. Pease, we want to be married."

"Want to be married—what for?"

"Why, you see, we don't think it is right for us to be living together this way any longer, and we have been talking over the matter to-day, and you see ——"

"Yes, yes, I see you have been talking over the matter, over the bottle, and have come to a sort of drunken conclusion to get married. When you get sober you will both repent of it, probably."

"No, sir, we are not very drunk now, not so drunk but what we can think, and we don't think we are doing right—we are not doing as we were brought up to do by our pious parents. We have been reading about the good things you have done for just such poor outcasts as we are, and we want you to try and do something for us."

"Read! Can you read? Do you read the Bible?"

"Well, not m[illegible]h lately; but we read the newspapers and sometimes we read something good in them. How can we read the Bible when we are drunk?"

"Do you think getting married will keep you from getting drunk?"

"Yes, for we are going to take the pledge, too, aud we shall keep it, depend upon that."

"Suppose you take the pledge and try that first, and if you can keep it till you can wash some of the dirt away, and get some clothes on, then I will marry you."

"No: that won't do. I will get to thinking what a poor, dirty, miserable wretch I am, and how I am living with this woman, who is not a bad woman by nature, and then I will drink, and then she will drink—oh, cursed rum!—and what is to prevent us? But if we were married, my wife, yes, Mr. Pease, my wife would say, 'Thomas,'—she would not say, 'Tom,—you dirty brute, don't be tempted;' and who knows but what we may be somebody yet—somebody that our own mothers would not be ashamed of."

Here the woman, who had been silent and rather moody, burst into a violent flood of tears, crying, "Mother! mother! I know not whether she is alive or not, and dare not inquire; but if we were married and reformed, I would make her happy once more."

"I could no longer withstand the appeal," said Mr. P., "and determined to give them a trial. I have married a good many poor, wretched-looking couples, but none that looked quite so much as this.—The man was hatless and shoeless, without coat or vest, with long hair and beard grimed with dirt. He was by trade a bricklayer, one of the best in the city.—She wore the last remains of a silk bonnet, and something that might pass for shoes, and an old, very old dress, once a rich merino, apparently without any under garments."

"And your name is Thomas—Thomas what?"

"Elting, sir. Thomas Elting, a good, true man, that is, shall be if you will marry us."

"Well, well. I am going to marry you."

"Are you? There, Mag, I told you so."

"Don't call me Mag. If I am going to be married, I will be by my right name, the one my mother gave me."

"Not Mag! Well, I never knew that."

"Now, Thomas, hold your tongue, you talk too much. What is your name?"

"Matilda. Must I tell tell the other? Yes, I will, and I never will disgrace it. I don't think I should ever have been as bad if I had kept it. That bad woman who first tempted me to ruin, made me take a false name. It is a bad thing for a girl to give up her name, unless for that of a good husband. Matilda Fraley.—Nobody knows me by that name in this bad city."

"Very well; Matilda and Thomas, take each other by the right hand, and look at me, for I am going to unite you in the holy bonds of marriage by God's ordinance. Do you think you are sufficiently sober to comprehend its solemnity?"

"Yes, sir."

"Marriage being one of God's holy ordinances, cannot be kept in sin, misery, filth, and drunkenness. Thomas, will you take Matilda to be your lawful, true, only, wedded wife?"

"Yes, sir."

"You promise that you will live with her, in sickness as well as in health, and nourish, protect, and comfort her, as your true and faithful wife; that you will be to her a true and faithful husband; that you will not get drunk, but clothe yourself, and keep clean."

"So I will."

"Never mind answering until I get through. You promise to abstain from every kind of drink that intoxicates, and treat this woman kindly, affectionately, and love her as a man should love his wedded wife. Now all of this, will you, here before me as the servant of the Most High—here in the sight of God in heaven, most faithfully promise, if I give you this woman to be your wedded wife?"

"Yes, I will."

"And you, Matilda, on your part, will you promise the same, and be a true wife to this man?"

"I will try, sir."

"But do you promise all this faithfully?"

"Yes, sir, I will."

"Then I pronounce you man and wife."

"Now, Thomas," said the new wife, after I had made out the certificate and given it to her, with an injunction to keep it safely,—"now pay Mr. Pease, and let us go home and break the bottle."

Thomas felt first in the right hand pocket, then the left, then back to the right, then he examined the watch-fob.

"Why, where is it?" says she, "You had two dollars this morning!"

"Yes, I know it, but I have only got two cents this evening. There, Mr. Pease, take them, it is all I have got in the world; what more can I give?"

Sure enough, what could he do more? I took them and prayed over them, that in parting with the last penny, this couple might have parted with a vice, a wicked, foolish practice which had reduced them to such a degree of poverty and wretchedness, that the monster power of rum could hardly send its victims lower.

So Tom and Mag were transformed into Mr. and Mrs. Elting, and having become somewhat more sober while in the house, seemed to fully understand their new position, and all the obligations they had taken upon themselves.

For a few days I thought occasionally of this two-penny marriage, and then it became absorbed with a thousand other scenes of wretchedness which I have witnessed since I have lived in t[illegible] of city misery. Time wore on an[illegible] many other happy couples—not [illegible] who came in their carriage, an[illegible] a golden marriage fee—a delicate way of giving to the needy—but among all I had never performed the rite for a couple quite so low as that of this two-penny fee, and I resolved I never would again. At length, however, I had a call for a full match to them, which I refused.

"Why do you come to me to be married, my friend?" said I to the man.—You are both too poor to live together; and besides you are both terrible drunkards, I know you are."

"That is just what we want to get married for, and take the pledge."

"Take that first."

"No, we must take all together, nothing else will save us."

"Will that?"

"It did one of my friends."

"Well, then, go and bring that friend here; let me hear and see how much it saved him, and then I will make up my mind what to do; if I can do any good I want to do it."

"My friend is at work—he has got a good job, and several hands working for him, and is making money, and won't quit till night. Shall I come this evening?"

"Yes, I will stay at home and wait for you."

I little expected to see him again, but about eight o'clock, the servant said, that that man and his girl, with a *gentleman and lady*, were waiting in the reception room. I told him to ask the lady and gentleman up to the parlor and sit a moment, while I sent the candidates for marriage away, being determined never to unite another drunken couple, not dreaming that there was any sympathy between the parties. They would not come up; they wanted to see that couple married. So I went down and found the squalidly wretched pair in company with a well-dressed laboring man, for he wore a fine black coat, silk vest, gold watch chain, clean white shirt and cravat, and polished calf-skin boots; and his wife was just as neatly and tidily dressed as anybody's wife, and her face beamed with intelligence, and the way she clung to the arm of her husband, as she seemed to shrink from my sight, told that she was a loving as well as pretty wife.

"This couple." says the gentlemen, "have come to be married."

"Yes, I know it, but I have refused. Look at them; do they look like fit subjects for such a holy ordinance? God never intended those whom he created in his own image should live in matrimony like this man and woman, I can not marry them."

"Can not! Why not? You married us when we were worse off—more dirty—worse clothed—and more intoxicated."

The woman shrunk back a little more out of sight. I saw she trembled violently, and put her clean cambric handkerchief up to her eyes.

What could it mean? Married them when they were worse off! Who were they?

"Have you forgotten us?" said the woman, taking my hands in hers, and dropping on her knees; "Have you forgotten Tom and Mag? We have not forgotten you, but pray for you every day!"

"If you have forgotten them, you have not forgotten the two-penny marriage.—No wonder you did not know us. I told Matilda she need not be afraid, or ashamed, if you did not know her. But I knew you would not. How could you? We were in rags and dirt then. Look at us now. All your work, sir. All the blessing of that pledge, and that marriage, and that good advice you gave us. Look at this suit of clothes, and her dress. All Matilda's work, every stitch of it. Come, and look at our house, as neat as she is. Everything in it to make a comfortable home; and, O sir, there is a cradle in our bedroom. Five hundred dollars already in bank, and I shall add as much more next week when I finish my job. So much for one year of a sober life, and a faithful, honest, good wife. Now this man is as good a workman as I am, only he is bound down with the fetters of drunkenness, and living with this woman just as I did. Now, he thinks that he can reform just as well as me; but he thinks he must take the pledge of the same man, and have his first effort sanctified with the same blessing, and then, with a good resolution, and Matilda and me to watch over them, I do believe they will succeed."

So they did. So may others by the same means. I married them and as I shook hands with Mr. Elting, at parting, he left two coins in my hand, with the simple remark that there was another two-penny marriage fee. I was in hopes that it might have been a couple of dollars this time, but I said nothing, and we parted with a mutual God bless you.—When I went up stairs I tossed the coins into my wife's lap, with the remark,—"Two pennies again, my dear."

"Two pennies! Why, husband, they are eagles—real golden eagles. What a deal of good they will do. What blessings followed that act."

"And will follow the present, if the pledge is faithfully kept. Truly, this is a good result of a Two-Penny Marriage.—*New York Tribune.*

☞ Says the Christian Register, Boston:—"The Hottentot son, on coming of age, is presented with a cudgel, with which he is commanded to beat his mother, and this request is very dutifully complied with by the son, in order to manifest his strength and ability. It is strange that the mother, though often fainting under the cruel beatings of the son, whom she has nursed in her bosom, does not reproach him, but admires his manliness and dexterity in proportion to the chastisement."

There are Christian mothers who endure worse treatment than this from their offspring, (shame on the offspring!) and who would willingly submit to a beating of the body, in exchange for breaking hearts and disappointed hopes. But in both cases maternal affection is slow to complain, and seldom deserts the unworthy child. No decent man will be an ungrateful son; yet, in truth, it is a mother's weakness and indulgence that, only too often, prevents the bright boy from becoming a decent man, and arms him with the weapons that strike at her own peace, sooner or later.

GOOD ADVICE.—We should make it a principle to extend the hand of friendship to every man who discharges faithfully his duties, and maintains good order; who manifests deep interest in the general welfare of society—whose deportment is upright, and whose mind is intelligent, without stopping to ascertain whether he swings a hammer or draws a thread. There is nothing so distant trom all natural claim as the reluctant, the backward sympathy, the forced smile, the checked conversation, the hesitating compliance, the well-off are apt to manifest to those a little down, with whom, in the comparison of intellect and principles of virtue they frequently sink into insignificance.

WHAT IS HAPPINESS?—I ask again, what is happiness? It aint bein' idle, that's a fact—no idle man or woman ever was happy since the world began. Eve was idle, and that's the way she got tempted, poor crittur: employment gives appetite and digestion. Duty makes pleasure doubly sweet by contrast. When the harness is off, if the work aint too hard, a critter likes to kick up his heels. When pleasure is the business of life, it ceases to be pleasure; and when it's all labor and no play, work, like an unstuffed saddle, cuts into the very bone. Neither labor nor idleness has a road that leads to happiness—one has no room for the heart, and the other corrupts it. Hard work is the best of the two, for that has, at all events, sound sleep—the other has restless pillows and unrefreshing slumbers—one is misfortune, the other is a curse;—and money aint happiness, that's as clear as mud.—*Sam Slick's Wise Saws.*

☞ What if your neighbor has bought a new carriage, and his farm is no larger than yours, and you can't afford it; you needn't say he cheated poor folks till he acquired the means to purchase it, or prophesy that he'll lose his property because he's so extravagant. Look out for your own affairs. See that your hay don't get wet, and your potatoes are dug in season, and the cattle don't break into your cornfield: in fact, my friend, mind your *own* business, and you'll have enough to do, without troubling yourself with your neighbor's.—*Rural New-Yorker.*

DOG FENNEL.—This weed is likely to create quite a sensation in the medical world. Some scientific gentlemen are at this time engaged in investigating its properties. It is said to answer the purpose of quinine, and may do away with that expensive drug. It has many other other valuable properties. The bruised leaves, applied as a poultice, will blister very quickly. This weed, so abundant in our country, may yet create more excitement than ginseng, as a drug and an article of commerce.

The Better Land.

A father and mother were living with their two children on a desert island in the midst of the ocean, on which they had been shipwrecked. Roots and vegetables served them for food, a spring supplied them with water, and a cavern in the rock with a dwelling. Storm and tempest often raged fearfully on the island.

The children could not remember how they had reached the island; they knew nothing of the vast continent; bread, milk, fruit, or whatever other luxury was yielded there, were unknown to them.

There landed one day upon the island four Moors in a small boat. The parents felt great joy, and hoped now to be rescued from all their troubles; but the boat was too small to take them all over together to the adjoining land, so the father determined to risk the passage first.

Mother and children wept when he embarked in the boat with its frail planks, and the four black men were about to take him away. But he said, "Weep not, it is better yonder; and you will all follow soon."

When the little boat returned and took away the mother, the children wept still more. But she also said, "Weep not: in the better land we shall all meet again."

At last came the boat to take away the two children. They were frightened at the black men, and shuddered at the fearful sea over which they had to pass.—With fear and trembling they drew near the land. But how rejoiced they were when their parents appeared upon the shore, offered them their hands, led them into the shade of lofty palm trees, and regaled them upon the flowery turf with milk, honey, and delicious fruits. "Oh! how groundless was our fear," said the children; "we ought not to have feared, but to have rejoiced, when the black men came to take us away to the better land."

"Dear children," said the father, "our voyage from the desert island to this beautiful country conveys to us a still higher meaning. There is appointed for us all a still longer voyage to a much more beautiful country. The whole earth, on which we dwell, is like an island. The land here is, indeed, only a faint shadow of heaven. The passage hither over the stormy sea is—death; that little boat resembles the bier, upon which men in black apparel shall at some time carry us forth. But when that hour strikes, then we, myself, your mother, or you, must leave this world. So fear not. Death, for pious men who have loved God, and have done his will, is nothing else but a voyage to the better land."

GONE ASTRAY.—Cold words to fall on a loving heart—he has gone astray. And is this the time to desert him? This the time to taunt him with words that roll like lava from your passions, and only sere his soul? No! he passes under clouds; he is light now—perhaps he has no other.

Many a true heart that would have come back, like the dove to the ark, from its first transgression, has been frightened beyond recall, by the angry look and menace—the taunt, the savage charity of an unforgiving soul. Be careful how you freeze the first warm emotions of repentance. Beware lest these pleading words, unheeded now, sting you in some shady valley of your future sorrow. Repentance, changed by neglect or unkindness, becomes like melted iron, hardened in the mould. Trifle with it never. Be the first to meet the erring with outstretched arms. Wipe the tear from his eye—pour the balm of consolation on the wounds that guilt has made. Let your heart be the grave for his transgressions, your pity find vent in bearing his burden; not in useless words. Oh! forgive the erring. Did not he who died on Calvary? Shield him from the contempt of grosser minds—make blueness and brightness and beauty where all was cloud and storm before in his sad life.

RECKONING WITHOUT THEIR HOST.—The groggeries and puppet shows that sprung up with the rapidity of the prophet's gourd, and as plentifully as Egyptian frogs, in the vicinity of the Crystal Palace, now present a mournful spectacle. Public sentiment struck them with blight and mildew, and about half of them have already disappeared. Buildings are left in an unfinished state, and the ominous words "To Let" are conspicuously placarded. Their owners calculated too largely upon the depravity of the race.—*New York Organ.*

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY INDIANAPOLIS

TEMPERANCE CHART.

PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.
WM. HANNAMAN, C. E. BABB,
JAMES HALL, R. T. BROWN,
JOHN B. ABBETT.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1853.

The State Temperance Convention at Madison.

☞ Doctor John [Jonathan] W. Gordon, editor of the Temperance Chart, and whilom an attache of the Whig Journal office at Indianapolis, announces nimself an independent candidate for Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court. He is a violent partisan of the Whig Abolition school, but hopes, under the plea of "being free from the shackles of party nominations," to secure Democratic aid among the Temperance brotherhood. A State Temperance Convention is ordered to be holden at Indianapolis on the 28th September—but a few days prior to the election—to advance the interest of Temperance in Indiana; but more especially, we apprehend, to drill the Temperance men to fight and vote for this man Gordon.—We will see whether the good cause can be thus prostituted.—*People's Friend.*

We deem the foregoing remarks worthy of the consideration of all; and of none more than Temperance men. As editor of the Grand Division of Indiana, Gordon has for a while past measurably forsaken the cause of Temperance, and converted his paper into an instrument for paving his way to the office which he seeks. His course has demonstrated one fact—it is not the interest of Temperance, but his own elevation which enjoys the benefit of his best efforts; and the more promptly and emphatically he is repudiated by the Temperance organization, the less it will suffer by him. It is a matter of no consequence that he belongs to this or that political party. His mere attempt to prostitute the Organization to the promotion of selfish ends, has already, we doubt not, produced greater injury to the cause he professes to labor for, than he could ever repair; and should he succeed in his schemes, the consequences to the cause of Temperance are not hard to foresee.—*Gosport Chronotype.*

We quote the foregoing articles from the State Sentinel, into whose columns they were transferred from the "*Gosport Chronotype.*" It is highly becoming that the Sentinel should thus give currency to its own manufactured falsehoods. Almost every sentence in both these articles is an echo of some unmitigated falsehood and slander, thrown back to the Sentinel from sources equally unsophisticated in villainy and corruption as Wm. J. Brown, of *shake-the-head* and infamous *State-Treasury renown.* No man who has the least regard for truth will say he has ever heard us connect, in speech or type, the coming election and the Temperance Convention at Madison. Every member of the State Temperance Committee, many of whom in intellectual and moral attributes, are elevated so far above the circle of depravity in which these libelers move, that they neither feel nor are annoyed by the venomous hisses of these human *centipedes,* can bear witness to what we say. The worm will pardon the comparison. The manifest object of all this is, to destroy the force of the Convention as a Temperance Organization—and means of effecting the salvation of Indiana.

The Sentinel dreads the impending future; for in it, its editor sees the triumph of Prohibition, and the prostration of such whisky-scullions as himself. He knows it will be remembered (and to have it recorded it is our sin) that he has been the mouth-piece of all that is degraded and degrading in the whisky traffic; and he fears the coming reckoning. It will not be forgotten that he defeated the lamented Morris for the Legislature, as the whisky candidate. It will not be forgotten that he *libeled* the Maine Law to defeat another excellent Temperance man for the Senate in 1852. It will not be forgotten, that as late as *last winter,* when the friends of Temperance were trying the passage of a law to redeem Indiana from the scourge and curse of intemperance, he, of all the editors in the State, constantly labored to defeat their efforts. It will not be forgotten, that *he*—Wm. J. Brown—the editor of the State Sentinel, called every Democrat *a traitor to his party* who voted for the following resolutions, offered by Dr. Grimes, of Delphi, and supported by Captain Rob. Millroy and other Democrats in the State Temperance Convention of last winter. Here are the resolutions:

"The following preamble and resolutions were introduced by Dr. Sam. Grimes, and unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The experience of the past has clearly demonstrated, that Temperance laws can only be expected through the agency of open and avowed friends of such legislation; therefore

"*Resolved,* That we are determined and hereby solemnly pledge ourselves not to vote for any person hereafter as a member of either House of the General Assembly or any other officer, who is not the known and pledged friend of prohibitory laws fully adequate to the total destruction of the whole business of making, vending, or using intoxicating liquors as a beverage in our State: and that we will vote for and support the known and pledged friends of such legislation under all circumstances, against those who are not—disregarding all party organizations.

"*Resolved,* That we will not support men in any avocation of life, who make or traffic in intoxicating liquors in any form, as a beverage."

Temperance Democrats of Indiana, read the foregoing resolutions, and then ask yourselves how you like to be called traitors for voting a sentiment so just! Ask yourselves how *now* sounds in the mouth of that arch-traitor to every lesson of truth and disinterestedness, *William J. Brown,* to claim to be your friend, and the friend of your good and holy cause! Every Democrat in the Convention voted for those resolutions, and so did *every* Whig, and *every* Free-soiler too; but it was reserved for Mr. Brown, who now claims to be, *par excellence,* the friend of Temperance and Temperance men, to separate the Democrats from others, and apply to them that foulest term of *odium*—Traitors. No doubt, a long acquintance with the term, as applicable to himself, had made him familiar with it: and as he must have known the foul deeds by which he had won the name, he must have known also its full meaning. This is the friend of Temperance—this the man that loves the cause and its friends! Let his biography be written—"*The climax of falsehood and impudence—the ne plus ultra of human depravity and villainy*—William J. Brown.

The Chart not Partisan.

The Chart stands accused of pandering to the interests of party—of being, in other words, a Whig paper in disguise. This charge, made originally by the State Sentinel, has been, for particular purposes, bandied about over the State, by men who never exchanged with us, and who are either entirely ignorant of the character of our sheet, or entirely and wickedly reckless of what they say. We appeal to our columns for a vindication of our position, as neutral as between the parties, and independent as against all parties. Let the following notice of Lieut. Gov. Willard witness:

"Lieut. Gov. Willard.—In our homeward trip we met, in the cars between Jeffersonville and Edinburgh, a citizen of Kentucky, who gave us a piece of the history of our present Lieut. Governor, with which we were not previously acquainted; and as it reflects like honor both upon him and the institutions of our country, we publish it just as we received it. It is as follows: A few years since the Kentucky gentleman above referred to, wrote to a New York friend, requesting him to send him a school teacher. In compliance with this request, the New Yorker sent Mr. Willard, duly recommended, to this Kentucky friend. On his arrival in Kentucky, he was accordingly employed as a teacher, and continued to exercise the functions of that station in the same neighborhood for a year. During this time he read law, and seized upon every opportunity that offered, to improve his fine talent for public speaking. At the end of his year, he was prepared to enter the lists as a lawyer: and with a bold fearlessness and self-reliance characteristic of the man, he settled at New Albany, in Indiana, notwithstanding the just reputation of the bar at that place as one of the ablest in our State. His success has shown, that, although untried, he did not over-estimate his powers."

Again, of the State Sentinel, after a severe conflict, and an indication of amendment on its part, we say:

"The State Sentinel: not willing to be behind others in the race of improvement, this paper has donned a new dress, and is really a beautiful sheet. We are glad to witness the change, and, laying aside past differences, we heartily commend it to the favor of the public."

In addition to these, the same paper contains our notice of the first part of Mr. Porter's Reports, in which, his own friends being judges, we do that geutleman ample justice.

If at other times we have castigated gentlemen of both parties, it was because they merited it, and we do not desire to modify or change the record.

Harris's Panorama.

We regret that we are not able to say from personal observation what our friends assure us may be said in favor of this interesting work. It was opened for exhibition here last week, and the house was filled every evening with delighted spectators. We commend the worthy artist, Mr. Harris, to the kindness of our friends wherever he may go, and hope he may meet with that reception which he deserves. We hope to be able to give a more extended notice of this admirable painting upon its return to our city.

We copy the following notice from the Daily State Sentinel of Saturday last:

"Harris's Panorama still continues to be attended by crowded houses every evening, and to receive the hearty and unbounded applause of all who see it. This evening is positively the last exhiblt̃ion, as the painting is to be taken to Shelbyville on Monday. All who have not yet visited it, should therefore not fail to be present this evening.

"From Shelbyville, Mr. Harris designs visiting Edinburgh, Columbus, and Madison. He will be in the latter place during the meeting of the State Temperance Convention. He will thence proceed to Lafayette, in time to be there during the holding of the State Fair.

"Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Harris's partner, precedes the painting, and acts as agent. We commend him to the consideration and courtesies of our brethren of the press as a most liberal and estimable gentleman in every respect."

☞ The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the 'Olive Branch Synod of theEvangelical Lutheran Church of the state of Indiana,' at its recent convention in this city.

Whereas, the use of all intoxicating drinks as a beverage, is destructive to the cause of religion, and the best interests of our common country; and Whereas, we have long prayed and labored for the total annihilation of this curse, and believing that for the accomplishment of this great and glorious end, the axe must be laid at the root of the tree, therefore, in relianec upon Divine aid,

Resolved, That we, the members of this Synod anew pledge ourselves the avowed and uncompromising enemies of all intoxicating liquors used as a beverage.

Resolved, That we do whatsoever our hands find to do with our might, to create a public sentiment which *will* call for, and sustain the enactment of a prohibitory law, similar in its genaral features to what is usually called the "Maine Law."

Resolved, That a copy of the "Maine Law" be appended to our minutes.

Resolved, That this preamble and resolutions be published in the public papers of the city.

Respectfully submitted,
D. SUMMERS.
D. S. ALTMAN
HENRY OHR.

☞ The Burlington Telegraph often utters sage advice to its readers. The following is worthy serious consideration, and special application:

"Reader, we will take it for granted that you are poor, and have to work for a living. Now, have you ever made an estimate of the amount of money you throw away foolishly in the course of a year, on things which you do not need, and which do you no sort of good? Again, have you ever thought of the amount you squander upon indulgences which not only do you no good, but actually do you serious injury? Pause—reflect—calculate, and amend thy ways. Do not become a miser, but cease to be your own enemy."

☞ Few things are necessary for the wants of this life, but it takes an infinite number to satisfy the demands of opinion.

☞ Nothing can constitute good breeding that has not good nature for its foundation.

Items of News.

New York, Saturday, Sept. 10.—The steamer Illinois arrived here this evening, from Aspinwall. She brings $685,000 in gold dust.

New Orleans, Sept. 7.—The yellow fever, of a milder type, has appeared in Galveston, Texas.

The yellow fever is bad at Vicksburg, Natchez, Donaldsonville, Port Gibson, Baton Rouge, and other places on the Lower Mississippi.

New York, Sept. 12.—The steamer Georgia put into Norfolk, in a leaky condition, Saturday; and the steamer Crescent City sailed from this port yesterday, for Norfolk, to bring up the Georgia's passengers. The Georgia was out in the gale last Tuesday, eighty miles south-west of Cape Hatteras, accompanied by a heavy rain, which put out the fires. The vessel then sprung a leak, but by the exertions of the passengers and crew the water was pumped out, and she succeeded in getting into Norfolk.

Philadelphia, Sept. 12.—A report that the steamer had arrived at Halifax, bringing news that war had been declared between Russia and Turkey, and that breadstuffs have enormously advanced, has been circulated extensively. It is false.

Louisville, Sept. 12.—The steamer U. S. Mail came in collision with the steamer Ben Coursin, this morning, and the former sunk immediately. She had no freight aboard, and will be raised to-morrow.

Washington, Sept. 13.—All the rumors of a rupture between Mr. Marcy and the President are false; on the contrary, Mr. Marcy has the fullest confidence in the President, and the Cabinet may be set down as a unit.

The Cabinet held a long session yesterday, in which foreign affairs were discussed. Ingraham will certainly be sustained in his proceedings in the Smyrna affair.

The election returns in Maine render it certain that there is no choice for Governor by the people.

There is probably an increased majority in the Legislature in favor of the Maine Law.

The vote was light throughout the State.

☞ Mr. Sandford, our Charge at Paris, recently appeared at one of the Emperor's levees, in the plain garb of an American gentleman. It is said that his dress produced some sensation, and was in striking contrast for its simplicity and propriety with the embroidered and bedizened court costume of other officials.

☞ The Richmond (Va.) Whig proposes, as a substitute for the Maine Law in that State, an amendment to the constitution, prohibiting any person from holding any office, who would not take an oath that he would not drink any alcoholic liquors while in office, and that he had drank none for twelve months preceding.

☞ Seventy-five thousand dollars spent in intoxicating liquors in a city of three thousand white inhabitants! An intelligent citizen of Houston, Texas, has recently made a close examination into the matter, and finds that about seventy-five thousand dollars are spent annually in that city for intoxicating liquors. This would be more than sufficient to build a good plank road from Houston to the Brazos.

English Emigration.—A London correspondent of the *Tribune* calculates that death and emigration have removed 36,146 persons more from Great Britain in the three months ending June 30, than have been born within the same period, by so much diminishing the population.—The previous quarter showed a diminution of 30,000.

Six Days Across the Atlantic.—We learn from the New York Herald, that a steamer is on the stocks, at the ship-yard of Mr. John W. Griffiths, at Greenpoint, which is expected to be ready for sea in February next. This steamer is being constructed under the plans and specifications of William Norris, civil engineer, and John W. Griffiths, naval architects, who have patented their improvements in this country, England, and France. The builders and patentees, as we are informed, are under engagements to cross the Atlantic, from New York to England, within six days, in all seasons, with greater comfort for passengers and less risk to life than by the present conveyance.

A Fearful Account.—Mr. Everett, late Secretary of State, is generally known as a gentleman of extensive information; one who will not "speak without book" on important subjects involving satistical facts. From a computation of his, it appears that the use of alcoholic beverages cost the United States directly, in ten years, [illegible]000,000; has burnt or otherwise destroyed $5,000,000 worth of property; has destroyed 300,000 lives; sent 250,000 to prison, and 100,000 children to the poor houses; caused 1,500 murders and 5,000 suicides; and has bequeathed to the country 1,000,000 orphan children.

Mr. Gough in England.

The friends of the Temperance Cause in the Mother Country have been on the tiptoe of expectation for some time past, of the arrival of the celebrated advocate of Temperance, John B. Gough, having been prepared by the encomiums of Professor Stowe and other American celebrities, to anticipate a rare treat, in the eloquence of the favorite Cis-Atlantic orator.

As Mr. Gough's *forte* lies in his freedom from all rules, in his genuine humor and deep pathos, rather than in studied elegance of language, with which the English ear has long been familiar, it might have been a matter of doubt whether the *real* would fulful the expectations of the *ideal* Gough; but we are happy to perceive that hopes have given place to certainty, by the successful debut of the Exile before an audience of his countrymen in the far-famed Exeter Hall.—*Temperance Telegraph.*

A letter from Liverpool, dated August 5th, received by the America, from Liverpool, says: "Mr. John B. Gough arrived here last Sunday morning, and on Tuesday evening he had a triumphal meeting at Exeter Hall, London, at which he quite equaled, to say the least, the highly-wrought expectations of even the most sanguine. We shall have him in Liverpool, and intend engaging for him the amphitheatre, the largest public building available for meetings in the place."—*Boston Traveller.*

Georgia.—A letter from Professor Luther M. Smith, of Oxford College, Ga., gives us a cheering account of the progress of the cause in that State. He says:

Oxford, Ga., Aug. 25, 1853.

The friends of temperance hope to procure the repeal of the present license system by the next Legislature, which assembles in November of the present year.—This done, half the battle will be won.—Deprive the iniquitous traffic in ardent spirits of legal sanction and protection, and the next movement will be to place it, where it deserves to be placed, under the ban of the law, as prejudicial to the interests and happiness of the people, and inimical to the perpetuity of our free institutions. So strongly is the tide of public sentiment setting in this direction, that in different sections of the State, the citizens, resolving no longer to endure in their midst those dens of corruption, the grog-shops, have determined not to await the enactment of a Maine Law for the entire State, and are making the necessary efforts to secure the passage, by the next Legislature, of prohibitory statutes for their respective counties. Auspicious omens cheer us from every quarter. The wise, the eloquent, the gifted, and good are everywhere enlisting their energies in behalf of this grand moral movement of the age. The brightest and noblest spirits of the land are rallying in the majesty of their might around the standard raised by the Atlanta Temperance Convention of last Spring. It is a pure and spotless banner, and destined soon, we trust, to wave in triumph over "the Empire State of the South."—*N. Y. Organ.*

☞ The Maine Law of Vermont and Massachusetts is making terrible havoc among the interests of the farmers. The families of the reformed drunkards are becoming fond of butter and cheese, and somehow, or some other how, manage to get money to pay for the good things of this life. The commercial papers state, that on

August 2, 1853, there was sent from stations on the Vermont and Canada and Vermont Central railroads, 238,164 lbs of butter and cheese, going to Lowell and Boston. The same day, 117,478 lbs of butter and cheese were sent from the Ogdensburg railroad, making 452,642 lbs of butter and cheese sent over the Central Road in their weekly butter trains, and carried in refrigerator cars, kept cool and in as good order as it could have been kept in the best cellar.

☞ The following paragraph we take from the Erie Crescent's account of a late Temperance Lecture in that place, by P. T. Barnum:

"Barnum began his lecture by saying, that if there was any man or woman present who had not, either in his or her own person, or in that of some friend or relative, suffered from the use of intoxicating drinks, he would be obliged if such person would rise up. Of course, nobody rose.

"Do but consider, for a moment, the awful significance of that paragraph. Do but consider for a moment the fact—for fact it is and undeniable too—that of the millions of persons inhabiting the United States not one can be found who has not suffered from intemperance in the use of intoxicating drinks. That is a terrible reflection, but it is one that should be brought home to the mind and conscience of every voter in the Union."

☞ There is Railroad enough in operation to reach around the world, and four thousand miles over.

Dance of Death.

Aqua-ardiente and dulces were handed round; while all, men and women—the dancers excepted—smoked their cigarillos. But the most remarkable thing in the room seemed to me a large kind of scaffold, which occupied the other corner opposite the bed, consisting of a light frame-work, ornamented all over with artificial flowers, little pictures of saints, and a quantity of lighted wax candles. On the top of it, a most extraordinary well made wax figure of a little child was seated on a low wooden chair, dressed in a snow-white little frock; the eyes were closed, the pale cheeks tinged by a soft rosy hue, and the whole figure perfectly strewed with flowers. It was so deceptive, that when I drew near it at first, I thought it a real child, while a young woman below it, pale, and with tears in her eyes, might very well have been the mother. But that was most certainly a mistake; for at this moment one of the men stepped up to her, and invited her to the dance, and a few moments afterwards she was the merriest in the crowd. But it must really be a child—no sculptor could have formed that little face so exquisitely; and now one light went out, close to the little head, and the cheek lost its rosy hue. My neighbors at last remarked the attention with which I looked upon the figure or child, whichever it was; and the nearest informed me, as far as I could understand him, that the little thing up there was really the child of the woman with the pale face, who was dancing just then so merrily; the whole festivity taking place, in fact, only on account of that little angel. I shook my head doubtfully; and my neighbor, to convince me, took my arm and led me to the frame, where I had to step upon the chair and nearest table, and touch the cheek and hand of the child. It was a corpse! And the mother, seeing I had doubted it, but was now convinced, came up to me, and smilingly told me it had been her child, and was now a little angel in heaven. The guitars and cacaes commenced wildly again, and she had to return to the dance. I left the house in a dream, but afterwards heard the explanation of this ceremony. If a little child—I believe up to four years of age—dies in Chili, it is thought to go directly to heaven, and become a little angel; the mother being prouder of that, before the eyes of the world at least, than if she had reared her child to be a happy man or woman. The little corpse is exhibited then as I had seen it; and they often continue dancing and singing around it till it displays signs of putrefaction. But the mother, whatever the feelings of her heart may be, must laugh, and sing, and dance; she dare not give way to any selfish wishes, for is not the happiness of her child secure? Poor mother!—*Gerstaecker's Voyage round the World.*

Convention at Madison.

Gur friends will remember that the State Convention, at Madison, will assemble one week from this day, and we earnestly hope that active preparations will be made to give an interest to the meeting which will mark its assembling as an era in the progress of the Temperance cause in Indiana. Let large delegations be sent up from every county in the State.

The following resolutions were passed at an adjourned meeting in Madison, a few days since:

Pursuant to adjournment the friends of Temperance in this city assembled in Templars' Hall, on Thursday eveuing, the 8th inst., Rev. Joseph Cotton in the chair.

On motion of J. C. Thom, the committee of correspondence, previously appointed to invite speakers, was discharged.

Messrs. Wharton, Beckett, and Patton were appointed a committee of arrangements, to procure suitable places for the meetings of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Silas Ritchie, it was unanimously resolved that all the friends of Temperance in this city be considered delegates to the State Temperance Convention.

On motion of J. C. Thom, it was unanimously resolved that the Friends of Temperance throughout Indiana and the adjoining States, be cordially invited to attend the ensuing State Temperance Convention, to be held in this city on the 28th inst., and that we open our doors for them and bid them welcome.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to publish the proceedings of this meeting in the city papers, and all papers in the State friendly to the Temperance cause were requested to copy the same.

Adjourned to meet again on Thursday evening, 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the same place.

ROB. J. WHARTON, *Sec.*

There are certain tears which often deceive ourselves, after having deceived others.

☞ The generality of young people fancy that they are natural, when they are only ill-bred and coarse.

Transmigration.

The iterated question, how people live in New York, will find an answer, at last, in the fact that every thing is saved—every thing, in its widest acceptation. You throw down the envelop of an old letter, or "the remainder" of a half-burned cigar lighter. It is trodden under foot, soiled, but not lost. Presently there comes along a man, a woman, or a child, "hooks" it out of the filth, deposits it in a bag, and goes on with the precious treasure. Who can tell what wonderful machines are busy to-day, masticating to pulp again those same fragments, or what glossy area for thought may not be "extended" thence to-morrow? What politician shall grow patriotic—what poet "find himself famous" thereon, nobody can tell. The wind flutters off a loose rag from a beggar, bears the odious thing a little way on its pure pinion, and lets it fall to its level again—the gutter; and there it lies, but not long. An old woman discovers it, flings it into her basket, where are more akin to it, and hobbles on her way. Next month you may admire some exquisite fabric. It is only that rag in disguise! A pailfull of sand is worth money; a shovelfull of mud is good; filth unimaginable has a price; trash the uttermost finds a market without going to "Cowes." The clippings from your whiskers, if you wear them, are worth something. anything you would naturally throw away is "thankfully received."—There's a mouth, and not a pig's either, for that potato-paring, and many a similar apparatus waters for the melon-rind you have just cast away. Those decayed lemons heaped in the gutter, that you hold your nose at, may suffer a change "into something rich and strange," that you will drink next summer. Who knows? Even the old bones of departed sheep and beeves that will never "come under" again, are carefully gathered from alley and street, and by-and-by will figure on somebody's waistcoat, glittering and glorious, under the name of buttons; or else ground to dust, become the magical powder that shall quicken the pulses in the cold bosom of Mother Earth, till it glows with the floral thoughts of the Summer, or heaves with the swells of the harvest. And thus it is, that in the great city, the transmigration of the meanest into the most beautiful is daily and hourly effected. *N. Y. Tribune.*

THE LAST PROPOSITION.—A gentleman in Iowa proposes to keep cities free from thunder storms "for so much per year." To most people this offer will be looked upon as preposterous, and yet it is not.—We have no doubt whatever, that an outlay of ten thousand dollars would keep New York as insulated as a glass table, with sealing-wax legs. What a gentleman in Iowa proposes to do for us has already been done for the vine-growers of the South of France. By means of a well-arranged system of lightning rods, a whole district has been rendered inaccessible to those destructive hail-storms which so frequently follow in the train of thunder-showers. What has been done in France can be done elsewhere. If we can teach lightning to write, we can teach it to behave itself.—*Lowell Courier.*

THE POWER OF A GOOD LIFE.—God and good angels alone know the vast, the incalculable influence that goes into the universe of spirit, and then flows into the universe of matter from the conquered evil, and the voiceless prayer of one solitary soul. Would'st thou bring the world unto God? then live near him thyself. If divine life pervades thine own soul, every thing that touches thee will receive the electric spark, though thou mayest be unconscious of being charged therewith.—This surely would be the highest, to strive to keep near the holy, not for the sake of our own reward here or hereafter, but that through love to God we might bless our neighbor. This should be our end and object.

☞ An interesting little daughter of Mr. John H. Richeson, between three and four years of age, fell, unobserved, into a cistern in a neighboring yard, about noon yesterday. An Irish girl missing her, preceeded to search for her, and finding her little toy bucket near the cistern, and a part of the covering removed, stirred the water attentively with a pole, and brought up the body of the little girl, lifeless but warm—it having been sunk for some time in five feet water. By great exertions, life was restored, and in half an hour she was entirely conscious, and before night running about as usual. The incident excited intense feeling in the community.—*Maysville Eayle.*

☞ The drunkard is in favor of the Maine Law, on the principle of self defence. He would grasp it withi[illegible] as the traveler would a revolve[illegible] n his [illegible] tacked by a highwayman, not [illegible] r, [illegible] the life of another, but to save hi[illegible] and to keep sorrow and suffering out of his home. The drunkard is struggling with a licensed outlaw, and he looks to Prohibition as his only hope and strength to conquer.

The American Union.

The following table will be found convenient for reference, and is worthy of being preserved:

1607. Virginia first settled by the English.
1614. New York first settled by the Dutch.
1620. Massachusetts first settled by Puritans.
1623. New Hampshire settled by the Puritans.
1624. New Jersey settled by the Dutch.
1627. Delaware settled by the Swedes and Fins.
1634. Maryland settled by Catholics.
1635. Connecticut settled by the Puritans.
1635. Rhode Island by Roger Williams.
1650. North Carolina by the English.
1682. Pennsylvania by William Penn.
1733. Georgia by General Oglethorpe.
1791. Vermont admitted into the Union.
1791. Ky. admitted into the Union.
1796. Tenn. admitted into the Union.
1802. Ohio admitted into the Union.
1811. La. admitted into the Union.
1816. Indiana admitted into the Union.
1817. Miss. admitted into the Union.
1818. Illinois admitted into the Union.
1819. Ala. admitted into the Union.
1820. Maine admitted into the Union.
1821. Missouri admitted into the Union.
1836. Mich. admitted into the Union.
1836. Ark. admitted into the Union.
1845. Florida admitted into the Union.
1845. Texas admitted into the Union.
1846. Iowa admitted into the Union.
1848. Wis. admitted into the Union.
1850. California admitted into the Union.

Cold Infidelity.

Few persons of the present day have done so much with the pen to corrupt the morals of mankind as Bulwer, the great licentious novelist and dramatist. How does such a man review his life—with what feelings and reflections? Hear this prime minister in the court of lewdness and debauchery. In writing to a gentleman in Boston, some years since, he said:

"I have closed my career as a writer of fiction. I am gloomy and unhappy. I have exhausted the powers of life in chasing pleasure where it is not to be found."

How much better if Bulwer had discovered his mistake at an earlier period!—Had he employed his gifted mind in strengthening the cords of virtue, in repressing unholy passions instead of fanning them, how different would have been his review of life! "I am gloomy and unhappy!" Richard Baxter said no such thing at the close of his useful life. He had written much, but he had not "chased pleasure where it is not to be found."

John Bunyan made no such record at the close of his life; nor did Owen, or Edwards, or Brainerd, or Fuller, or Scott, or Payson. Men will reap as they sow, in spite of all their hopes and efforts to the contrary. We have often thought of the Italian actor in Paris. He was "gloomy and unhappy," like Bulwer. He consulted a physician. His physician advised him to mingle in scenes of gayety. "Especially," said he, "go to the Italian theatre, and if Carlini does not dispel your gloom, your case must be desperate indeed." "Alas, sir," replied the patient, I, myself, am Carlini, and while I make all Paris full of laughter and merriment, I am dying with melancholy and chagrin."

What a commentary upon those pleasures in which so many ndulge to keep up their spirits, and drive away melancholy! A life devoted to usefulness—a life of honest piety—is the only one which comes to a close without painful results.

THE SULTAN AND THE UNITED STATES.—Mr. Marsh, the American Minister at Constantinople, on his recent return to that city from Greece, where he went about a year ago on the affairs of Dr. King, was handsomely received by the Sultan. Mr. Marsh was accompanied by the commander and officers of he Levant, and by Captain Walker, of the United States army, and made the Sultan a proper address, in which he gave him assurances of the entire sympathis of the President and people of the United States in the position in which he is placed by the demands of Russia. The Sultan, in reply, expressed his satisfaction with the good feeling which exists in the United States towards himself and his cause, and assured Mr. Marsh that it should be his constant endeavor to cultivate arl strengthen it.

BEGIN RIGHT.—If you are about to do a piece of work, you wil be careful to begin right; otherwise you will have to take it to pieces, and do it oer again. If you are going on a journey, you will be careful, at first, to get on the right road; for, if you start wrong, you will be continually going further and furter out of the way.

Now, you are starting in life, and life is a journey. If you start wrong, as I said, you will be all the tim going out of the way. You have a life work to do, but if you begin it wrong, all your labor will be worse than loss. Not only will you have to do it all over again but to undo what you have done.

Moral Reflections, Sentences, and Maxims.

If a man fancies he loves his mistress for her own sake, he is much mistaken.

We ought to console ourselves for our faults when we have strength of mind to confess them.

Envy is destroyed by true friendship, and coquetry by true love.

The greatest fault in penetration is not the not reaching the mark, but overshooting it.

We give advice, but we do not inspire conduct.

When our merit gives way, our taste gives way also.

Fortune displays our virtues and our vices, as light makes all objects apparent.

The constraint we put on ourselves to remain faithful to a person we love is scarcely better than an infidelity.

Our actions are like "bouts rimes," which every one makes refer to whatever he pleases.

We ought only to be astonished that we are still able to be astonished.

Men are almost equally difficult to satisfy when they have very much love, and when they have scarcely any left.

There are few people who are more often in the wrong than those who cannot endure to be so.

A fool has not stuff enough to be good.

If vanity does not entirely overthrow the virtues, at least it makes them all totter.

What renders the vanity of others insupportable is, that it wounds our own.

Fortune never appears so blind as she does to those on whom she confers no favors.

A man may be more cunning than another, but not more cunning than all others.

A MAGNIFICENT SPECULATION.—Our friend, Bateham, of the Cultivator, has just returned from an inspection of the famous peach orchard of Mr. Davis, about two miles east of Milford, Clermont county. He says it is the finest fruit sight he ever saw. One hundred acres of ground are covered with ten thousand peach trees. They were set out six years ago. In 1850, they averaged one basket, or three quarters of a bushel a tree, which brought him ten thousand dollars. This paid for his land and trees, with something over. Last year there was no fruit. This year they will average three baskets to a tree. They readily sell for from $1.25 to $1.50 per basket. The crop of this season will bring him $30,000, with a nett profit of $25,000. Before the peaches were ripe, Mr. Davis was offered twenty thousand dollars for the fruit this year. He had been offered one hundred dollars per acre for his trees alone, but he can do much better to keep them. The fruit is now in its glory, and presents one of the finest sights imaginable.

Such things should stimulate others to go and follow his example. There is no danger of overstocking the market, for railroads will soon carry the fruit to every State and city of the Union. Think of these things, farmers of Ohio.—*Ohio State Journal.*

THE YEAR OF PESTILENCE.—For a year past, the yellow fever has been raging with great virulence on the coast of South America and in a number of the West India islands. At the island of Hayti probably not less than one hundred American officers and seamen have died, besides a large number of the inhabitants. At Jamaica, Demerara, Antigua, &c., it has been very fatal. The West India English fleet has lost many seamen and several valuable officers by the disease. In one case a British steamer lost seventy-five men. In Cuba, the cholera and yellow fever together have carried off thousands. On the coast of South America, Rio Janeiro has been visited, the British consul, among others, falling a victi[illegible] the dreadful disorder. At Bahi[illegible] has been quite fatal; and a[illegible] reached New Orleans, and a[illegible] off more victims than at a[illegible] sit it has ever made to tha[illegible]

INTEMPERANCE AND [illegible] Starnes, of the middle ci[illegible] his statistics to Governor [illegible] as follows:—"In every [illegible] tried, of all kinds, there h[illegible] three and one-third cases [illegible] evidence connected the use [illegible] rits as a cause; or just one [illegible] ery hundred cases of crim[illegible] person, there have been forty [illegible] sixth cases with which the [illegible] nected the use of spirituous [illegible] cause; by which it appears [illegible] one-half of crime against t[illegible] more or less attributable to [illegible] quors."

☞ The error of one m[illegible] the sorrow of a whole life.

A MONUMENT TO AN HONEST BOY.—Nathan C. Ely, of New York City, has contributed ten dollars towards the erection of a monument to the little Norwegian boy, named Iverson, who was pitched into the lake and drowned by two of his associates, at Chicago, because he would not go into a garden and steal fruit for them. A Chicago citizen also contributed five dollars, and the Democratic Press appeals to the Sunday Schools to take up contributions for this purpose. Accounts of the cause of the little fellow's death were circulated among the Sunday School classes in Chicago, that they might learn of one who had so beautifully illustrated the principles of Christianity.

☞ The Fifth Annual Session of the Grand Union of the Daughters of Temperance of the State of Indiana will commence in the Hall of the Temple of Honor, in the city of Indianapolis, on Wednesday, October 28, 1853, at 3 o'clock P. M.

R. HINDS, G. P. S.
E. RICHMOND, G. S. S.

Notice.

The Grand Section of C. of T., of Indiana, will hold its Sixth Annual Session, in Temperance Hall, Indianapolis, commencing on Monday, October 24th, at 1½ o'clock, P. M. As there is much business of importance to transact, representatives will please be punctual in attending.

Sections will please forward their quarterly returns to the G. S. before the 20th of October, or they may loose their charters. HENRY OHR, G. S. of C. of T.

Indianapolis, August 17th, 1853.

Notice.

The Eighth Annual Session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of the State of Indiana, will commence in Temperance Hall in the City of Indianapolis, on Tuesday, October 25, 1853, at 6 o'clock P. M. P. S. SAGE, G. W. P.

C. WOODWARD, G. S.

August 1, 1853.

$25 Premium.

The undersigned Committee on the state of the Order of the Grand Section of Cadets of Temperance of Indiana, offer the above premium for the most acceptable Initiatory ceremony for Cadets of Temperance. Competitors for the same to be members of some Temperance organization.

All manuscripts to be forwarded to Henry Ohr, G. S., on or before the 20th day of October next.

THEOPHILUS ROBINSON,
H. C. NEWCOMB, } *Com.*
HENRY OHR,

Indianapolis, Aug. 6th, 1853.

Torchlight and Indiana Cadet please copy.

To Printers.

The Committee of Publication for the "Temperance Chart," will receive sealed proposals, until October 25, 1853, for the printing of said paper, including the paper and the delivery of the sheets folded, to the Editor, at his office in Indianapolis. The proposals to state the price of paper, and rate of composition and press work, with a sample of the quality of the paper to be used.

WM. HANNAMAN.
JAMES HALL.
C. E. BABB.
R. T. BROWN.
August, 1853. J. B. ABBETT.

Call for a State Temperance Convention.

A State Temperance Convention will be held at Madison, Jefferson county, Indiana, beginning on the 28th of September next, and continuing as long as it may determine.

JOHN A. MCCLUNG,
WM. WILSON,
JOHN C. STEELE,
JOHN O'KANE,
WILLI[illegible] HANNAMAN, } *State Central Committee.*
C[illegible]

CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00. Books, $2 00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. WOODWARD, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind., free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20 00.

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

J. H. OHR, G. W. R.

Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys of ——, believing the Order of Cadets of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Section of the State of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called the —— Section, No. ——, Cadets of Temperance, of the State of Indiana, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Section, and also those of the acting Head of the Order.

Enclosed is the fee for Charter, R. B.'s and officers' cards, $5 00.

It must also be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not; if they are, of what Section. The application to be directed to the Grand Secretary, free of postage.

It must also be certified by a W. P. or P. W. P, that the W. Patron elect is a Son of Temperance in good standing.

Address (post paid) HENRY OHR, G. S., C. o T., Indianapolis, Indiana.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the —— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00.

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

Address (post paid,) Mrs. ELIZA RICHMOND, G. S. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

New Watch and Jewelry Store.

No 1, Bates House, Washington Street,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

WE have now open the largest and best assortment of fine Watches and rich Jewelry ever offered in this city, to which we invite the examination of the public.

Our stock is all new—selected with great care, and comprises Watches, Diamond Work, Chains, Pins, Rings, Pencils, Lockets, of all kinds; Silver Ware, Clocks, Perfumery, Brushes, Soaps, Plated Ware, Castors, Fruit Baskets, &c., which we will sell for CASH at New York prices. Mr. E. W. NEFF, of this city, has taken charge of the Watch repairing department, and will spare no pains to give satisfaction to our customers.

july 6-tf E J. BALDWIN & CO.

D. CRAIGHEAD. R. BROWNING.

CRAIGHEAD & BROWNING,

Dealers in all kinds of

Drugs, Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Paints, Oils, Chemicals, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Glassware Window Glass, Brushes, Cosmetics, Spices, Cigars, Tobacco, Perfumery, &c.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

ALL are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices, as we feel confident we can render satisfaction both as to prices and quality of articles. Great care is taken in the selection of articles, in reference to their purity, as we endeavor at all times to keep such [illegible] strictly pure

[illegible] est object of all this is, [illegible] the force of the Convention as a Temperance Organization—and means of effecting the salvation of Indiana.

The Sentinel dreads the impending future; for in it, its editor sees the triumph of Prohibition, and the prostration of such whisky-scullions as himself. He knows it will be remembered (and to have it recorded it is our sin) that he has been the mouth-piece of all that is degraded and degrading in the whisky traffic; and he fears the coming reckoning. It will not be forgotten that he defeated the lamented Morris for the Legislature, as the whisky candidate. It will not be forgotten that he *libeled* the Maine Law to defeat another excellent Temperance man for the Senate in 1852. It will not be forgotten, that as late as *last winter*, when the friends of

---

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

(Late Commercial Institute,)

Of Indianapolis,

Established March 31, 1851.

INCORPORATED, 1853.

W. McK. SCOTT, A. M., *Founder and President.*

JAMES C. HAYDEN, (*Late Professor in Bacon's Mercantile College, Cincinnati,*)

PROF. OF BOOK-KEEPING AND PENMANSHIP.

THE Session will commence at College Hall as follows:

1st Session on the first Monday of September.
2d Session on the 1st Monday of November.
3d Session on the 1st Monday of January.
4th Session on the 1st Monday of March.
5th Session on the 1st Monday of May.

Having secured, permanently, the services of the distinguished Professor above named, and leased for a term of years the commodious and beautiful Hall formerly known as CONCERT HALL, but now named COLLEGE HALL, which is to be fitted up in a style of great elegance, taste, and convenience, the President would say, that this College now offers advantages superior to all others, for imparting a sound, thorough, and accomplished business education

COURSE OF STUDIES.

The Course of Studies, as enlarged, will be as follows, viz:

1. Book-Keeping, by Single and Double Entry, in all its various branches, and its application to all kinds of business.
2. The Laws, Customs, and Usages of Trade and Commerce.
3. Mercantile Arithmetic, upon the short and easy system of cancelation, (taught in no other College.)
4. Commercial Law, in a series of Lectures, thorough and systematic.
5. Business Penmanship.
6. Commercial Correspondence.
7. Lectures upon Banking, Political Economy, and other subjects valusble to the business man.

EXPENSES.

Cards of Admission, *invariably in advance*, or secured, $25; Diplomas $3; Stationery $5; Boarding $2 50 per week; incidentals, at option of student, $15. Making entire expenses about $75.

On application, a Catalogue will be furnished, giving full particulars.

All letters will receive prompt attention on being directed, post-paid, to

june 8 W. McK. SCOTT, *President.*

"*God never made his works for man to mend.*"
DR. FRANKLIN.

KIER'S ROCK OIL.

A NEW AND MOST IMPORTANT REMEDY FOR DISEASE.

DISCOVERED IN 1849.

IS drawn from a deep well near Pittsburgh—has been used with remarkable success in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and more Eastern States—and is now working its way West. An opportunity is now offered to the Afflicted for testing it. Where known and tried, it at once makes firm friends, and cures which are eloquent in its praise. Certificates of its power to heal are at hand—but we know well, reader, that such evidence, to have weight with you, now-a-days, must be in your own neighborhood.—You have only to try the Oil to be satisfied—it will SPEAK FOR ITSELF.

We have no war with the legion of Nostrums and Specifics of the day—we know but little about them—some say they are good for nothing. However that may be, the

Petroleum

will not be suppressed and kept back by reason of the above nostrums—duty and inclination both forbid it.

Those who are afflicted, are respectfully invited to get a Circular and look over the Directions for Ague, Rheumatism, Piles, Diarrhœa, Flux, Tooth Ache, Burns, Worms, Scrofula, Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup, Old Sores, Cholera Morbus, Contractions of the Limbs and Joints, Sore Eyes, Blindness, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, and other Diseases.

By that time you may say, "it cures too much." But recollect it is not a HUMAN INVENTION, but compounded by Nature's master hand—and Nature does not do her work by halves.

The Oil is used both internally and externally.

As AGUE, SORE EYES, PILES, RHEUMATISM, and SCROFULA are so common in many parts of the West, we are constrained to say, that while this Oil will cure and relieve other diseases, it has been and is constantly used with most complete success in these cases.

☞ Price 50 cents per Bottle (half pint.)

Beware of all Rock Oil preparations, as some persons are offering a spurious article. Look for S. M. KIER'S name written on the label of the bottle.

For sale by the Druggists throughout Indiana, and by TOMLINSON BROTHERS, J. P. POPE & Co., S. ROSENGARTEN, WM. TILLEY, and at wholesale by W. W. ROBERTS, Indianapolis, Indiana.

R. M. LYON, Fort Wayne,

may25 10w Proprietor in the Western States.

SOMETHING NEW.

LATHROP & STEVENS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, at the West room in the Bates House, Washington Street, Indianapolis.

We are now opening a new and splendid stock of Boots and Shoes of every variety and style, which we are receiving direct from the manufacturers.—We design to keep constantly on hand a good assortment of the best quality of goods manufactured, which we can warrant to give satisfaction to all who may give them a trial. We will sell by the case, dozen, or single pair, at low prices for cash.—Our stock consists in part of Gents' fine Cloth, silk warp, glove kid, buck, patent calf, and enameled Gaiters and Ties of every variety and style; Ladies' fine silk warp Gaiters, Buskins, Ties, Slippers and Boots; Misses' ditto; Men's calf, goat, kip, and thick Boots and Brogans; Boys' and Youths' ditto; assorted Ladies, kid, goat and calf Boots and Buskins; Misses' ditto. Also every variety of Children's Shoes. Come and see for yourselves.

LATHROP & STEVENS,

may 25 4w Indianapolis, Indiana.

TEMPERANCE INN,

Bloomington, Indiana.

We [illegible] M. ORCHARD, PROPRIETORS.

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tucky gent[illegible] ERS will find it to their advantage to

to a New [illegible] accommodation of the TEMPERANCE

send him a[illegible]ce for all the different routes, in con-

ance with th[illegible] House. may25 6m ¶

sent Mr. Will[illegible]

this Kentucky [illegible] ONDER of the 19th CENTURY.

Kentucky, he [illegible] **W. BENNETT'S**

as a teacher, [illegible] **ted Eye-Balm.**

the functions o[illegible] R CHRONIC, SORE, INFLA-

neighborhood [illegible] ND WEAK EYES.

time he read [illegible] *Dr. George W. Bennett, and for*

opportunity th[illegible] *nts and Druggists generally.*

fine talent for[illegible] n excellent and certain cure for

end of his yea[illegible] amed Eyes, in all cases of Psoroic,

the lists as a[illegible] urulent Opthalmia, and what is

fearlessness a[illegible] wild hairs in the eye-lids. It is

of the man, h[illegible] ttile, Purulent, and Scrofulous In-

Indiana, not[illegible] Eyes, and all in the various dis-

tion of the b[illegible] s, that prevail among the human

ablest in ou[illegible] climate. It will be found a sover-

shown, that, [illegible] properly applied.

over-estimate[illegible] *ERTS, Indianapolis, Ind, General of Indiana, to whom all orders must*

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[illegible] above Balm to cure if the directions

[illegible]ved, or return the money.

G. W. BENNETT.

REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE,

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

UNDER THE CONTROL OF W. M'K. SCOTT, Attorney & Counsellor at Law, and Notary Public.

The attention of the Agency will be devoted,

First—To the collection of debts and the payment of Taxes for non-residents in any county in the State. Also, the redemption of Lands sold for Taxes, sale, purchase or lease of Lands, purchase of adverse claims, examination and perfection of Title, &c., &c.

Second—To the prosecution of claims against the General Government, procuring Land Warrants, Patent Rights, and Pensions under the various Pension Laws, &c.

Third—All other Miscellaneous agencies as may be intrusted to the care of this office.

Fourth—The taking of Depositions and Attestation of all instruments requiring a seal

In all cases requiring an outlay of money for the benefit of individuals, the requisite funds must be transmitted in advance.

Prompt attention to all letters on business that are *pre-paid.* Address W. M'K. SCOTT,

Real Estate and General Agent,

jan 5-1y Indianapolis, Ind.

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS.

WE are now running a daily line East and West, accompanied by special messengers, and with the speed of the mails, running our own cars with the passenger trains.

Packages will be received at the cars up to the time of starting, and at our office until 1 o'clock each day.

We are prepared to transport packages, bank notes and specie, to and from any of the eastern cities, also, Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington, Ky., St. Louis, Mo., or any points on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; and to and from Terre Haute, and all intermediate points, and to forward freight from Terre Haute up and down the Wabash.

In addition to these, we have the most complete arrangements for transporting packages to and from California and Europe.

Exchange on England, Ireland, and Scotland, for sale, payable at any bank in the kingdom.

Foreign passage tickets; by Grinnell, Minturn & Co.'s line to Liverpool and London, constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.

Notes, drafts, and bills collected in any of the Eastern or Western cities.

Orders for goods to be returned by Express, sent free. Our rates of charges have been greatly reduced, and the public will find this a safe and expeditious method of transportation.

Indianapolis, June 30, 1852. ADAMS & CO.

Office in Indianapolis in Journal Building, west side Pennsylvania Street.

Office open during business hours.

june30 1y C. WOODWARD, Agent.

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PRICE ONLY TEN CENTS A YEAR, or nearly three papers for one cent, where 100 copies are taken.

Twenty-six numbers a year, and each number illustrated with from three to seven engravings.

The Youth's Penny Gazette,

A strictly Religious and Moral Paper, is published by the AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION and is designed to furnish the Children and Youth of the United States with reading matter, in a popular form, for the improvement of Mind and Heart.

It is published (not monthly, nor weekly, but) every other week, or twenty-six numbers in a year. It is religious but unsectarian, and the matter is carefully prepared with a view to the habits, character and prospects of *American Youth.*

TERMS OF THE PENNY GAZETTE.

$10 a year, in advance, for 100 copies, to one address. $5 a year, in advance, for 40 copies, to one address. $3 a year, in advance, for 20 copies, to one address. Single subscriptions, 25 cents per year.

TERMS BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

☞ When the postage is paid at the place of mailing, the terms are very low. For $15 remitted, we will send 100 copies of the paper for one year, to one address—*we paying postage.* For $7 remitted, we will send 40 copies of the paper to one address, for one year—*we paying postage.* For $3 50 remitted, we will send 20 copies of the paper for one year, to one address—*we paying postage.* Less than 20 cannot be sent at this cheap rate.

Subscriptions received at the Society's House, No. 146 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Feb 16 3w G. S. SCOFIELD, Agent.

TO BUILDERS.

North Western Christian University.

THE Building Committee of the Board of Directors of the North-Western Christiana University, propose contracting for the west wing of the *University Building*, to be put up on the University grounds in the vicinity of Indianapolis.

Sealed Proposals in detail, with prices affixed for doing the work necessary to the completion of the said Wing, will be received until the 19th day of July next, and may be handed to the undersigned, or to J. T. Cox, Secretary of the Company, at the Book Store of Cox & Mathes, in Indianapolis.

The materials and work to be according to the plan, drawings and specifications prepared by Wm. Tinsley, Architect, which may be seen and examined at his room, on the east side of Pennsylvania street, three doors north of the north-east Diagonal, in Indianapolis. The specifications have been materially changed and modified, so as to reduce the cost of the building.

Proposals for the whole combined, would be preferred; but will be received for the different parts and portions thereof separately. The whole to be completed and fit for use by the first day of September, 1854.

Payments will be made as the work progresses, at such short periods as may suit the convenience of the Contractors. Bond and security will be required for the performance of the work.

In behalf of the Building Committee:

OVID BUTLER,

President of the Board of Directors.

June 10, 1853. june 22 3w

LITTLE, DRUM & ANDERSONS

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, STATIONERY, NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, AND GLASSWARE,

North side of Washington Street,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

WE are receiving country Produce of all descriptions, and paying the highest market price. Dealers visiting Indianapolis are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices, both for Produce and Merchandise generally. june30 tf

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JAMES HALL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

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5,00	"	"	5,00	"
6,00	"	"	6,00	"

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$2,50	per year,	for	$2,50	per week.
3,75	"	"	3,00	"
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The following is a brief outline of the plan of the Magazine:

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J. W. GORDON, M. D., EDITOR.] ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA. [JOHN H. OHR, PRINTER.

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POETRY.

The Strayed Lamb.

A giddy lamb, one afternoon,
Had from the fold departed;
The tender shepherd missed it soon,
And sought it broken-hearted.

Not all the flock that shared his love,
Could from the search delay him;
Nor clouds of midnight darkness move,
Nor fear of suffering stay him.

Bnt night and day he went his way,
In sorrow, till he found it;
And when he saw it fainting lay,
He clasped his arms around it.

And closely sheltered in his breast,
From every ill to save it;
He brought it to his home of rest,
And pitied and forgave it.

And so the Saviour will receive
The LITTLE ONES that fear him;
Their pains remove, their sins forgive,
And draw them gently near Him;

Bless while they live, and when they die,
When soul and body sever,
Conduct them to his home on high,
To dwell with Him for ever.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Carson League.

As most of our readers know, perhaps, this is a combination of Temperance men, in the State of New York, organized under the influence of Mr. Thomas Carson, and extending throughout several of the interior counties of that State. At the World's Convention, Mr. Carson, gave an account of the plan and its operations, as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT:—For many years the friends of Temperance have been endeavoring in various ways to do something to rid the country of the curse of rum-selling. We have made speeches, passed resolutions, and sung songs, but our efforts have been unsuccessful. Parties have been organized, but no definite plan of action has been adopted, and the rum power, embodying the money power, the political power, and the legal power of the country, has been able to successfully attack friends, fathers, and children, and to make us pay them for it. We propose in our plan to combine the money, the political, and the legal power, for the benefit of Temperance. To illustrate, we will suppose the existence of a town having one million of dollars of taxable property. The taxes upon property amount to fifty cents upon one thousand dollars, and that of this amount it has been shown by authentic statistics, that thirty-five cents are swallowed up, either directly or indirectly, in supporting the results of rum-selling, the pauper's courts, criminal lawsuits, assaults and batteries, penitentiaries and jails. The rum power has the assessors and collectors, and the taxes must be collected, or the property sold under the hammer. There are generally from fifteen to forty rum shops in every country town, and in these rum shops the ballot-box is controled. Every grog-shop can produce from five to fifty votes, and politicians, understanding this, seek to get the influence of as many grog-shops as possible, and the man that gets the influence of the most grog-shops is generally the successful candidate. We have a law in the State against rum-selling. Supervisors, under the influence of the rum interest, select drunken grand and petit juries, and with drunken judges, the law becomes a cypher. Here, it will be seen, that rum has also the political and legal power also.

The statute law prescribes that at least twenty-five dollars can be collected for every glass of liquor sold, and thus the man who sells four glasses of liquor becomes indebted to the town in the sum of one hundred dollars, and yet no judge or jury can bring himself to the resolution to bring in a verdict of guilty in such cases.—Again, we have a law of the States constituting it a misdemeanor to sell liquor, and any citizen can, by going before a justice of the peace, get a warrant issued for the individual guilty of the offence, and the grand jury can indict and a judge can fine him in the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, and imprison him likewise. We propose in the League to assess the property of a town, and take thirty-five cents out of every $1000 worth of property, if needs be, (which is the amount now paid to support rum-selling,) and apply it to the suppression of the traffic. There is economy in the method, for the causes are taken care of instead of the effects. Whenever we can concentrate the money, political, and legal powers, and a few men to use that power, there is no difficulty in shutting up the rum-sellers immediately.

There are very few men, especially those in our cities or villages who will work in the cause of Temperance. They may hold meetings, sing songs, and pass resolutions, but when it comes to practically apply the means at their command, they shrink back because they fear the influence of the rum power.

In Yates county in this State, about the middle of last December, there were forty-six rum-sellers in the County Site, Penn Yann. After having suffered for years a meeting was held to adopt means to put an end to the traffic. Our plans were there discussed and explained to the people, and were received with favor.—We requested that the ministers should, on the next Sunday, preach each a sermon on individual responsibility. This was done. On the next Tuesday evening a meeting was held wherein $300,000 worth of property was entered for assessment. A committee of ladies and gentlemen canvassed the place, and the amount was increased to a million of dollars of property, to be taxed to put down the rum traffic. We taxed this to the amount of five hundred dollars, and when we had proceeded so far the rum-sellers shut up their shops. There was the evidence, not simply of a moral sentiment in the community, but also of a moral power. The directors of the League formed, came together and hired a man whose sole duty was to prosecute rum-sellers. The drunkard's wife and children were notified that if the husband or father got drunk, that information as to who sold the liquor, could be left with the agent of the League. In a short time the organization was perfected throughout the county, and soon every grog-shop was shut up except those which were licensed, and then men who sold liquor had to do it according to law. A few days after, some half dozen young men left a groggery drunk, about twelve o'clock on Saturday night, where they had been slily drinking, and one fell before the railroad cars, and had his arm cut off by its being run over. He was taken to his father's house, and as soon as he was able, the agent went to him, procured the names of those who had sold the liquor, and some two or three men were arrested and bound over to appear before the grand jury. They were tried and convicted, and one fined $25, and the other $50.—One paid up, being satisfied that it was a sin to sell rum; the other refused and was sent to jail, but at the end of two or three days, he also became satisfied that it was a sin, paid up, and finding that he could not sell rum, he swore that nobody else should if he could not, and now he is one of the most efficient men engaged in the work. No temperance man can equal in usefulness a well-whipped rum seller, though he might sing songs from June to January.

In Chatauque county, they have $4,000-000 worth of property which may be taxed to put rum-sellers to jail, but not to pay them with, and the excellent workings of that plan may be seen wherever it has been tried; and if the people of New York are willing to pay a small tax on their property, and desire to have the rum traffic stopped, it can be stopped completely in sixty days.

In some parts, where it has been tried, the jails have ceased to be occupied, except by rum-sellers, and that is what is wanted. The Maine Law is a good enactment, but we want some means of enforcing it, or else it will be good for nothing.

The rest of the remarks of the speaker went further to illustrute the workings of the movement. He was listened to with much interest.

A DROP OF WATER.—What queer things inhabit a drop of water! We saw a globule magnified the other day, and were really horrified at the result. The leader of the infinitessimals appeared to be an animated jew's-harp. Another of a lesser grade wore the appearance of a manure fork, and for the space of half a minute gave himself up to the lascivious pleasure which seemed to flow from waltzing, with what was doubtless a feminine animalcule in the shape of a bass-viol, with two setts of strings. Some were got up on the principle of gridirons, the handle acting as the steering apparatus. Many of them were circular in their construction, and were got up with all the spokes and regularity of cart-wheels—these, perhaps, were in the express business, and did the carrying trade for animalcule in some distant drop on the other side of the tumbler.—One queer-looking specimen—a sort of old fogy animalcule—was made like a balloon, his digestive powers being in the more buoyant part of the machine, while his eyes were carried in a sort of parachute which hung beneath. We examined matters for over an hour, and yet, in all that time, we never saw a single wriggle that could lay claim to any kind of common sense, either in his looks or movements. A queerer little world of monstrosities it would puzzle even a nightmare to produce.—*N. Y. Dutchman.*

A STUPENDOUS CLAIM.—A Western Pennsylvania Company has set up a claim to the whole of the Western Reserve of Ohio, under a grant from Connecticut, alleged to have been made after the year 1762, when Charles II. granted to that colony a patent for the Reserve. In 1795, it will be remembered, she sold the Reserve to another Company, relinquishing all claim to jurisdiction over the territory to the United States in 1800. These Pennsylvania parties to-day applied to the General Land Office to make to them pattents for all the Reserve! The officer replied, as we learn from parties interested in the "speculation," that the Government, never having had a claim to a proprietorship over that territory, they cannot entertain the application; and that the State of Connecticut is the party to whom the Pennsylvania Company must look for redress, if they really have rights involved in the case.—*Evening Star.*

INTOXICATE—TO POISON.—It may not be generally known that the word "intoxicate" literally means "to poison." It is derived from the Latin word, *toxicum*, poison; and the Latins derived their word *toxicum* from the Greek word *toxon*, which signifies a bow or arrow; and was so called because the heathen used to poison the arrow, so that a slight wound might result in death.

Webster says that Pliny informs us that the word is derived from "laxa," the Latin name of a tree which the Greeks called *smilax*. This was a poisonous tree, and was, probably, one of the sources whence the ancients obtained the poison, in which they dipped their arrows. This will harmonize the two accounts of the word.

Alcoholic beverages are intoxicating; and therefore poisonous. The state of being intoxicated is one which is produced by introducing into the system a virus, or poison. Look at an intoxicated man.—Why that extraordinary exhilaration?—that perfect delirium?—that miserable mumbling articulation?—that inability to walk straight, or regulate the muscles generally?—why that total prostration of mental and physical energy, and absolute unconsciousness? Would a harmless non-poisonous article produce such results as these? Certainly not. Intoxication is an effect; and we defy any physiologist to attribute that effect to any other than a poisonous agent acting npon the system.

Let the question, then, be asked, shall men be prohibited from dealing out poisons to be used as ordinary articles of beverage? It is easy to decide now.—*Day-Spring.*

Tobacco.

Blackwood, for August, has an article entitled, "The Narcotics we indulge in," in which we find some interesting facts relative to tobacco. Introduced into England so late as 1586, the use of the filthy weed has in three centuries gained a surprising universality. Notwithstanding the early opposition of Pope, Sultan, Czar, and King, tobacco is now the narcotic in most general use. In Europe, the pipe and the cigar are the solace of all ranks and conditions, from the plains of sunny Castile to the frozen Archangel. The Turks and Persians have the pipe perpetually in their mouth; in India all classes and both sexes smoke, and in China the practice is so universal that every female, from the age of eight or nine years, wears an appendage to her dress, a small, silken pocket, to hold tobacco and a pipe! In North America the plant is the popular idol to which all classes pay tribute. In South America, both sexes indulge in smoking, it being an every-day matter to see women puffing cigars in the streets of Lima, and in Paraguay the dear creatures put the weed in their mouths and chew it.

Of course, to supply so general a demand there must be an immense production of the article. The total produce of tobacco grown on the face of the globe has been calculated to amount to the enormous quantity of two millions of tons.—As the United States are among the largest consumers of the article, so they are the largest producers. The annual production in this country in 1850 was 199,753,646 lbs, this being about one-twentieth part of the whole supposed product of the globe. Yet in 1662 the quantity raised in Virginia was only 60,000 lbs. The English consume annually about 30,000,000 lbs, the duty on which amounts to a poll tax of three shillings upon every man, woman and child in the kingdom.

And yet how few can state distinctly the kind of enjoyment derived from smoking, or for what reasons they indulge in it. We suspect it is the soothing, care-dispelling effects which brings the practice most into favor. And yet it provokes thirst, increases the secretion of the saliva, and when indulged in to excess, produces nausea, vomiting. purging, universal trembling, staggering, convulsive movements, paralysis, torpor, and death. Cases are on record of persons killing themselves by smoking seventeen or eighteen pipes at a sitting. With some constitutions it never agrees, but Dr. Pereira says that "no well-ascertained ill effects have been shown to result from the habitual practice of smoking." Doctors disagree upon this point, however, and we have good authority for pronouncing smoking, or the use of tobacco, in any form, a very injurious practice.

Dr. Madden thinks the pleasure of the reverie consequent on the indulgence of the pipe consists in a temporary annihilation of thought. People really cease to think when they have been long smoking! Turks when asked what they have been thinking of during their long smoking reveries, invariably reply, "Of nothing."—As the German professors are great smokers, this will account for the production of their numerous books, so full "of nothing."

The chemical ingredients of tobacco are well knownto be virulently poisonous. He who smokes a hundred grains of tobacco may draw into his mouth from three to eight grains of one of the most subtle of all known poisons. Some of the effects of tobacco may undoubtedly be ascribed to this peculiar ingredient.

The varieties of flavor in tobacco are derived from the nature of the soil it grows upon and of the manure applied.—It is well known to Europeans that pig's dung carries its gout into the tobacco raised by its means. But the more refined organs of the Druses of Mount Lebanon readily recognize by the flavor of their tobacco, the kind of manure employed in its cultivation, and esteem above all others, that which has been aided in its growth by the droppings of the goat.

Whatever the effects of tobacco may be upon the human system, it is certainly exhausting to the soil upon which it is grown. The ashes of the plant, when smoked, are equal to one-fourth or one-fifth of the whole weight of the dried leaf, and they consist of earthy or mineral matter which the tobacco plant has drawn from the soil. As these substances, thus taken from the soil, are among those which are most necessary to vegetation and least abundant even in fertile soils, it will readily be understood that the frequent growth and removal of tobacco from the same field must greatly affect its fertility, and sooner or later exhaust it. This will account for the degeneration of the once fertile fields of Virginia, and the patches of deserted wilderness, once flourishing tobacco plantations, now to be seen in that State.—*Portland Transcript.*

The Venom of Rattlesnakes.

A late Boston Traveller contains a report of the proceedings at a meeting of the Bostou Society of Natural History, at their recent session. One of the papers read was in relation to the rattlesnake, which is of especial interest to the naturalist: and one portion of it is of great interest to all, and more particularly to our agricultural friends, who, in some sections of the country, are more especially exposed to the bite of these reptiles. Various experiments, conducted under the most favorable circumstances, have shown that the action of this poison on animals is that of a most powerful sedative, acting through the blood on the nervous centers.

This is shown, says the report, by the remarkable fact that its full and complete antidotes are the most active stimulants. Of these, alcohol in some shape is the first. Two cases are given. Mr. R. was bitten just above his heel, three quarters of a mile from home. The usual symptoms of acute pain and large swelling immediately followed; he succeeded, however in reaching his house, but complained of blindness and universal pain. Brandy was then given to the amount of a quart in an hour. This produced a little nausea, but not the least intoxication. In the next two hours, another quart had been given, followed by relief of pain and subsidence of swelling, but without the least intoxication. Stimulants were kept up during the ensuing forty-eight hours, with the gradual passing off of the local and other symptoms. He kept his room the three following days, complaining only of a general soreness. After this he was about as usual; but a few weeks after, his hair fell off entirely.

Miss F. was bitten in her middle finger. The usual severe symptoms immediately followed, but brandy, with the addition of a little ammonia, was freely given, and continued in large doses, until relief of symptoms, but without the least appearance of intoxication, although in health the individual could not probably have borne a single ounce. The symptoms gradually disappeared, and on the third day the patient was well generally, although the finger sloughed.

These statements are of unquestionable reliability, and they are of great moment. A specific for this poison, and for the hydrophobia, would be of incalculable worth.

As to the latter, we remember a very interesting account of a cure effected on himself, if we are not mistaken, by an equally free use of laudanum, by the eminent gentleman recently at the head of the Pittsfield (Mass.) Medical College.—Perhaps we can favor our readers with a particular statement hereafter in relation to that case.

THE DOG PHILOSOPHY.—The best explanation we ever heard of the philosophy of the Maine Law was given by an old man in Morristown, N, J.

"This law," said he, "is based on what I call the 'Dog Philosophy.' You notice the butcher, as he goes round with his meat, he has a dog under his wagon.—The question with the thief is not, 'Is it right for me to steal? (he knows well enough it ain't right!) but is it SAFE?'—and this settles the matter. He is afraid of the dog's nippers.

"But why don't the dog eat the meat? Ah! here what I call the 'dog philosophy,' comes again. He would like to eat the meat, but if he did, he knows his master would give him a terrible beating—and he dare not do it! Just so," said he, "it is with the rum-seller. Until the question with him is, 'Is it SAFE for me to sell rum?' you can do nothing with him.—You must give him a touch of the 'Dog Philosophy.'"—*Herald of Prohibition.*

There is a kind of elevation which does not depend on fortune. It is a certain air which distinguishes us, and seems to destine us for great things; it is a price which we imperceptibly set on ourselves. By this quality we usurp the deference of other men; and it puts us, in general, more above them than birth, dignity, or even merit itself.

INDIANAPOLIS
v. 3 #14

TEMPERANCE CHART.

PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.
WM. HANNAMAN, C. E. BABB,
JAMES HALL, R. T. BROWN,
JOHN B. ABBETT.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28, 1853.

World's Temperance Convention.

We had intended to notice the proceedings of this body, in the last number of the Chart, but from the reports that had reached us, up to that time, we were not able to make out any thing worth publishing. Neither have we any thing yet which will be of much interest to our readers.

The first two days of the meeting presented continued scenes of confusion and disturbance, and they were scarcely able to effect an organization. A number of women, it appears, had been sent up as delegates by certain societies, and among them were some who had before been prominent as defenders of woman's rights.—These ladies seized upon the first opportunity to make themselves heard by the Convention, and seemed disposed to be quite forward in taking a part in all its deliberations. This was offensive to some of the members, and a couple of resolutions were finally offered by Mr. Cary of Ohio, depriving them of the privilege of participating in the public discussions of the Convention. The resolutions were as follows:

Resolved, That inasmuch as this Convention has been interrupted in its proceedings by a faction of disorganizers, assembled in New York City, for the purpose, and whose design is to involve the cause of temperance, world-wide in its popularity, with their peculiar notions, and topics not connected with the Temperance Reform, it becomes a duty we owe to ourselves and to the world, to avow distinctly that our great and only purpose is to prohibit the manufacture and traffic of intoxicating liquors as a beverage; and we solemnly protest against, and will resist every effort from any quarter, to involve this with any other question, moral, social, political, or religious.

Resolved, That the common usages of society have excluded women from the public platform, and whether right or wrong it is not our province to determine; but we will conform our action, during the preseut Convention, to public usages, and exclude females from participating in the public discussions of this Convention.

Upon finding they could not do as they pleased, they and their friends left and organized in another place, under the name of the "*Whole* World's Tempernnce Convention."

In the present condition of public sentiment in relation to the propriety of women taking the position claimed by these persons, it was certainly altogether improper for them to thrust themselves into a meeting assembled for another purpose, and conduct in such a manner as to be offensive to those who happened to differ from them on that subject. Their course was calculated to spring the question of woman's rights at once upon the Convention, where it had no business. As the question of the propriety of woman's mingling in such public discussions was a disputed one in the community, what right had they and their friends to come in there and attempt to force the meeting to tacitly acknowledge that they were right, thus virtually deciding the whole matter, ro far as the Convention was concerned. For ourselves, we believe they were properly rebuked. On this subject we *fully* endorse the following remarks of the New York organ, both pro and con., considering them exactly to the point:

☞ The conduct of the disturbers of the World's Convention is the more to be regretted, because it tends to create a strong prejudice in a multitude of the best and most humane minds of the country against the subject of the amelioration of woman's condition. There is a wide and most important field of reform in behalf of woman; but if the bitter and malignant spirit that presided over the leaders of the late disturbance is to lead the van in woman's cause, we can easily foresee how greatly that cause must be hindered, and thousands of generous hearts be prevented from co-operating. There are many things to be done, and that can and will be done to relieve women, if the common sense and good feeling of the country are not outraged by professed reformers in that direction. The worst enemies of Women's Rights just now, are the bitter brawlers who have taken those rights under their special patronage.—*N. Y. Organ.*

The proceedings of the Convention will be published as soon as they can be obtained in a condensed form.

China.—The failure of the Imperial army in their attack on Chi-Re-Ang is confirmed.

The Imperial fleet returned to Shanghai.

Chi-Re-Ang is said to be the key to the Chinese Empire, and the Friend of China is of the opinion that this fruitless attack decides the fate of the Empire.

Rev. Mr. Taylor, an American missionary, who was in the camp of the insurgents, says they did not suffer the least injury during the attack, from the cannon of the Imperialists.

An army of the insurgents had started from Nankin for Pekin, but it was afterwards recalled.

The "Maine Law" at Home.

We publish two articles this week in relation to the practical result of the existence of the Maine Law, where it has been longest tried. The statements that follow are from Neal Dow, the author of the law, in reply to a publication by Mr. John Neal, which has been quoted by anti-Maine Law men with a great deal of apparent satisfaction. Surely no one who has given currency to Mr. Neal's statements believes for a moment that the effect of the law has been an increase of intemperance. The way such things are picked up and spread before the public shows how anxious some papers are to get hold of something to prejudice the public mind on the subject.

To Mr. Neal's general declarations, Mr. Dow opposes facts, and the opinions of men in whom the people have publicly reposed confidence, and who can of course be trusted.

Therc could be but two objections to the Maine Law in the mind of any temperance man, viz. its inefficiency, and its want of harmony with the general character of our government. In regard to the first, the matter is becoming settled in the minds of the people, by an increase of information, and the prejudice against the law which has been kept up by the efforts of pretended friends, but secret enemies of the cause, is rapidly disappearing. The second objection has been removed by the expressed opinions of some of our best jurists.

It may be true that the law as it stands is not an effectual remedy for the evil; it may be that the law ltself is slightly defective, or that it is not rigidly enforced; but can not a law be made which will entirely stop the sale of liquor, and will not the same condition of public opinion which sustains the continued existence of such a law, secure its enforcement? If not what becomes of the boasted value of our representative form of government? If an important law, one affecting the interests of every member of the community, can stand, year after year, as a dead letter on our statute books, for want of the means to give it vitality, then truly constitutional republicanism is a name, and nothing more. But it is not so. Once settle the right of the people to pass a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drink, and we ask no more. The next step is to get public opinion in a proper condition and the law passed, and then temperance men will have the cord in their hands with which to strangle the monster. With such a law, liquor-selling could be as effectually stopped as any other class of crime is by our present laws; and if there be no liquor sold, there will be none drank.

Mr. Neal's statement, then, as to the actual results of the "Liquor Law of Maine," stripped of its guise, may be reduced to this—that it has failed entirely of its objects; that there is more liquor now sold and drank in Maine, under the operation of the law, than at any time before for twenty years. His declaration is by no means new. It has been made often by enemies of the law for the last two years. Often have similar statements been published by anti-temperance newspapers *out of* Maine, but always by anonymous writers.

Such declarations are so notoriously false, that never has any one been bold enough to publish them over his own signature, until Mr. Neal did it; and the wonder among the people of Portland is excited, not more by the untruthfulness of his statements than by his bold effrontery in making them. I have no hesitation in appealing to the Rev. Mr. Chickering, and every other member of the High-street Church, to which Mr. Neal belongs, upon the declaration that his statements upon this subject, are entirely, unqualifiedly, and notoriously untrue.

The facts in relation to the working of the Maine Liquor Law in Portland and through Maine, have been published often for the last two years, in most of the papers of the State, and never has any attempt been made by any responsible person to disprove them.

At the time of the enactment of the Law, rum-selling was carried on openly, in all parts of the State. In Portland there were between three and four hundred open rum-shops, and immediately after the enactment of the law, not one. The wholesale trade in liquors was at once annihilated throughout the State, and the retail trade, so far as it existed at all, was carried on with great secrecy and caution.

In Portland, intemperance almost entirely disappeared, and a large number of men were reformed. So thoroughly did the law accomplish its objects, that temptations to intemperance were in a great measure removed out of the path of the young and inexperienced. In proof of this I cite a fact:

A Mr. Carleton came to Portland to attend a lawsuit, and brought a witness who was a very intemperate man. Mr. C. feared his witness would become intoxicated, and be of no use to him. They arrived in town at 7 o'clock P. M., and from that time until 12 at night, Mr. C. saw nothing of him. At that hour the witness came to the hotel, perfectly sober, and said to Mr. C. that he had "traveled more than five miles, and couldn't find a drop." And the reformation of more or less intemperate men of Portland is within the knowledge of almost every citizen.

It was the unanimous declaration of all the watchmen and police, that the city was like an entireiy new place, so quiet and free from all indications of intemperance were the streets, both by day and night. Many shops, which before were rum-shops, were converted to other branches of trade, and almost every indication of intemperance was banished from the city.

At the end of the municipal year 1851-52, the mayor made an official report to the city council on the operation of the law in Portland. This was ordered to be printed and distributed through the city, which was done; and its statements were not at the time nor have they since been denied. Parts of that report were afterwards printed in a tract, by the Central Executive Temp. Committee of Maine, and distributed extensively through the State. The following extracts are taken from that report:

"A great many families in this city situated thus poor and miserable a year since, are now comfortable and happy, being entirely relieved by the suppression of the grog shops, from their former troubles. The extinguishment of the traffic in intoxicating drinks will not only be the means of saving a great amount of money to the poorer part of the people, but the productive industry of the country will be stimulated to an extent that we cannot foresee. The whole of the sum which was formerly expended for strong drinks by the people of this city and State will henceforth be expended for the necessaries and comforts of life, with the additional amount which will accrue from the more industrious habits of the people, or will be added year by year to the accumulating wealth of the State."

"There were committed to the Alms House from June 1, 1850, to March 20, 1851, (before the law), 252; from June 1, 1851, to March 20, 1852, (after the law,) 146—☞difference in nine months, 106. Number in Alms House, March 20, 1851, 112; number in Alms House, Mar. 20, 1852, 90—difference 22. Number of families assisted out of the Alms House from June 1, 1850, to March 20, 1851, 135; to June 1, 1852, 90—difference in nine months, just one third, 45. Seventy-five of the ninety in the Alms House, March 20, 1852, came there through intemperance—four of the ninety were not brought there through that cause; the history of the remaining eleven is not known.

"Committed to the House of Correction for intemperance, from June 1, 1850, to March 20, 1851, 46; for larceny, etc., 12—in all 58; from June 1, 1851, to March 20, 1852, for intemperance, 10; for larceny, etc., 3—in all, 13; a difference in nine months of more than three-fourths! Committed in April, 1851, 9; in May, 10—19. The 'Maine Law' was enacted in June 2, 1851, and from the first of that month to March 20, 1852, ten months, the number committed was only ten, although great activity was displayed by the police in arresting all offenders.

At the term of the District Court in Portland, March, 1852, but one indictment was found for larceny, and that was the result of mistake; while at the March term of 1851, seventeen indictments were found. These results have been obtained, notwithstanding an increased vigilance in arresting persons found under the influence of strong drinks."

"Committed to the jail for drunkenness, larceny, etc., from June 1, 1850, to Mar. 20, 1851, 279; for corresponding period of 1851-2, 135; differeuce, 144. Deduct liquor-sellers (72) imprisoned in the latter term, and we have 62 for drunkenness, larceny, etc., against 279 for the corresponding period before the enactment of the 'Maine Law,' a deduct'on of almost seven ninths in the short period of nine months! There were in jail, on the 20th of March, 1851, 35 persons; on the 20th of March, 1852, 7 persons, 3 of whom were liquor-sellers—without them the number would be 4 against 25 of the corresponding day of 1851, a falling off of more than eighty-three per cent in the short period of nine months.

"There were committed to the watch house from June 1, 1850, to, and including March, 1851, 431 persons. For the corresponding period of 1851-2, after the enactment of the 'Maine Law,' the number was 180, a deduction of almost three-fifths, notwithstanding the increased vigilance of the police in the latter period, in arresting persons found in the streets in a state of intoxication."

Such were the actual effects of the liquor law in Portland, and generally throughout the State, where it was enforced. In many parts of the State, rum-selling is entirely unknown at the present time, so thorough has been the effect of the law.

During my late tour through the Eastern and Northern parts of the State, I could not learn that there was any open grog shop. Rum-selling, where it exists at all, is carried on secretly, and in large districts of country it is extinguished; and everywhere a marked improvement is seen in the condition of the people, as acknowledged by all unprejudiced persons whom I met. Even in the frontier towns, such as Eastport, Calais, Hodgedon, Houlton, and Presque Isle, intemperance is greatly diminished.

For the entire truth of my declarations, so far as Portland is concerned, I have no hesitation in referring, though without consultation with them, to the Aldermen of 1851-2: Stephen Frothingham, George Pearson, Samuel Chase, John K. Cummings, Charles Jones, Wm. W. Thomas, aad Hiram Brooks, Esqrs.; to J. N. Thompson, City Marshal; to Wm. Huse, City Marshal of the present year; to all the Clergymen, and every other man in Portland of any character for truth and veracity.

I only add, in conclusion, that Mr. Neal had abundant means at hand of learning that the facts were quite contrary to his declarations. He did not choose to avail himself of the sources of correct information, but boldly made statements in relation to a most important subject, which had no foundation in truth.

Aug. 27, 1853. Neal Dow.

Grand Division, Eastern New-York.—The Grand Division of Eastern New-York appropriately closed the proceedings of the week, by a grand demonstration on Friday evening in Metropolitan Hall—Judge O'Neall, M. W. P., presiding,—The addresses by Doctor Perry, Judge O'Neall, Dr. Kennedy, of Brooklyn, Mr. Cassell, of England, Dr. Fickardt, of Pa., Mr. Jacobs, ef Michigan, and J. Long, G. W. P., of Va. The speaking was excellent generally, but the closing address by Mr. Long, seemed to take the fancy of the large audience, and they were uuwilling to let him stop when he wished to. Cries of "Go on," spurred him up as often as he tried to sit down, though it was getting late when he began. We are happy to say that the meeting gave great satisfaction, and there is reason to believe that much good was done.

☞ The Massachusetts State Temperance Convention met in Boston, on Monday evening last, and continued until the evening of Tuesday at 10 o'clock. Garrison and his set declined lending their aid when tney found that the Convention would not admit women to speak. Notwithstanding this, the Convention had an excellent meeting. Such men as Judge Hoar, Dr. Lyman Beecher, Dr. Lees, of England, &c., did the best they could to atone for the silence of the women folks. A proposition to raise $1,000,000, to be employed in carrying out the law, was discussed, and some progress made in subscribing.—*N. Y. Organ.*

We have few faults which are not more excusable than the means we take to conceal them.

Items of News.

Since the Henry Clay and Reindeer catastrophes, it has been an understood thing among the captains of the Hudson River steamboats that there is to be no racing, and no carrying more than thirty pounds of steam under any circumstances whatever. This compact has been, and we trust ever will be, religiously observed.

Mexico not disposed to War.—J. M. Conrad, editor of the Brownsville Flag, states that there is no talk of war on the frontier, between Mexico and the United States, and no warlike preparations are being made by the former. To prevent smuggling, which is carried to an indefinite extent on the frontier, a corps of revenue rangers, consisting of from twelve to twenty mounted men, have been organized, who patrol the river from its mouth to Laredo, and this has probably been magnified into a hostile array.

Movements are making by our Government towards securing the Sandwich Island station for our mail and trading ships in the commerce about to be opened between China and Japan.

Ex-President Van Buren has made arrangements to spend the coming winter in Switzerland.

On Thursday last, an aged resident of Brookline, N. H., while thrashing in his barn suddenly fell dead, and was found stretched upon the floor with his flail in his hand. He was 76 years of age.

An Incident.—A little boy, clad poorly, standing in front of the Weston Hotel, was accosted this morning by a rude young man, with the question—"Does your mother know you are out?" The little fellow looked at his interrogator for a moment, while his bosom heaved and tears gathered in his eyes, and replied, "Sir, my dear mother is dead!"—*Buffalo Republic.*

Dr. Tobert de Lamballe, a distinguished physician of Paris, announces that a shock of electricity, given to a patient dying from the effects of chloroform, immediately counteracts its influence, and returns the sufferer to life. The fact is worth knowing, if it is a fact.

Rapid Increase of Population in Oregon.—At the late election for delegate in Oregon, eight thousand votes were thrown. This shows a great increase of population. In 1849 the vote did not exceed 700; in 1851, 2,500. Since 1851, Washington Territory has been taken from Oregon.—Such an increase is unexampled in the history of any State or Territory, except California.—*Central Christian Herald.*

Argument for the Maine Law.—Archibald Nichol, the turnkey at the city lock-up, made his report to the mayor yesterday afternoon. During the past month he has had 660 prisoners under his charge—of these, 604 were charged with intoxication, 50 with larceny, and 6 with riot.—*Phil. Register, Sept. 2.*

India-Rubber Teeth.—The Scientific American says, that this article, in the form of petrified white India rubber, has been patented in England for making artificial teeth, gums, and palates. It adds: The adhesion is complete; it can be molded with perfection to suit every inequality of the gums and teeth, and supplies an artificial periosteum, as it were, to the teeth, when they become painful by the wearing away of the gum. Added to these is the elasticity of the material, which completely obviates the inconveniences that arise from any motion with artificial teeth made by other means.

The Largest Tree in the World.—There is a cedar-tree growing in the mountains of Calaveras county, Califor., about twenty miles north of Murphy's, which is said to be the largest tree in the world.—At the ground its circumference was 92 feet; four feet above that it was 88; and ten feet above that it was 61 feet in circumference; and after that the tapering of the shaft was very gradual. Its height is 300 feet. This tree is by no means a deformity, as trees with large trunks usually are. It is throughout one of perfect symmetry, while its enormous proportions inspire the beholder with emotions of awe and sublimity. Elegance and beauty are inseparable concomitants of its grandeur.

☞ The cutting up of a dead body by the Physician will transmute a quiet community into an infuriated mob. The same community will look unmoved upon a score of rum murders, and the desolation of as many families. The rumseller kills and desolates for money; the physician dissects for the advancement of science. There is a wide difference! There is humanity in killing the man legally, and then protecting his corpse.

Of all our faults, that which we most readily admit is indolence. We persuade ourselves that it cherishes all the peacefnl virtues; and that, without entirely destroying the others, it merely suspends their functions.

Madmen and fools see only through their humor.

From the Indiana Free Democrat.

The Drunkard's Boy.

A LIFE-LAY.

BY J. W. GORDON.

My thoughts, still constant to the mournful Past,
Brood sadly over its departed years,
Whose shadows on my young heart early cast
A cloud of grief that burst full oft in tears.

I can but love the Past; and yet 'twas drear;
For Hope smiled not for me on childhood's dreams,
And the first sounds that smote my infant ear,
Were sounds of hate, that froze life's gushing streams.

A father's curse was my first birth-day gift—
His glance of wrath, the star that woke life's morn;
And first in youth's frail boat 'twas mine to drift
Before the tempest of his drunken scorn.

But o'er my helplessness a mother's love
Watched, like an angel from the climes on high;
And her pure smile, like starlight from above,
Shone brightly on the tears that dimm'd my eye.

And oft I've watched her calm, sweet face,
While Sorrow's shadows darkly o'er it stole,
Till down her cheeks hot tear-drops streamed apace,
Wrung out by grief from her o'er-tortured soul.

At first I knew not why my mother wept,
Tho' oft her rending sighs had made me start,
While blest in deep forgetfulness I slept—
A thoughtless child upon her sinless heart.

Time with his years swept by, and knowledge came
To teach my heart its deep excess of wo,
To scorch my cheek with the hot breath of shame,
And clothe in dark eclipse all things below.

Then, then, I learned the cause of mother's tears;
For, then, I saw her houseless in the storm,
With all her helpless brood, in life's young years,
Who clung and wept around her blighted form.

And oft beneath the chill and starless sky,
Hid in the bending corn we spent the weary night,
And starting oft as each soft breeze pass'd by,
Still dreaded more to see the morning light.

At times we fled for weary miles, and sought
'Mid strangers, what we should have found at home—
A place of hope, where love's best dreams are wrought—
And tinged with hues of heavenly bliss to come.

The cold wind pierced us as we sped along—
With no kind star to beam upon our path—
The cheerless victims of a bitter wrong—
A drunken Father's wild, unmeaning wrath.

Our grief was deep, and voiceless as the grave;
For Fear had locked expression in each breast,
As o'er wild rocks, by Ten-mile's babbling wave,
We wandered on to find some place of rest.

Our way was long, and rough, and cold the wind,
That howled and moaned among the bending trees,
Whose waving forms appeared to my young mind,
Huge giants rudely nodding to the breeze.

Oh, there are moments when the full heart feels
A whole eternity of speechless wo;
Whose wizard touch our rising tears congeals,
Or turns upon the heart their lava flow!

Dark moments, when the fiends of hell career,
In triumph o'er our hopes, and aims, and hearts,—
When all we love on earth, or far or near,
At once from the o'erweening soul departs.

And such were these, when we were driven forth,
To wander houseless 'neath inclement night—
Then what were life and all its longings worth
To those who saw not Hope's reviving light?

Though youngest in that mournful band, I felt
Hope's life-light from my wo-sick soul depart,
While on one thought my mind in madness dwelt—
A thought of death; for death possess'd my heart.

I longed to die; but could not pass away;
And sighed to sleep within the grave's embrace,
Where sorrow ne'er invades the listless clay,
Nor sighs disturb the silence of the place.

Thus years, that seem'd eternities, crawl'd by,
And waves of anguish laved my writhing heart,
When, lo! amid our night of grief, a cry
Broke forth, and bade the fearful gloom depart.

THE PLEDGE, *to touch no more the madd-'ning bowl,*
My father heard, and signed with purpose high;
Then stood erect, a man in form and soul,
Resolved to keep that pledge, or live or die.

That pledge was kept, and all our wrongs forgot;
For Peace and Love made home "sweet home" again,
And not a shadow on that heart-loved spot,
Fell from the Demon's wing its hearth to stain.

And when my Father's *three score years and ten*
Had flown, to my fond eyes 'twas kindly given,
To see him leave the ranks of living men,
And smiling pass away from earth to heaven.

And now, when flit the shadows of the past,
Like clouds, across my dreams of long-ago,
His farewell smile upon those clouds is cast,
Like sunset glories, bright'ning all below!

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 5, 1853.

Liquor-Selling in Maine.

The Boston Commonwealth publishes the following from a correspondent writing from Melrose, under date of Sept. 5th: "I notice in your paper of to-day an extract from the Boston Transcript, to the effect that "the sale of liquors as (he) witnessed it, in the hotels of Maine, was as open and undisguised as such sale is in the city of New York." I have just returned from a four weeks' tramp in Maine, from Portland to Bangor, and, though I visited several hotels, and availed myself of every opportunity to visit localities where rum might reasonably be supposed to abound, I did not see a drop of liquor sold, or given away, or exposed for sale during my absence. I was in hotels in Portland, Lewiston, Auburn, Danville, Livermore, Wilton, Hallowell, Winthrop, Augusta, and Bangor, and saw in but two hotels any indication of liquor about the premises. In one, the landlord, an old schoolmate, pointed with peculiar significance to a secret pannel, but a shake of the head negatively, on my part, seemed to be the secret sign of "Shut pan!" In another hotel, a fiery visaged gentleman said to another "Come;" whereupon the two suddenly looked at me, a stranger, and said, "No more!" I honestly believe those two chaps had something to drink in that hotel, but as they went up to their own room, I concluded they carried "cholera medicine" in their baggage.

I did not see one person intoxicated in Maine! I was in several cities on the seaboard, and in many large villages; and though I watched with special reference to the working of the Maine Law, I could not detect the "trail of the serpent" at all, except as already mentioned.

There may be hotels in Maine where the traffic is as open and undisguised as the Transcript says, but I have yet to see the other one who can affirm as much.—Undoubtedly there is much liquor consumed in Maine, but any person, having any knowledge of Maine five years since, and of Maine at the present time, must be hopelessly "cross-eyed," physically and mentally, who can say that "there is a more general use of intoxicating drinks throughout the State than ever before." So "teetotal" a strabismus the world never witnessed before.

A man does not please long when he has only one species of wit.

The Record of Blood.

For one week we have attempted to gather from our exchanges, a record of rum's bloody work. We turn away from our task with a siekness of heart. Let the friends of the traffic turn away with shame.

Two men in Philadelphia jumped from upper stories while laboring under mania a potu, and destroyed themselves.

Police officers overrun with the results of rowdyism and crime.

In Portsmouth, Penn., a fellow, to revenge upon a drunken comrade, lured him to a neighbor's house, and then found the neighbor, telling him that his comrade was taking improper liberties with his wife. The husband returned and shot them both.

From the Richmond Palladium, Ind., we clip the following items:

On Saturday evening a *Price* fight took place nearly opposite our office between a turner and two of our neighbor's jours, and in a very short space of time, two printers' cases were turned over and knocked into pi. Capt. Whisky presided in all three.

On the same evening, a skull was nearly mashed by a "slung shot," opposite Buhl's Brewery. The owner of the *caput* is now walking about, and the one who did the deed has sloped. Quite a city is Richmond!

One day last week, Watkins, the keeper of the liquor-shop nuisance east of the Sloan House, was fined five dollars and costs, by the Mayor, for retailing whisky. He found a lawyer, in this city, "mean enough" to plead with the Mayor that his fine should not be higher.

John O'Neal, a laborer in a stone quarry above New Paris, died suddenly, on Monday night last, and was buried in the Catholic graveyard near this city, on Wednesday. The cause of his death, we learn, was whisky—having drank, for some time, half a gallon per day. The proprietor of the "Devil's Kitchen," at the North end of Paris, should be compelled to maintain the widow and orphan children he has thus manufactured, for the balance of their natural lives.

A woman got drunk and fell through the railroad bridge, in this city, the other day, and was drowned.

Daniel Hilliard staggered into a grog-shop in Seneca Falls, also, and dropped down a corpse. The Overseer of the Poor of the town was present, and took charge of the body which he refused to protect during its life. Coroner's verdict, "Death by exhaustion caused by intemperance."—*Carson League.*

James Shirly was hung at Hollidaysburg, Pa., on the 12th of August. On being asked, just before the drop fell, if he had anything to say, he replied as follows:

"I have nothing, excepting that I hope to meet all these gentlemen present, in Paradise hereafter. I die better than I thought I should. This is not the backing up of the spirit of the man; it is the Spirit of God that enables me to do so; I never was a bad man naturally; I wish to say that the cause of all this is Intemperance!"

An intoxicated colored woman, a few days since, had both her legs cut off on the railroad track near Geneva. The Gazette calls it a lesson to inebriates. And to sober men as well. This is the third death of the kind in that vicinity.—*Cayuga Chief.*

The Columbus (O.) Journal, of Tuesday, says: "One of our rowdies, and, when drunk, desperadoes, called 'Marsh Clark,' was about the market early this morning. He went into the doggery at the North-west corner of the market-house, and while the barkeeper was getting him a drink, he seized one of the bottles of liquor within his reach and decamped. He paraded the bottle and treated those who were within the building, and after the contents were gone, he dashed the bottle upon the pavement. He then drew a knife and cut one of his companions, named John Ritter, very badly in the abdomen. Clark was arrested and confined in the calaboose. It is one of the beautiful blossoms of our doggery system. What a glorious thing it is to be free!"

PREVENTION OF RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—In Prussia, every station, however small, and however near to the next one, has telegraphic communication with it, to signal a clear line and no stoppage. The plan adopted is very simple, the wires being put into requisition as the train is leaving a station. The current operates on hammers, which strike large bells; the return current producing a like effect at the starting point—and although the train be at full speed, the sound is sufficiently loud for the guard to hear the bells, and to know there is no stoppage at the next station, where he may expect a similar signal for the succeeding one. Should he not hear the bells, then he knows he must stop.

Whatever disgrace we have merited, it is almost always in our power to re-establish our reputation.

Pertinent Questions.

The South Carolina Temperance Advocate is one of our most efficient co-laborers in the South. In a late number we find some questions to professiug Christians, which are as pertinent here as there. We quote the following:

HAVE YOU THOUGHT OF IT?—We ask our Christian friends if they have ever thought of it, that by withholding their influence from the cause of Temperance, they are positively supporting the grog-shop system? If not as directly as the man who goes up to the bar and launches out his shilling for a drink, or his dollar for a gallon of the stuff, as certainly and as effectually as the veriest old toper in the grog-seller's service. The difference is only in name and appearance. It is decidedly more respectable to oppose temperance by a nod, or shrug, or look of disapprobation, than to come out boldly as the liquor drinker does, and declare to the world that he loves the poison, and cares not who knows it.

Have you ever thought of it, that your indifference to the cause, and your repudiation of Temperance principles under a pledge, might be the cause of your neighbor's indulging in the evil habit of drinking, because he regarded you as a pattern of excellence, and would flatter himself with the delusive notion, that if you saw no use for a Temperance pledge, he saw none?

Have you ever thought of it, that your son was in danger of becoming a drunkard because you, his father, saw no use for a Temperance pledge?

Have you ever thought of it, that a man is not obliged to drink liquor, get drunk, and all that, to be a friend to the grog-shop system! but that a tacit admission of the fact, that men ought to be allowed, under sanction of the law, to sell it, is quite enough to enlist you as a friend of the trade?

Have you ever thought of it, that your allowing its use in any shape or form, as a beverage, is helping to make drunkards, and supporting drunkard makers?

Have you ever thought of it, that you are your brother's keeper, and responsible for the improvement of every talent and the judicious exercise of all the influence you may possess over others?

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—The Russian, Prussian, and Austrian ministers have filed in the State Department at Washington, a protest against the conduct of Capt. Ingraham.

Russia and Prussia take sides with Austria against the United States. Mr. Marcy's views on this momentous matter, are matured, and will probably be submitted at the cabinet meeting to-morrow. Those views occupy upwards of eighty manuscript pages; and the paper will be the grand document of the Administration, and will be spread before the public in a few days.

The French and China Missions are believed to be settled, but the names of persons appointed have not transpired.

HOLY LIFE.—The beauty of a holy life constitutes the most eloquent and effective persuasive to religion, which one human being can address to another. We have many ways of doing good to our fellow-creatures, but none so efficacious as leading a virtuous, upright, and well-ordered life. There is an energy of moral suasion in a good man's life, passing the highest efforts of the orator's genius. The seen but silent beauty of holiness speaks more eloquently of God and duty, than the tongues of men and angels. Let parents remember this. The best inheritance a parent can bequeath to a child is a virtuous example, a legacy of hallowed remembrances and associations.

EVERY WORD TRUE.—How many a giant mind has been frittered away in pursuit of the unbenefiting objects of low ambition! How often do we see powers perishing for lack of thought—shriveling into insignificance for want of intelligence to feed upon, which use might have polished to the brightest brilliancy, and exercise would have made equal to achieve the noblest purposes? How many scatter, in idleness or indifference to their value, the little minute particles of time, till golden hours, and days, and years are wasted, the treasures of life all scattered, and death finds nothing but a poor, naked and useless thing at last.

THERE is a deep and beautiful meaning in the saying of the wife of Jagellon, Duke of Lithuana. Some peasants coming to her in tears, complained that the servants of the King, her husband, had carried off their cattle. She went to her husband, and obtained instant redress. "Their cattle have been restored to them," said the Queen, "but who shall give them back their tears?"

We have not courage to say, as a general proposition, that we have no faults, and our enemies have no good qualities; but, in detail, we are not far from thinking so.

Moral Reflections, Sentences, and Maxims.

There is merit without elevation, but there is no elevation without some merit.

Elevation is to merit what dress is to a handsome person.

Fortune sometimes makes use of our faults in order to elevate us; and there are some troublesome people whose merit would be badly rewarded if we were not very glad to purchase their absence.

It seems that Nature has concealed at the bottom of our minds, talents and abilities of which we are not aware. The passions alone have the privilege of bringing them to light, and of giving us sometimes views more certain and more perfect than art could possibly produce.

We arrive complete novices at the different ages of life, and we often experience in spite of the number of our years.

Coquettes make a merit of being jealous of their lovers, to conceal their being envious of other women.

Those who are over-reached by our cunning are far from appearing to us as ridiculous as we appear to ourselves when the cunning of others has over-reached us.

The most dangerous weakness of old people who have been amiable is to forget that they are no longer so.

We should often be ashamed of our best actions if the world could see all the motives which produced them.

The greatest effort of friendship is not to show our own faults to a friend, but to make him see his own.

☞ The Fifth Annual Session of the Grand Union of the Daughters of Temperance of the State of Indiana will commence in the Hall of the Temple of Honor, in the city of Indianapolis, on Wednesday, October 26, 1853, at 3 o'clock P. M.

R. HINDS, G. P. S.
E. RICHMOND, G. S. S.

Notice.

The Grand Section of C. of T., of Indiana, will hold its Sixth Annual Session, in Temperance Hall, Indianapolis, commencing on Monday, October 24th, at 1½ o'clock, P. M. As there is much business of importance to transact, representatives will please be punctual in attending.

Sections will please forward their quarterly returns to the G. S. before the 20th of October, or they may loose their charters. HENRY OHR, G. S. of C. of T.

Indianapolis, August 17th, 1853.

Notice.

The Eighth Annual Session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of the State of Indiana, will commence in Temperance Hall in the City of Indianapolis, on Tuesday, October 25, 1853, at 6 o'clock P. M. P. S. SAGE, G. W. P.

C. WOODWARD, G. S.

August 1, 1853.

$25 Premium.

The undersigned Committee on the state of the Order of the Grand Section of Cadets of Temperance of Indiana, offer the above premium for the most acceptable Initiatory ceremony for Cadets of Temperance. Competitors for the same to be members of some Temperance organization.

All manuscripts to be forwarded to Henry Ohr, G. S., on or before the 20th day of October next.

THEOPHILUS ROBINSON,
H. C. NEWCOMB,
HENRY OHR, } *Com.*

Indianapolis, Aug. 6th, 1853.

Torchlight and Indiana Cadet please copy.

To Printers.

The Committee of Publication for the "Temperance Chart," will receive sealed proposals, until October 25, 1853, for the printing of said paper, including the paper and the delivery of the sheets folded, to the Editor, at his office in Indianapolis. The proposals to state the price of paper, and rate of composition and press work, with a sample of the quality of the paper to be used.

WM. HANNAMAN.
JAMES HALL.
C. E. BABB.
R. T. BROWN.
August, 1853. J. B. ABBETT.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS,

WE are still prepared to print Constitution and By-Laws, where the alterations are few from the copy recommended by the Grand Division, at the following rates:

100 copies, (or less) $5 00
200 " 8 00
300 " 10 00

We will pay the postage on all ordered from us.

☞ All orders accompanied by the cash, will be promptly attended to.

Address, JOHN H. OHR,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00. Books, $2 00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. WOODWARD, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind, free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20 00.

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

J. H. OHR, G. W. R.

Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys of ——, believing the Order of Cadets of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Section of the State of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called the —— Section, No. ——, Cadets of Temperance, of the State of Indiana, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Section, and also those of the acting Head of the Order.

Enclosed is the fee for Charter, R. B.'s and officers' cards, $5 00.

It must also be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not; if they are, of what Section. The application to be directed to the Grand Secretary, free of postage.

It must also be certified by a W. P. or P. W. P, that the W. Patron elect is a Son of Temperance in good standing.

Address (post paid) HENRY OHR, G. S., C. o T., Indianapolis, Indiana.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the —— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00.

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

Address (post paid,) Mrs. ELIZA RICHMOND, G. S. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

New Watch and Jewelry Store.

No 1, Bates House, Washington Street,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

WE have now open the largest and best assortment of fine Watches and rich Jewelry ever offered in this city, to which we invite the examination of the public.

Our stock is all new—selected with great care, and comprises Watches, Diamond Work, Chains, Pins, Rings, Pencils, Lockets, of all kinds; Silver Ware, Clocks, Perfumery, Brushes, Soaps, Plated Ware, Castors, Fruit Baskets, &c., which we will sell for CASH at New York prices. Mr. E. W. NEFF, of this city, has taken charge of the Watch repairing department, and will spare no pains to give satisfaction to our customers.

july 6-tf E J. BALDWIN & CO.

D. CRAIGHEAD. R. BROWNING.

CRAIGHEAD & BROWNING,

Dealers in all kinds of

Drugs, Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Paints, Oils, Chemicals, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Glassware Window Glass, Brushes, Cosmetics, Spices, Cigars, Tobacco, Perfumery, &c.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

ALL are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices, as we feel confident we can render satisfaction both as to prices and quality of articles. Great care is taken in the selection of articles, in reference to their purity, as we endeavor at all times to keep such articles as are strictly pure and genuine. Every article will be waranted as represented. Orders from Physicians and others promptly attended to. Particular attention given to filling Prescriptions and compounding Medicines, which, in all cases, shall receive the personal attention of one of the firm. june 30

HANNAMAN & DUZAN,

DEALERS IN

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Surgical Instruments, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Woods, Medical and Window Glass, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.

Washington, 3 doors west of Pennsylvania St.,

june 30 1y INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

W. W. ROBERTS,

Druggist and Apothecary.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, AND DYE STUFFS, BRUSHES, FANCY GOODS, AMERICAN AND FRENCH WINDOW GLASS, &c.

WASHINGTON ST., INDIANAPOLIS.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and the people generally, are invited to examine his stock, which will be sold at the lowest cash price.

☞ QUALITY WARRANTED TO SUIT. ☜

june 22 4m

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

(Late Commercial Institute,)

Of Indianapolis,

Established March 31, 1851.

INCORPORATED, 1853.

W. McK. SCOTT, A. M., *Founder and President.*

JAMES C. HAYDEN, (*Late Professor in Bacon's Mercantile College, Cincinnati,*)

PROF. OF BOOK-KEEPING AND PENMANSHIP.

THE Session will commence at College Hall as follows:

1st Session on the first Monday of September.
2d Session on the 1st Monday of November.
3d Session on the 1st Monday of January.
4th Session on the 1st Monday of March.
5th Session on the 1st Monday of May.

Having secured, permanently, the services of the distinguished Professor above named, and leased for a term of years the commodious and beautiful Hall formerly known as CONCERT HALL, but now named COLLEGE HALL, which is to be fitted up in a style of great elegance, taste, and convenience, the President would say, that this College now offers advantages superior to all others, for imparting a sound, thorough, and accomplished business education

COURSE OF STUDIES.

The Course of Studies, as enlarged, will be as follows, viz:

1 Book-Keeping, by Single and Double Entry, in all its various branches, and its application to all kinds of business.
2. The Laws, Customs, and Usages of Trade and Commerce.
3. Mercantile Arithmetic, upon the short and easy system of cancelation, (taught in no other College.)
4. Commercial Law, in a series of Lectures, thorough and systematic.
5. Business Penmanship.
6. Commercial Correspondence.
7 Lectures upon Banking, Political Economy, and other subjects valusble to the business man.

EXPENSES.

Cards of Admission, *invariably in advance*, or secured, $25; Diplomas $3; Stationery $5; Boarding $2 50 per week; incidentals, at option of student, $15. Making entire expenses about $75.

On application, a Catalogue will be furnished, giving full particulars.

All letters will receive prompt attention on being directed, post-paid, to

june 8 W. McK. SCOTT, *President.*

"*God never made his works for man to mend.*" DR. FRANKLIN.

KIER'S ROCK OIL.

A NEW AND MOST IMPORTANT REMEDY FOR DISEASE.

DISCOVERED IN 1849.

IS drawn from a deep well near Pittsburgh—has been used with remarkable success in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and more Eastern States—and is now working its way West. An opportunity is now offered to the Afflicted for testing it. Where known and tried, it at once makes firm friends, and cures which are eloquent in its praise. Certificates of its power to heal are at hand—but we know well, reader, that such evidence, to have weight with you, now-a-days, must be in your own neighborhood.—You have only to try the Oil to be satisfied—it will SPEAK FOR ITSELF.

We have no war with the legion of Nostrums and Specifics of the day—we know but little about them—some say they are good for nothing. However that may be, the

Petroleum

will not be suppressed and kept back by reason of the above nostrums—duty and inclination both forbid it.

Those who are afflicted, are respectfully invited to get a Circular and look over the Directions for

Ague, Rheumatism, Piles, Diarrhœa, Flux, Tooth Ache, Burns, Worms, Scrofula, Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup, Old Sores, Cholera Morbus, Contractions of the Limbs and Joints, Sore Eyes, Blindness, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, and other Diseases.

By that time you may say, "it cures too much." But recollect it is not a HUMAN INVENTION, but compounded by Nature's master hand—and Nature does not do her work by halves.

The Oil is used both internally and externally.

As AGUE, SORE EYES, PILES, RHEUMATISM, and SCROFULA are so common in many parts of the West, we are constrained to say, that while this Oil will cure and relieve other diseases, it has been and is constantly used with most complete success in these cases.

☞ Price 50 cents per Bottle (half pint.)

Beware of all Rock Oil preparations, as some persons are offering a spurious article. Look for S. M. KIER'S name written on the label of the bottle.

For sale by the Druggists throughout Indiana, and by TOMLINSON BROTHERS, J. P. POPE & Co., S. ROSENGARTEN, WM. TILLEY, and at wholesale by W. W. ROBERTS, Indianapolis, Indiana.

R. M. LYON, Fort Wayne,

may25 10w Proprietor in the Western States.

SOMETHING NEW.

LATHROP & STEVENS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, at the West room in the Bates House, Washington Street, Indianapolis.

We are now opening a new and splendid stock of Boots and Shoes of every variety and style, which we are receiving direct from the manufacturers.—We design to keep constantly on hand a good assortment of the best quality of goods manufactured, which we can warrant to give satisfaction to all who may give them a trial. We will sell by the case, dozen, or single pair, at low prices for cash.—Our stock consists in part of Gents' fine Cloth, silk warp, glove kid, buck, patent calf, and enameled Gaiters and Ties of every variety and style; Ladies' fine silk warp Gaiters, Buskins, Ties, Slippers and Boots; Misses' ditto; Men's calf, goat, kip, and thick Boots and Brogans; Boys' and Youths' ditto; assorted Ladies, kid, goat and calf Boots and Buskins; Misses' ditto. Also every variety of Children's Shoes. Come and see for yourselves.

LATHROP & STEVENS,

may 25 4w Indianapolis, Indiana.

TEMPERANCE INN,

Bloomington, Indiana.

J. & S. M. ORCHARD, PROPRIETORS.

TRAVELLERS will find it to their advantage to call and try the accommodation of the TEMPERANCE INN. Stage office for all the different routes, in connection with this House. may25 6m

THE LATEST WONDER of the 19th CENTURY.

DR. G. W. BENNETT'S

Celebrated Eye-Balm.

A SPECIFIC FOR CHRONIC, SORE, INFLAMED, AND WEAK EYES.

Prepared only by Dr. George W. Bennett, and for sale by Merchants and Druggists generally.

THIS Balm is an excellent and certain cure for sore and inflamed Eyes, in all cases of Psoroic, Scrofulous, and Purulent Opthalmia, and what is commonly termed wild hairs in the eye-lids. It is a specific in Infantile, Purulent, and Scrofulous Inflamed, and Sore Eyes, and all in the various diseases of the Eyes, that prevail among the human family, in every climate. It will be found a sovereign remedy if properly applied.

W. W. ROBERTS, Indianapolis, Ind. General Agent for State of Indiana, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price---Twenty-five Cents.

I warrant the above Balm to cure if the directions are strictly observed, or return the money.

june 22 4m G. W. BENNETT.

REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE,

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

UNDER THE CONTROL OF W. M'K. SCOTT, Attorney & Counsellor at Law, and Notary Public.

The attention of the Agency will be devoted,

First—To the collection of debts and the payment of Taxes for non-residents in any county in the State. Also, the redemption of Lands sold for Taxes, sale, purchase or lease of Lands, purchase of adverse claims, examination and perfection of Title, &c., &c.

Second—To the prosecution of claims against the General Government, procuring Land Warrants, Patent Rights, and Pensions under the various Pension Laws, &c.

Third—All other Miscellaneous agencies as may be intrusted to the care of this office.

Fourth—The taking of Depositions and Attestation of all instruments requiring a seal

In all cases requiring an outlay of money for the benefit of individuals, the requisite funds must be transmitted in advance.

Prompt attention to all letters on business that are *pre-paid.* Address W. M'K. SCOTT,

Real Estate and General Agent,

jan 5-1y Indianapolis, Ind.

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS.

WE are now running a daily line East and West, accompanied by special messengers, and with the speed of the mails, running our own cars with the passenger trains.

Packages will be received at the cars up to the time of starting, and at our office until 1 o'clock each day.

We are prepared to transport packages, bank notes and specie, to and from any of the eastern cities, also, Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington, Ky., St. Louis, Mo., or any points on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; and to and from Terre Haute, and all intermediate points, and to forward freight from Terre Haute up and down the Wabash.

In addition to these, we have the most complete arrangements for transporting packages to and from California and Europe.

Exchange on England, Ireland, and Scotland, for sale, payable at any bank in the kingdom.

Foreign passage tickets; by Grinnell, Minturn & Co.'s line to Liverpool and London, constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.

Notes, drafts, and bills collected in any of the Eastern or Western cities.

Orders for goods to be returned by Express, sent free. Our rates of charges have been greatly reduced, and the public will find this a safe and expeditious method of transportation.

Indianapolis, June 30, 1852. ADAMS & CO.

Office in Indianapolis in Journal Building, west side Pennsylvania Street.

Office open during business hours.

june30 1y C. WOODWARD, Agent.

The Cheapest Illustrated Paper for the Young.

PRICE ONLY TEN CENTS A YEAR, or nearly three papers for one cent, where 100 copies are taken.

Twenty-six numbers a year, and each number illustrated with from three to seven engravings.

The Youth's Penny Gazette,

A strictly Religious and Moral Paper, is published by the AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION and is designed to furnish the Children and Youth of the United States with reading matter, in a popular form, for the improvement of Mind and Heart.

It is published (not monthly, nor weekly, but) every other week, or twenty-six numbers in a year. It is religious but unsectarian, and the matter is carefully prepared with a view to the habits, character and prospects of *American Youth*

TERMS OF THE PENNY GAZETTE.

$10 a year, in advance, for 100 copies, to one address. $5 a year, in advance, for 40 copies, to one address. $3 a year, in advance, for 20 copies, to one address. Single subscriptions, 25 cents per year.

TERMS BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

☞ When the postage is paid at the place of mailing, the terms are very low. For $15 remitted, we will send 100 copies of the paper for one year, to one address—*we paying postage.* For $7 remitted, we will send 40 copies of the paper to one address, for one year—*we paying postage.* For $3 50 remitted, we will send 20 copies of the paper for one year, to one address—*we paying postage.* Less than 20 cannot be sent at this cheap rate.

Subscriptions received at the Society's House, No. 146 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Feb 16 3w G. S. SCOFIELD, Agent.

TO BUILDERS.

North Western Christian University.

THE Building Committee of the Board of Directors of the North-Western Christiana University, propose contracting for the west wing of the *University Building*, to be put up on the University grounds in the vicinity of Indianapolis.

Sealed Proposals in detail, with prices affixed for doing the work necessary to the completion of the said Wing, will be received until the 19th day of July next, and may be handed to the undersigned, or to J. T. Cox. Secretary of the Company, at the Book Store of Cox & Mathes, in Indianapolis.

The materials and work to be according to the plan, drawings and specifications prepared by Wm. Tinsley, Architect, which may be seen and examined at his room, on the east side of Pennsylvania street, three doors north of the north-east Diagonal, in Indianapolis. The specifications have been materially changed and modified, so as to reduce the cost of the building.

Proposals for the whole combined, would be preferred; but will be received for the different parts and portions thereof separotely. The whole to be completed and fit for use by the first day of September, 1854.

Payments will be made as the work progresses, at such short periods as may suit the covenience of the Contractors. Bond and security will be required for the performance of the work.

In behalf of the Building Committee:

OVID BUTLER,

President of the Board of Directors.

June 10, 1853. june 22 3w

LITTLE, DRUM & ANDERSONS

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, STATIONERY, NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, AND GLASSWARE,

North side of Washington Street,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

WE are receiving Country Produce of all descriptions, and paying the highest market price. Dealers visiting Indianapolis are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices, both for Produce and Merchandise generally. june30 tf

JAMES HALL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 2. Temperance, Hall, Indianapolis,

Manufactu'ng & Clothing Emporium,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, Trimmings, Trunks, Sachels, Canes, Umbrellas, Hats, Caps, a every description of Gentlemen's Furnishing.

Also:

General Agency for the sale of GRAND AND SUBORDINATE REGALIA, EMBLEMS, COSTUMES, &c., FOR THE ORDERS OF MASONS, ODD FELLOWS, TEMPLE OF HONOR, SON, DAUGHTERS, AND CADETS OF TEMPERANCE. oct27 1y

The American Life and Health Insurance Company.

Office—No. 7, South Third St., Philadelphia.

Officers.

LEONARD JEWELL, *President.*
JAMES PEACOCK, *Treasurer.*
JOHN C. SIMS, *Sec'y and Actuary.*
THOS. S. SMITH, *Solicitor*
JOHN F. BIRD, FRED. A. FICKARDT, } *Medical Examiners.*

CHARLES WOODWARD, Indianapolis, Ind., General Agent for the State of Indiana.

THIS Company issues policies at Total Abstinence Rates, Joint stock Rates, and at Mutual Rates, which for $1000 on the life of a person 30 years of age, are as follows:

Age.	*Total Abstinence.*	*Joint Stock.*	*Mutual*
30	$15.40	$19.60	$23.60

A further table of Rates will be furnished at the Office.

The condition in Total Abstinence rates (believed to be the lowest in the Union,) is *entire forfeiture* upon the departure of the Insured from Total Abstinence in its strictest sense.

Policies at Joint Stock and Mutual rates, contain no condition except as usual in Life Insurance.

HEALTH INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

All Moneys received from the Insured, for Annual Premiums, after deducting expenses, will be divided among the Sick

The Public have for some time been familiar with the subject of Life and Health Insurance, but it is obvious that too little thoughts has been given to the latter. LIFE Insurance benefits our successors, while HEALTH Insurance directly benefits ourselves. It makes provision for a time of sickness, when the products of a man's industry are cut off, and want unites with Disease to aggravate his distress. It is at this gloomy period, when he is prostrated and helpless, and when despondency would otherwise overwhelm him, that the holder of a *Health Insurance Policy* will realize its benefits.

RATES, under 50 years of age,

$2,00	per year,	for	$2,00	per week.
3,00	"	"	3,00	"
4,00	"	"	4,00	"
5,00	"	"	5,00	"
6,00	"	"	6,00	"

Over fifty and under sixty.

$2,50	per year,	for	$2,50	per week.
3,75	"	"	3,00	"
5,00	"	"	4,00	"
6,25	"	"	5,00	"
7,50	"	"	6,00	"

When the Fund shall amount to Three Dollars and upwards for every person insured and sufficient to warrant an additional distribution, the weekly allowances will be increased in accordance with the Rules of the Policy.

All the members of a Temple or Division insured at greatly reduced rates.

Applications for Agencies in any of the cities or towns in the State, should be made to the undersigned, *post paid*, or in person.

As Agent for the above Company, I am prepared to receive applications for Policies at any of the above rates.

CHARLES WOODWARD, Agent,

At ADAMS & CO.'S Express Office.

J. L. MOTHERSHEAD, *Medical Examiner.*

june 30 '52-1y

Ohio Life Insurance Company,

Capital $100,000.

JOINT STOCK AND MUTUAL,

CINCINNATI.

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This Company insures Lives at the lowest rates consistent with safety, either upon the Joint Stock or Mutual plan.

In the Joint Stock Department, premium payable quarterly, semi-annually or annually. On the Mutual plan, one-half the premium paid in Cash, the balance by a note bearing six per cent. interest—the interest only payable annually. Persons insuring on the mutual plan, participate in the profits of the Company in that department.

The undersigned having been appointed agent for the above Company, is prepared to fill applications for Life Insurance, on favorable terms.

Any information on the subject and pamphlets explaining the nature and utility of Life Insurance, furnished without charge, at the office of the Agent.

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CHEAP WATCHES & JEWELRY.

Good Gold Watches at $24!

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Good 18 K Case Gold Lepines at $24.
" 18 K " " Levers at $28.
" Silver Anchor Levers $12 to $18.
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In addition to the above we have a fine assortment of other description of Watches all of which we will sell lower than any other firm dare sell in the place. I have in my employ a very superior Watch Repairer who will always be on on hand to do watch repairing of every description. Mr. Michot has worked in Geneva, Paris, New York and other large cities and has had great experience in his Branch of the business. All Watches warranted for one year, and the money in all cases refunded, provided they do not give entire satisfaction.

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THE undersigned is prepared to furnish Merchants and others with *three cent pieces* from the United States Mint at Philadelphia, *free of transportation*, in sums of 30, 60, and 90 dollars, upon deposit of Gold or Eastern Exchange. Also cents and half cents, upon payment of frieght on gold to Philadelphia, or on Eastern Exchange free of freight.

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june 15 3w Box 601, Philadelphia P. O.

THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF ART.

THE five numbers of this Magazine which are published, place it at the head of publications of this kind No expense will be spared to make it in every respect worthy of the name, the "Illustrated Magazine of Art. The Engavings which are preparing for the future numbers are in the hands of first-class American and European Artists.

A Series of most interesting Tales will appear in it. "The School of Life," written and Illustrated by ANNA MARY, daughter of William and Mary Howitt, will shortly appear; also, "The Dead Bridal," an historical romance, illustrative of the most interesting period in the history of the Venetian Republic, by JONATHAN FREKE SLINGSBY, of the *Dublin University Magazine;* contributions, too, from WILLIAM and MARY HOWITT, PERCY B. ST. JOHN, and other writers of distinction in America and Europe

The following is a brief outline of the plan of the Magazine:

I. The Historical Department will abound with picturesque representations of the most remarkable events which have occurred in this and other countries; accompanied with interesting anecdotes and details from the pen of the most eminent writers of the day. This department will contain several splendid engravings, designed by the first artists of the world, and engraved in the highest style of modern art.

II. The Men and Women of the Age. This department will consist of beautifully executed portraits of the leading characters of the age, especially of those who figure on the stage of humanity as the world's benefactors. Each portrait will be accompanied by an interesting biographical sketch.

III. The Wonders of Natural History, Botany, and other sciences, will be developed in choice Engravings of Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Insects, Forest Trees, Flowers, Geological and Fossil Specimens, &c., with accompanying descriptions.

IV. The Triumphs of Architectural Art will be displayed in exquisitely finished representations of Cathedrals, Churches, Palaces, and other models of ancient and modern Architectural Art.

V. The Works of the Great Masters, selected from the principal Galleries of Art in the World. In general, the portrait of the Master will be given, accompanied with a highly finished engraved copy of his *chef d'œuvre.*

VI. The Scientific Portions will be rendered highly interesting by the familiar explanations, and the numerous diagrams which will accompany each subject.

VII. Manufactures. The principal manufaciuring processes in use will be fully explained by minute details, and an abundance of beautiful engravings.

VIII. Machinery and Inventions will have due attention paid to them, and be described by numerous appropriate engravings.

IX. The Literary Department, independently of the various articles accompanying the illustrations, will comprise original and interesting narratives, contributed by the most popular writers of the day, with numerous illustrations.

In every respect, the "Illustrated Magazine of Art," will be decidedly

SUPERIOR TO ANY MAGAZINE OF THE DAY.

Each Monthly part will contain at least *Thirty superb Engravings*, four of which will be printed separately, on supefine Plate Paper.

The greatest care will be manifested in every department of production. The Paper will be of the first manufacture, and the Ink supplied from the celebrated Printing Ink Establishment of Messrs. Lawson & Co., of Paris. Six of the monthly portions, when completed, will form a volume which, for interest, originality, value and beauty, will defy competition. It will not only be an interesting family book, but a rich ornament for the drawing-room table, and a pleasant companion in the study.

The parts will appear on the First of every Month at Twenty-five Cents each.

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Cassell's Natural History.

On the First of July will commence

CASSELL'S NATURAL HISTORY, which for variety, beauty and completeness, will claim to be considered as a first-class work, upon this most interesting subject. The First volume will be devoted to the Feathered Tribe of the Creation and will contain upwards of Three Hundred Engravings, in the first style of Art. The volume will be completed in Twelve Monthly Parts, Imperial Octavo. Price 25 cents each.

History of England.

On the First of July will appear Part I., price 25 cts. of THE ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF ENGLAND, from the earliest period on record to the present time. Edited by ROBERT FERGUSON, LL. D.

This History, which is intended to form a great National Work, will extend to Four Volumes, Imperial Octavo; each Volume to be completed in Twelve Monthly Parts, price 25 cents each. The Work will comprehend the Political, Civil, and Domestic History of the Nation, and its Progress in Civilization, Literature, Art, &c. It will be profusely Illustrated with Engravings from Designs by GILBERT, PHILLIPPOTEAUX, WILLIAMS, and others. Representations of the most remarkable Events will be worked separately upon Plate Paper. The Portraits will form a complete Gallery, not only of the Monarchs, but of those individuals whose names are prominent in England's History. Also, Antiquities, including Autographs, Buildings, Costume, Furniture, Arms, Coins, Monuments, Manufactures &c., of each Epoch.

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July First will be published, in one Handsome Volume, Imperial Octavo, price, One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents, in Cloth Boards,

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J. W. GORDON, M. D., EDITOR.] ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA. [JOHN H. OHR, PRINTER.

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Edited by J. W. Gordon, M. D.

To whom all Communications and Subscriptions must be addressed, post-paid.

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POETRY.

Mr. Tipple-none.

Tipple-alittle, Tipple-more,
And Mr. Tipple-none,
Began to talk together once;
Thus did their language run:

Said Tipple-a-little to Tipple-none—
"My dearest sir, I think
'Tis wrong to banish from the land
All but teetotal drink.

"Because a little spirit's good,
Whene'er the flesh is weak,
But then, to drink too much is wrong,
'Tis not for that I speak.

"But when one's wet, or when one's dry,
Or when one's cold, or when
One's not exactly one of these,
I like a little then."

"That's just the thing," quoth Tipple-much,
Rising from where he sat,
And trying to balance as he walked—
"That's right, I'll stick to that.

"But then to drink too much, why, that—
Why, that I should despise:"
"That's right, that's right," quoth Tipple-more,
Who looked more drunk than wise;

"That's just the talk I like," quoth he;
"Come, brother, join our band;
We'll take another glass on that,"
And seized him by the hand.

With bloodshot eyes and ragged clothes,
Came then poor Tipple-all,
To join his brother at the bar,
And for the liquor call.

"Is Tipple-a-little then your friend?"
Good Tipple-none replied,
"You see how all these Tipples range
Themselves upon your side.

"'Tis right they should, for one by one,
From grade to grade you fall;
Thus Tipple-a-little comes at last
To be poor Tipple-all.

"Yet each approves your arguments,
All say, Don't drink too much;
And every lane in 'Drunkendom,'
Is crowded full of such.

"So let me caution all of you,
And counsel every one—
To take the only name that's safe,
And that is—TIPPLE-NONE."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Farm House;

ITS SCENES OF HAPPINESS AND MISERY.

BY "S. E. G."

"My good woman, can you lnform me if the old house at the turn of the road is for sale?" inquired a gentleman one morning of a woman in a small town in New Hampshire.

"If you call that house old, what must you think of my age—I was a woman grown when the timber of that house stood in the forest yonder? Old, do you call it? Well, it may be with sin and sorrow, but not with time."

"I hope I have not given offence, ma'am," he replied, surprised at her not answering his question, and the sharpness of her tones.

"Oh no, sir, but I can hardly keep my temper when the 'old house,' as you call it, is talked of. It is for sale, and may be you would like to buy it. It was a pretty place once, and might be again if another owner had it; and I guess 'Squire Flint would sell it for a little or nothing, for it's a terrible eyesore to him; and they say it is haunted, but I don't believe that. If any house is haunted it would be the 'Squire's, I reckon. There is a history connected with that house."

"Would you favor me with it, good woman?"

"May be you would not care to hear an old woman's story, if you think of buying it."

The stranger insisted on hearing it.

"Well," she replied, "if you'll just walk down to the house, I'll tell it."

Accordingly they wended their way to the house.

Neither fences nor gate impeded their way to the door, which creaked on its hinges as they entered.

The house was well built, and covered considerable ground, but low, like most of the farm houses in the "Granite State." It was not decayed, but seemed suffering much from neglect. The old woman seated herself on the steps of the door, and motioned the stranger to be seated on a chopping-block beside her. Then drawing a long breath, and wrapping her cloak closely about her, commenced:

"Well, as I was saying, I was a woman grown when this house was built. I lived in the house over the hill there,"—pointing with her finger to one half hid by the trees in front. "There were no houses nearer than 'Squire Flint's,—the old Squire I mean,—and his was about two miles up the road. He kept tavern, and a rummy old thing it was, I tell you.—Well, as I was saying, I had no neighbors, and felt proper lonesome, at times, when Joe was at work in the field.

"I had been married about two years, and my Ben was three months old, when one day my husband came running into the house almost out of breath: 'Susy,' says he, 'I have got some news to tell you. A smart chap from down below has bought the hundred acre lot, and is going to build a house right away. He says, as soon as he gets it done, he is going to be married to a real pretty girl in Massachusetts, and coming here to live. I am so glad! I shall have some one near me when I am in the field, and you will have a neighbor to chat with now and then.' I was almost as glad as he was, only a little afraid that she would think herself above me; but in a few days, young 'Squire Flint came with a young man to our house, and introduced him as Mr. Bailey, the man who had bought the hundred-acre lot of him, ('Squire Flint owned it).

"As soon as I clapped my eyes upon him, I knew I should like him—so sociable, and not a mite proud. And he laughed and played with little Ben, and said he was glad to find such pleasant neighbors as 'Squire Flint and us for Fanny when she should come. The next day he went into the woods to cut timber for his house. Husband said he would go and help him, for he would not know good from bad; but he came home laughing, and said Bailey could teach him his A, B, C in timber. Bailey told him his father had a saw mill, and he was acquainted with all kinds of timber. Well, his house was built as soon as the timber was dry.—Bailey boarded with us. He worked like a dog. I thought my Joe was a smart one, but I think he beat him sometimes. Well, the house was done aud partly furnished. The best furniture came from down below. When he brought his wife he wanted me to have the fire made, and be there to receive him when he came. I told him I would, but did not tell him all I would do. Just as soon as he was gone, I came right over to the house, scrubbed the floor and sanded it, then put up green boughs in the corner, and burnt out the oven. Then I went home. The next day I told Joe I thought I would bake something nice for them. He said he would if he was me. So he brought me in one of the best pumpkins; I took the top of the milk, and a better batch of pies you never see. Then I fried a pot of dough-nuts, made of sugar and cream, and Joe helped me carry them over.

"The next day he was a coming home. So I put on little Ben's best frock and my Sunday gown, and Joe had on his Sunday suit, too, and while he went out to water Bailey's cattle (he had stocked his farm pretty well), I kindled the first fire on the hearth. About four in the afternoon they arrived. I was ail in a tremble for fear he had brought a fine lady when I saw how finely she was dressed, but I got over it in a minute, for he brought her right to me and introduced her. She shook my hand in real earnest, said she felt almost acquainted, she had heard James tell so much of me. I took her to the closet and showed her the things I had cooked. She seemed chock-full, and could not speak, but burst right out crying. James tried to pacify her, said she had never left her mother before, and hoped she would not be home sick.

"'I am not thinking of home yet,' she replied, 'but I did not think of finding such kind friends among strangers.'

"'Oh, never mind,' says I, 'the pies and the dough-nuts, they didn't cost much. We country people don't mind doing a chore for a neighbor now and then.'

"She soon felt better, and James took her over the house, and out doors and all round. She didn't know anything of farming, but was dreadfully pleased with the little brook that ran near the door, and said she should never tire of watching the sun as he set behind the Monadnock. I did not wonder James thought so much of her; she was the prettiest creature I ever saw, and not a bit more than eighteen, a slender thing, her skin clear red and white, and the bluest eyes I ever looked in. I could not see, for the life of me, how she could work with such little white hands. I felt afraid she would make a poor farmer's wife, bnt I was much mistaken.

"She went right to work the next day and put the things to rights.

"I went over and showed her about churning, and she was as much pleased with her first ball of butter as a child with a rattle. But she was not a child, I tell you; and though I loved her like a sister, and she loved me, I could not help feeling that she was above me. I told her so one day, and it made her feel sad.

"'Don't say so, Susey,' (we called each other by our given names), 'Don't say so,' said she; 'I suppose I have had better advantages than you, but that don't make me any better. You know you have been a mother to me ever since I came here.'

"Such a happy winter I guess never was passed by any body.

"She was in to my house and I to her's most every day, while Joe and James were busy as bees, logging in the woods, or helping one another thrash.

"When I think of them times, I can scarcely believe I am in the same world. Oh, sir," said she, looking into my face with her tearful eyes, "don't never touch the cursed stuff that has caused such misery;—but I am getting before my story." She abruptly continued:

"As I was saying we were happy as we well could be. Well, the next Fall, Fanny had a little girl. I think James was a little disappointed because it was not a boy, but he did not say anything, he was so anxious about Fanny. She was dreadful sick, but a prettier little creature never saw the light—just like her mother, all but her eyes, and there she was all father. He had the handsomest black eyes I ever saw. He always thought a good deal of little Ben, and used frequently to bring little Fanny over to our house, and set her down beside him, and say she should be his wife one of those days.

"About this time old 'Squire Flint died. Bailey had not paid quite up for his place, but the young 'Squire, who had taken the tavern, and inherited his father's property, told him not to worry himself, he would wait.

"The young 'Squire was married, nnd was called a pretty high chap. I knew that after old Flint died, they had greater doings at the tavern, clubs and all sorts of things. My husband said no good would come of it, and there didn't.

"James Bailey was a smart spoken man, and had read a great deal, and 'Squire Flint made him President of the Club. I don't think Fanny liked it very well, but she did not say much—I often found her in tears. I suspected something was wrong, and I soon found out what it was.

"One night I was sick, and Joe went to Fanny's to get me something. It was passed eleven o'clock, and James was not at home when he went in. She said she was expecting him every moment. In a few minutes he came in, much the worse for liquor. Joe said it made his heart ache to hear him talk to Fanny, and James told him he thought he had better be at home, he didn't want him there. He felt ashamed to have Joe see him in such a situation. Well, after that, things went on worse and worse. James neglected his work, and his farm, from being the best cultivated one in the town, became the worst. Most of his time was spent at the tavern. Fanny looked like death.—She had two children now, one a fine little boy, but James took but little notice of his children, and none of his wife. But poor thing, she did not say a word, and she loved him, with all his faults, better than life. I knew she was almost broken hearted, but I could not say a word to her.

"Once, after he had been very bad for drinking as usual at the tavern, when some hard words passed between him and his companions, and something was said about a man visiting Bailey's wife, Bailey resented it, and they had quite a row.—'Squire Flint turned them all out of his house, and Bailey went home swearing vengeance. That evening Joe and I had been to Fanny's to try to persuade her to leave him, offering to take her home with us. She would not listen to it. She said she should not live long, and should she die, she wished me take little Fanny and send her boy to her brother in Connecticut. I could not bear to hear her talk of dying, and tried to cheer her; but somehow or other the words stopped in my throat. I knew that life was a burden to her, but I wanted her to live for her children.

"Husband and I scarcely shut our eyes that night thinking of poor Fanny and her children. And we spoke of James too; what a good husband and neighbor he was before Flint made him a drunkard, for husband always said he tried hard to make James dissipated. He said he would go and see James early in the morning, and advise him to give up his place and move away; for he really thought if he could get him out of Flint's influence he would reform. Early the next morning he went to Fanny's thinking he should find James sober. I had taken my pail to go and milk, when my husband shrieked, 'Susan! Susan! for the love of heaven come here!' I dropped my pail and ran, and sir," said she, looking fearfully into the house,—"such a sight may I never see again! On the floor lay Bailey with his throat cut from ear to ear, and in the bed room there," pointing to one that led from the kitchen, "on that bed lay Fanny and her two children covered with gore. He had nearly severed their heads from their bodies, and then destroyed himself!

"We buried them, sir, but when I saw their dead pale faces covered with blood shed by that husband and father, I could hardly help cursing that man that had caused all this misery for the sake of making money. After the funeral, I raked out the fire that five years before I had built on that hearth-stone with so much pleasure. Oh! thought I, if every seller and drinker of ardent spirits could look upon this desolate fireside, and think of the misery they had caused, they would stop their murderous work.

"It is thirty years since; but when I think of those things, it seems but yesterday. I have brought up four boys, and I have taken them to this house, and told them its story; and I don't believe one of them would take a drop of liquor to save their lives!"

The stranger seemed much affected by the recital, and after a few moments' silence, replied, "I will buy this place, and get you to tell the story to my boys, and while I live not one drop of ardent spirits shall ever cross its threshold,"—*Maine Temperance Watchman.*

NEW WAY TO RAISE THE WIND.—At the World's Temperance Convention, at New York, on Thursday, the Rev. Mr. Hunt, of Pennsylvania, sold at auction a barrel of flour, which had been received from Wisconsin. It was sent to the Convention for that purpose, and the proceeds were to be applied in distributing temperance tracts in Wisconsin. The bids started at ten dollars, but before the Reverend Auctioneer stopped, he sold the barrel, after a good deal of hammering, and "going, going," for the round sum of one hundred dollars.

☞ Time, thought, and money are three talents given us for the service of God, and we have no more right to waste one than the other.

The Steam Fire Engine.

A communication from the builder of the Cincinnati steam fire engine appears in the Franklin Institute for this month. From this account, we learn that the boiler of the engine is one continuous coil of iron pipe, which is surrounded by the fire.—The water injected into this receiver is almost immediately converted into steam, and five minutes only are required to put the machine in operation. Four men and four horses is all the force required.

As regards the pumping power of the engine, it is said it can throw one or six streams, and will discharge about two thousand barrels per hour. It has two suctions, six and a half inches in diameter, and twenty-four feet long, each consisting of one piece. They are always attached to the engine, cross each other in front, and lay back on either side. The greatest throw of water yet made is stated to be two hundred and forty feet from the end of the nozzle, measuring one inch and three quarters, to where the solid body of the stream fell, and two hundred and ninety-one feet to the point reached by the spray.

By way of illustration, we may notice its performance at one fire, to show the effect produced by this machine, compared with that by the hand apparatus. A fire occurred on the 20th of May, 1853, on Twelfth and Main streets, at three o'clock P. M.; the alarm was given, the steam engine ran eight squares, laid her hose, which was one square from the fire, and put the first water on the fire, which was all done in about five minutes; the hand apparatus, notwithstanding there were some of them stationed only two squares from the fire, were not at work until the steam engine was under way.

In eight and a half hours' work, (making due allowance for loss of water,) she poured into the fire about 15,000 barrels of water: it was a large brewery, with ale cellar; the wind was high and nothing but a cataract of water could have saved the entire square from destruction. This will show what can be done with steam in putting out fires. Arrangements are now making for four more of these machines by the chief engineer of the fire department. This will give the fire department of Cincinnati the greatest strength of any in the Union.

TO BE REMEMBERED.—In noticing the fact that a little girl was recently stung to death by hornets in the Miami Valley, the Cincinnati Enquirer says:

"Had some one present known that a lump of wet saleratus applied to the stung parts of the little sufferer, would have instantly stopped the pain and prevented all swelling, the life of the child would have been saved." Remember this hereafter.

Rules for Home Education.

The following are worthy of being printed in letters of gold, and of being placed in a conspicuous position in every household:

1. From your children's earliest infancy you must inculcate the necessity of instant obedience.
2. Unite firmness with gentleness. Let your children always understand that you mean exactly what you say.
3. Never promise them anything, unless you are sure that you can give them what you promise.
4. If you tell a child to do something, show him how to do it, and see that it is done.
5. Always punish your children for wilfully disobeying you, but never punish in anger.
6. Never let them perceive that they can vex you, or make you lose your self-command.
7. If they give way to petulance and temper, wait till they are calm, and then gently reason with them on the impropriety of their conduct.
8. Remember that a little present punishment, when the occasion arises, is much more effectual than the threatening of a great punishment should the fault be renewed.
9. Never give your children anything because they cry for it.
10. On no account allow them to do at one time what you have forbidden, under like circumstances, at another.
11. Teach them that the only sure and easy way to appear good, is to be good.
12. Accustom them to make their little recitals with perfect truth.
13. Never allow of tale-bearing.

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY INDIANAPOLIS

TEMPERANCE CHART.

PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.
WM. HANNAMAN, C. E. BABB,
JAMES HALL, R. T. BROWN,
JOHN B. ABBETT.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5, 1853.

To Subordinate Divisions.
NEW RITUAL.

The new Ritual of our Order has been received at this office.

All Divisions wishing it, must order immediately and enclose *Two Dollars* to the undersigned, when it will be sent free of expense.

C. WOODWARD, G. S.

Indianapolis, Oct. 5, 1853.

Maine Law in Michigan.

Our temperance friends in Michigan are looking forward with interest to the taking effect of their liquor law, which will be in December. They seem to be confidently expecting a grand triumph of their cause, as soon as they have the power to bring the rum-seller to justice. The State Central Committee called a meeting, to be held on the 29th of September, to prepare for a systematic arrangement for carrying out the provisions of the law, securing the prosecution of offenders, etc. The Committee says, "It is expected that forms of proceedings, regulations for the Agents, and other matters of practical importance under the law, will be acted upon at the Convention."

This is the way. First secure the law, and then take systematic and efficient means to carry it out. The Maine Law and the Carson League together will do wonders in the way of purifying the moral atmosphere. The Temperance Advocate, at Detroit, says the law will be enforced.

Still-House Pork.

At New Richmond, a town on the Ohio river, about twenty miles above Cincinnati, there are two distilleries, at which two hundred and five barrels of whiskey are manufactured per day. Grain, to the amount of several hundred bushels, (besides considerable water,) is used in the process, and after the spirit is extracted, the remainder, is fed to hogs, of which, it is said, there are sixteen thousand constantly kept on hand. The pens are emptied and filled about three times a year, making altogether forty-eight thousand hogs per year. Of this number, upwards of three thousand die annually, on account of the alcoholic nature of their food, and the remainder which don't quite die, are killed, nicely barrelled, and sent out for somebody to eat. Many a pound of it, we presume, is devoured by hungry men, little suspecting that it is any other than the real "corn-fed." We are of opinion that taking this whisky business, in all its various branches, there is about as much *dirt* mixed up with it as can be found short of the back yard of a slaughterhouse, and that is the dirtiest place we know of.

STRAWS SHOW WHICH WAY THE WIND BLOWS.—The Cincinnati Atlas, after speaking of the prospect of the passage of the Maine Law in Ohio, and the effect in causing distillers to delay further investments, says, "In various counties in the State, there are already preparations made to discontinue the business. At the State Fair we conversed with a number of farmers, and learned that there was a marked disinclination to invest more money in distilling, until the Maine Law question is decided. Voters, decide it good this Fall, or they will be kept in suspense another year."

☞ In Cincinnati, on Tuesday, John Ooff was fined twenty dollars and costs for disturbing a temperance meeting.

The Madison Convention.

As we were not able to be present at the Convention we are necessarily dependent upon other sources of information for a report of its proceeedings. The resolutions given below show the spirit of the meeting. They ocupy the true ground, and we have no doubt correctly represent the real position of the temperance men of the State. The time has come to act, and we trust that the results of this meeting and of those that are to follow will be such as to strengthen the hands of those who desire to see our State delivered at once and forever from the withering curse of intemperance. We hope the time will soon come when sneaking, skulking politicians, who seek whisky votes, and are on both sides or no side, as best advances their interest, will be driven out and the friends of sobriety and decency, take their places.

The Convention adjourned to meet on the 2d Wednesday of January in Indianapolis.

Mr. C Fletcher, of this place was chair- of the meeting.

We learn that although there were scarcely as many present as was expected, yet a good part of the State was represented, and a good spirit prevailed The official report of the proceedings will probably be received soon.

The resolutions which were drawn by Rev. Mr. Steele of Indianapolis, are as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of the friends of temperance, here, in convention assembled, the time has arrived when the public sentiment of this States requires the enactment of a law which shall entirely prohibit the manufacture or sale, as a beverage, of every description of ardent spirits, or liquors that can intoxicate those who use them.

2. *Resolved*, That in the election of members of the next legislature, we are determined to make an efficient prohibitory law the issue above all mere party considerations. We, therefore, that such an issue may be made as definite as possible, hereby appoint the following gentlemen, to-wit: J. Sulllivan, of Madison, J. L. Ketcham, of Indianapolis, A. C. Downey, of Rising Sun aud S. A. Huff of Lafayette, a committee, whose duty it shall be to prepare a bill to that effect, to be submitted to the consideration of the State temperance convention which shall assemble at Indianapolis on the second Wednesday of January next, and to the essential features of which said candidates should be required to pledge themselves.

3. *Resolved*, That we earnestly desire that the friends of a prohibitory law, in eve- county in the State shall hold at an early day, county conventions, for the purpose of sending delegates to the State Convention at Indianapolis on the day above designated, (to which meeting the propriety of requiring the same pledges from all candidates may be submitted,) and to take such other measures as they may deem proper to secure the enactment of the law above indicated, and to advance the great temperance reformation, now so rapidly progressing throughout our whole country.

4. *Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed to devise the best plan of conducting the next summer's campaign, to secure the election of the right kind of men to the Legislature, and of raising the means of defraying the incidental expenses; and that said committee report to the convention at Indianapolis.

5. *Resolved*, That, in view of the fact that many counties of our State are not represented in this convention, and, in the expectation of a full representation in January, we defer until then the arrangemcnt of a plan, in detail, for the canvass of 1854.

The Committee appointed under the 4th resolution consisted of Messrs, C. Fletcher (chosen as chairman of the committee by the convention), W. Hannaman, John Wilkins, Dr. Thompson and Robert Taylor.

☞ Hon. E. A. Hannegan, well known in this State and elsewhere, formerly United States Senator, has recently taken strong ground in favor of a prohibitory law to prevent the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits. In a speech at Covington, a short time since, he said he was ready to vote for the Maine Law, but seemed to think that even that was not strong enough. His speech is spoken of by the Covington paper as a splendid exhibition of eloquence. It is with most unalloyed pleasure we welcome Mr. Hannegan to the Temperance ranks. We hope that in the contest which we will soon be called upon to enter in this State, he will perform an important part, and if so, his influence will surely be felt.

The anti-temperance Resolutions.

The recent temperance movements in this place have had the very natural effect of stirring up the enemy, and exciting whatever of opposition to wholesome laws there was still existing among us. A short time since, some German anti-temperance men met together, and passed a set of resolutions, declaring their independence, and their determination to continue their opposition. As we wish to give a hearing to all, we publish these resolutions as follows:

WHEREAS, the constitution of the United States declares every man free (his own master) and responsible for his conduct only so far as it interferes with the welfare of his fellow-men, and as we cannot see that by taking a glass of beer or wine on the Sabbath, or on any other day, we thereby endanger the welfare of our fellow men. Therefore,

Resolved, That we declare the Temperance law as unconstitutional, and will never be willing to be subjected to the same; further,

Resolved, That we oppose every candidate for whatever office it may be, that does not pledge himself to use all his influence against the Temperance law; further,

Resolved, That we will withhold our patronage from any merchant or business man who has ever aided or voted for this law; further,

Resolved, That we will never support as a candidate for any office, one who has ever officially aided or voted for the Temperance law.

Soon after the passage of these resolutions, at a meeting of the Social Order, they were referred to a committee, and that committee reported the following by way of an offset. An address accompanies these resolutions of the committee, which we would publish but find our colums too much crowded. The resolutions touch the point exactly, and as well as being mostly admirably suited to the occasion, contain sentiments upon which every good citizen would wish to base his conduct.

We may refer to this subject again. The following are the resolutions:

1st. *Resolved*, That the Temperance community will give employment to those who may be injured by the loss of the patronage of the friends of intemperance—and at the same time we earnestly recommend to our adversaries the propriety of their taking care of and providing for their own victims—now contemplated by the late Temperance Law so odious to the aforesaid Association.

2d. *Resolved*, That as American citizens we yield obedience to all laws enacted by the majority, whether acceptable to our feelings or not, until the same are repealed, or adjudged by the proper tribunal as unconstitutional. And as such citizens we will hold such as band together to resist the laws of the land as unworthy of being recognized as American citizens.—And we hold it the height of presumption for those who have taken protection under our blessed Government to attempt to dictate or to expound our Constitutional rights in opposition to the solemn adjudications of such men as Chief Justice Taney and Justice McLean of the Supreme Bench of the United States.

3d. As the use of intoxicating drinks is calculated to dethrone reason and render the victim a dangerous and nncertain agent in the private and public employments of life; therefore,

Resolved, That all who hold officinl stations—railroad and other companies, and keepers of public houses—be requested not to take into their employment such as use or advocate the use of intoxicating drinks; and that a copy of this resolution be presented to such companies and officers in this city. And that we will not patronize or employ any company or individuals who keep such persons in their business if we can avoid it.

Resolved, That although the scope of the resolutions of the German Association are calculated to impress the community that the whole of one class of immigrants were interested and involved in this move against temperance and good order—we are pleased to recognize in many of the Germans, the stanchest friends of temperance, religion and true liberty.

THE NEW RITUAL.—It will be seen by a notice from the G. S., that the new Ritual is out, and he has now a supply on hand for those who may wish them. As there has been a good deal of interest manifested in regard to it, we presume there will be an immediate demand for it throughout the State. Send your orders enclosing money, to C. Woodward, G. S.

The Governor of South Carolina has appointed Thursday, the 13th of October, as a day of fasting and humiliation throughout the State.

The "Maine Law" at Home.

For the special information of those who are in the habit of seizing upon whatever they can find to bring this law into ridicule and prove all prohibitory measures useless, we give this week some more testimony in relation to its effects for the last two years, by a man who has had the best possible opportunity of observing its operations. The following is an extract of a letter from Rev. Mr. Hadley, general Missionary for the city of Portland, to a friend in Massachusetts. In discharging his duties, Mr. H. visits the poor and destitute at their own homes, and his labors are confined principally to that class where the marks of intemperance, if they exist at all, would be likely to be found. He states also that in addition to his own observation, he has taken special pains to obtain information from other sources, and his statements can therefore be relied on. We offer no apology for occupying so much of our space with matters of this kind.—The question before the people throughout the country is, how shall we get rid utterly of the evil of intemperance, and will a prohibitory law be effectual in accomplishing this object? To test this, there is no better way than to note the operations of such a law where it has been tried, and judge by the facts. We expect to lay before our readers an array of such facts, within the course of the next year, which will cheer the hearts of the lovers of good order, and prove that such a law will be an advantage to Indiana. Mr. H. says:

I am prepared to say, that during my residence here as a minister to the poor for the space of four years and five months, there never has been less demand for charity in cases where intemperance has been the cause, than during the past five months. Political demagogues and the haters of the Maine Law and its author, may ascribe to me what motive they please, in making this assertion. Suffice it to say, that, so far as I cherish *political opinions* and *sympathies*, I am with the party last year in power, and not with the present city or State Administration, nor with Mr. Neal Dow. In religious opinions, he and myself are apart *toto cœlo*. You say that your informant says that "John Neal's assertions are all true—that there is more drinking in Portland than ever, and that Mr. Hadley has said that he wishes the law repealed." Of Mr. Neal's *assertions*, I am not disposed to say much. I am willing they should go for all they are worth. They have not appeared to be calculated to injure the Law—certainly not in Portland, and I think not in the State of Maine. I wish everybody who has time, would carefully read them all. But as to there being "more drinking in Portland than "ever,"—this is such a *palpable falsehood* that it needs no refutation *here*.

I have embraced every opportunity for a month past, to collect statistics of the former liquor traffic in this city and through the State. My information was not derived from "*ramrods*" nor from enthusiastic admirers of the Maine Law. Much of it is received from those who were opposed to it when it went into effect, *nearly all* from those who have been extensively engaged in the trade or manufacture of the article, and several of whom did not relinquish it till compelled by the statute in question. And what is the result of my researches and inquiries?

First,—of distilleries. Of these there were for many years previous to the year 1836, seven in operation, some with two, some with three coppers. One of those with two coppers—by no means the largest or most efficient, was accustomed to turn out 500 gallons a day, regularly, month after month, year after year! One *single* copper in another establishment was of sufficient capacity to produce 900 gallons a day. Allowing 250 gallons to each copper, and two of the distilleries to have three of these—a calculation below the truth, we have the amount of 4,000 gallons per diem, or 1,252,000 gallons a year, to say nothing of *Sundays*. One man told me that *several* of these distilleries were accustomed to operate on the *first* day of the week!

Then, there *was* a time when 400,000 gallons came through the Custom House in a year. In my hasty note to Mr. Chapin, I supposed this to be when the distilleries were in full operation. There may be a slight error in this calculation. But be it as it may,—the most respectable merchants in this city, whose statements are beyond question as to veracity, who have been most extensively engaged in the trade, assure me that the most of their sales were of liquors brought from Boston, New York, &c., not through the Custom House. The language of one of the most intelligent and respectable of these men is, that what came through the Custom House "was but as a drop of a bucket," and he gave it as as his cool, deliberate opinion, *that not more than* ONE FIFTIETH *part as much liquor is now sold and consumed in this city and throughout the State as there was twenty and thirty years ago*—when the population of both city and State were not much more than half what it is at present. Others, equally well qualified to judge, express a similar opinion.

One of our most respectable merchants positively asserts, that he has sold *four times* as much himself in a year, as he has any reason to believe has been sold in the same time here, since the enactment of the law, and at the time there were nine or ten large wholesale liquor stores in the city, some of which sold much more than he did, to say nothing of what was sent out directly from the distilleries. If there is any necessity for it, I presume these gentlemen will allow me to use their names, but I choose not to do it without their permission. One of them asserts that he seldom if ever sold a bill of goods, in the times alluded to, that was not headed by a hogshead of N. E. Rum, next a barrel of W. I. Rum, &c. I have made particular inquiry as to whence came the *foreign liquors, wines, brandies, gins, rum, &c.*, and the uniform response has been "they were manufactured chiefly in Boston and New York"—they were "mixed."—Now, admitting what is provable to a demonstration—that about a million and a quarter of gallons was manufactured here—and what appears to be undoubted—that almost as much more was brought here from abroad, besides what came through the Custom House, which was but a "drop of a bucket," we have the snug little amount of two and a half millions of gallons, when our population was not more then sixteen or seventeen thousand. We ought to have at least four millions now, to make the equal proportion! How is it? Have we really more than one thousand gallons a week brought into this city in *coat pockets, flour barrels* and *cases* in *imitation of Bibles?* I do not believe it. It is true that there is a little illicitly smuggled in, and that occasionally some of our "promising" young men are "guzzling" it in their rooms. What then? Why, the Law has not yet wholly annihilated the use of alcohol, nor corrected the vicious habits of all the slaves of appetite. But it has closed more than three hundred grog shops, and stopped the open trade entirely. We have not now a drop manufactured here—none comes through the Custom House, and most that is used is secreted in Irish dens. Genteel and fashionable families make some use of wines and liquors,—not a fourth part as much as formerly, and not more than they did three years ago. But, perhaps, you or some one may ask if the traffic in liquors did not greatly diminish before the enactment of the law. I will let these wholesale dealers answer,—the very men who say that it has diminished *forty-nine fiftieths*. None of these have put the diminution at more than *two-thirds*, before June, 1851; most of them say one-half. Call it two-thirds. Then publie opinion and human progress diminished it from its worst state about thirty-three parts, (or two-thirds,) and the Maine Law sixteen parts or *sixteen-seventeenths* at once! This is not derived, I repeat, from the special friends of the law, but partly from its enemies, and mostly from those who have be come its friends by seeing its operation.—There are many such among our most influential citizens.

I would no more dispute a man who says that there is more drinking in Portland than ever, than I would dispute one who should say that he had seen Tom Thumb and Goliah standing on a level, and that Tom was head and shoulders higher than Goliah. But I do not claim so much for the Law as my informants allow. I do, iudeed, think that the sale and consumption has fallen off 49-50, but I think that the Law has only reduced the amount to about *one-tenth* on the whole of what it was three years ago.

I wish to speak of the retail trade as I found it, and as the Law found it, and of its effects, but time will not possibly allow at present.

☞ A newspaper correspondent at New Orleans advises all strangers to keep away from the city till the appearance of frost. He says, that business situations made vacant by the pestilence, are filled constantly, at a moment's warning, by persons thoroughly acclimated, and in no danger from the fever, who are continually on the lookout for a place. There is an abundant supply of such persons in the city, well qualified, speaking two or three languages, and some of them so anxious to obtain situations that notices are seen of clerkships, etc., wanted, "wages no object."

The writer thinks it will not be worth while for printers to go there this winter, as there will be enough, upon the return of the resident printers, to do all the work. The Typographical Association have exhausted their funds in supporting their sick, and have been assisted by printers in other parts of the country.

Do Something.

Men are more apt to claim credit for what they *are* than for what they *do*.—They are proud of the possession of faculties, but seldom realize their obligation to use them for any other puapose than their own gratification. But after all, true merit lies only in fostering, calling out, perfecting, and using, for some practical purpose, the powers which Nature has given us. This is every man's duty; instead of wrapping ourselves up, and with a dignified contempt of the world, feeling how great or how good we are. True, it is very well to be able to look into matters with the eye of a philosopher; and there is nothing more disgusting than the busy, noisy, fruitless operations of ignorant quackery. But we had better run the risk of failure occasionally, and consequent ridicule (for a snarling, sit-still world will ridicule failure), than to never attempt anything. There is a great deal more of pretension than of performance in the world, and that man is most deserving of commendation who perfects knowledge by action, and improves his ability to act by the use of knowledge. Action is the end of existence, but knowledge is necessary to prepare for it. We know of scarcely any thing outside of Holy Writ that embodies more wisdom than the motto of the justly celebrated David Crockett, "First, be sure you are right, then go ahead."

Foreign Items.

New York, Sept. 29.—The steamship Washington arrived at three o'clock this afternoon. She brings 242 passengers.

The Washington brings Liverpool dates to the 13th.

Cotton was heavy. Sales for three days 15,000 bales. Breadstuffs are buoyant, and flour has advanced 1s. since Friday, and fully 3d. on wheat. Buyers are holding back at the advances. Corn is firm and wanted at last quotations.

The London Times announces that the Emperor of Russia rejects the Turkish modifications, and war is considered inevitable.

The lost jewels of the Hungarian crown have been found buried near Orschora.

Previous accounts state that the English and French consuls had left Jassay, which was creating a great panic.

Gen. Purdurs was advancing with a fresh corps of Russians upon Moldavia.

The Czar was to proceed at once to Warsaw to meet the Emperor of Austria at Olmutz on the 23d of September.

The troops of Omar Pasha, on the Lower Danube, insist on fighting the Russians, and it is feared that the Pasha will not be able to subdue their fanaticism to effect further negotiations.

The weather in England is again unfavorable; in consequence, breadstuffs are some firmer.

There is an increased pressure in the money market.

There was a panic on the stock exchange; foreign stocks experiencing a sudden and severe depreciation. It was feared that the Bank would raise the interest to five per cent. Consols opened Tuesday, at 95¾ to 96, and closed at 96 and 96¼.

The America arrived out on the 11th.

The cholera was progressing in England and Ireland.

The Washington fell in with the ship Revenue, from Baltimore, for Australia, dismasted, and towed her into this port. She had been in a crippled condition for ninety days.

Richardson's Circular of the 13th says that there were heavy rains on the 12th, otherwise the weather was pleasant, but unseasonably cold. There was a large attendance at the markets, and the lots of fresh wheat held over were taken by millers at 2d to 3d advance since Friday—inferior kinds not quotably higher. Flour 9d to 1s higher. Feeding corn on spot, 30s 6d to 31s. McHenry lard advancing. Bacon, extreme prices; shoulders quiet; cheese brisk.

Ashland.—The property of Henry Clay was sold recently, and the beautiful farm near Lexington, containing upwards of three hundred acres, was bought by one of his sons. The Louisville Courier says of it, "We see it stated that this beautiful property belonged, at an early day, to Daniel Boone, whose fame is intimately associated with the history of Kentucky, and whose name is coupled with many of the thrilling and fearful legends of western adventure. Col. Nathaniel Hart, who fell at the battle of the river Raisin, afterwards purchased it, and it subsequently descended to Mrs. Clay, whose maiden name was Lucretia Hart."

New Orleans, Sept. 28.—Interments twenty-nine, including fourteen of yellow fever.

Items of News.

New York, Sept. 29.—The Washington Union will publish to-morrow Mr. Marcy's letter on the Kostza affair.

Gen. Talmadge, ex-senator and ex-minister to Russia, died very suddenly at the Metropolitan Hotel, on his return from the Crystal Palace.

The Pacific Railroad Company met today, and $43,000,000 were subscribed by fifty-seven persons from every section of the country. Adjourned for two weeks.

The Herald professes to give the conclusion of Mr. Marcy's letter. He maintains that Kostza was seized within the nationality of the United States, and that Capt. Ingraham's interference was right and proper, and refuses to consent that Kostza be given up to the Austrian consul at Smyrna, and insists that the Emperor of Austria shall place Kostza in the same position as he was when arrested.

Cincinnati, Sept. 29.—J. S. Dye was fined $500, which he paid, and was discharged.

Philadelphia, Sept. 29.—The Episcopal Convention, of this diocese, has admitted the colored church, at Philip, into the Union with the convention by a vote of 139 to 15 of the clergy, and 7 to 33 of the laity.

Mobile, Sept. 28.—Interments fourteen, including eight of yellow fever. The epidemic is decreasing.

Baltimore, Sept. 29.—Gen. Allison, speaker of the House of Representatives of Florida, has been sworn in as Governor, both the Governor and President of the Senate having left the State.

New York, Sept. 26.—A letter from a gentleman attached to Governor Stevens' Pacific Railway surveying party, dated Fort Union, August 6th, states that the whole party was stopping there, having made, so far, three different lines of survey. No accident had occurred, except to a soldier named White, who had accidentally shot himself dead.

The whole company were to move again on the 8th, in two parties, to Fort Benton, and thence to the mountains.

☞ It is better to throw a guard about the baby's cradle, than to sing a psalm at a bad man's death bed: better to have a care while the bud is bursting to the sun, than when the heat has scorched the heart of the unguarded bosom.

☞ "Why did you not pocket some of those pears?" said one boy to another; "nobody was there to see."

"Yes, there was. I was there to see myself, and I don't ever mean to see myself do such a thing."

I looked at the boy who made this noble answer; he was poorly clad, but he had a noble face, and I thought how there were always two to see your sins, *yourself* and *your God*.

Information Wanted.—John Phillips, of Mercer county, Ky., left home about three months ago, and has not since been heard from. Said Phillips is small, about thirty-five years of age, light haired, and of light complexion. He is a miller, sawyer, and engineer. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his distressed wife. Address, Ploughboy office, Harrisburgh, Ky.

☞ The Boston Chief of the Police has been instructed to cause complaints to be entered in the Police Court against all persons known to the officers of police as keepers, agents, or clerks of tippling shops, and to procure, as far as may be at his command, evidence which shall lead to the conviction of such offenders, and the suppression of such illegal traffic.

☞ The sum subscribed to aid the sufferers by the epidemic in New Orleans, and sent to the Howard Association, now amounts to $223,714. The daily expenditure of the Howard Association is set down at $500. "Material aid" continues to pour in, and is now transferred to the coast towns, which are suffering.

Dr. Lyman Beehcer and Temperance.—A correspondent of the Congregational Herald says:

"Dr. Lyman Beecher was never more active in the Temperance cause than now. He attends our county meetings, makes speeches, reports addresses and resolutions, and urges on the work almost with the fire and ardor of his younger days.—He knows more, and can tell more, about the history of Temperance, than any other man living, and he is not at a loss for wit and weapons adapted to the modern tactics of the enemy. He goes for the Maine Law with all his might, and has no patience with its opponents."

☞ Alas! how little do we appreciate a mother's tenderness while living! How heedless are we in youth of all her anxieties and kindness! But when she is dead and gone, what cares and coldness of the world come withering to our hearts when we experience how hard it is to find true sympathy, how few love us for ourselves, how few will befriend us in misfortune: then it is we think of the mother we have lost!

Law and Order in Boston.

The following remarks were made by Mr. M'Clure, of Boston, at the World's Temperance Convention:

This resolution, above all, demands serious attention. Never was there so much drunkenness in Boston as at present, although the Maine Law is there on the statute book. And the reason is, because the Mayor, and, I think, all the City Government (there may be exceptions), are on the side of rum. I am placed in a position to know much of their movements. Every day, exeept Sunday, I am in the Police Office; every Sunday I am from three to five hours in the Jail; in the evenings I am at the homes of the drunkards, unless lecturing. More than nineteen-twentieths of the persons sent to jail are sent there by intoxicating liquors. I knew a case of a man charged with the murder of his wife. The policeman who took him (who is in favor of temperance, though instructed to wink at the doings of the rumsellers), told me that, when arrested, the man was in delirium tremens. The man sbstinately persisted in refusing to open his lips to any one; I sent my little girl, a child of nine years old, to his cell; she put her little hand through the bars, and said, handing him a temperance paper, "Mr. Wilson, I am sorry for you;" and then, for the first time, he spoke, and said, "God have mercy on me!" He told me afterward, that rum was the cause of his fall. When I was coming here, he took my hand, and said, "For God's sake, warn all against the fatal draught!" A woman died in fifteen minutes after being in the police court at Boston; her last words were, "If you had executed the law against the rumsellers as rigidly as that against me, I would not have been brought to this." Oh, the terrible responsibility of those who spare the rumseller, but limit his victim to death! I am the agent of a Temperance Society, who have placed me in that court to watch over those men; and while we have a city government that screens rumsellers, it must mercilessly follow their victims upon their wake. Within a few months, I have gone bail for sixty men and women who were drunkards, and not a man or woman has deceived me. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] I am the agent of the Shakspeare Division of the Sons of Temperance, and I have seen many a poor creature rescued from a death on the granite floor of the prison, and take a happy place on the carpet of that soeiety.

Now, sir, we have had some quarrels here—quarrels between men and women; but let that not make our enemies glad; for though man and wife may fight, when any one interferes, they unite in pitching into him. [Laughter.]

Our little confusion will show we know how to fight, and it should be a warning, not a comfort to the enemy. [Laughter and applause.] We will batter down the castle of Old Alcohol, and bury him in the ruins. [Loud plaudits.] The cause advances; there will be twenty-five delegates from one society at a Convention next week in Massachusetts. Mr. M'Clure closed amid long-continued applause.

Plastering Machine.—A machine for the purpose of superseding manual labor in the operation of plastering walls, has been invented by Isaac Hussey, of Harveysburgh, Ohio, who has taken means to secure a patent. It consists of a movable frame upon rollers that can be adjusted to suit any height, and of a smaller frame, sliding within it. The latter serves to support a mortar box containing the trowel, which is raised and lowered by means of a drum and endless chain. When in operation the trowel is supplied with mortar by a rod and a follower, which are worked by a lever, the quantity being regulated or shut off, as required, by a slide that covers the opening in the box. For plastering ceilings it is only requisite to raise the mortar box to the top of the frame, and for side walls it is adjusted accordingly by turning it to a proper position. For this last named operation, the box is shifted by a sliding frame, which is moved back and forth for that purpose by means of the already mentioned lever. There are also various cords and pulleys attached to the machine for facilitating the operations of the different parts, which are included in the invention and forming part of it.—*Scientific American.*

Partnership in Crime.—Nor shall the place be forgotten in which occurred this shedding of blood. It was one of the thousand ante-chambers of hell, which mar, like plague-spots, the fair face of our State. You need not be told that I mean a tippling-shop—the meeting-place of Satan's minions, and the foul cess-pool, which, by spontaneous generation, breeds and nurtures all that is loathsome and disgusting in profanity, babbling, vulgarity, and Sabbath-breaking. I would not be the owner of a groggery for the price of this world converted into precious ore. For the pitiful sum of a dime, he furnished the poison which made the deceased a fool, and converted this trembling culprit into a demon.—*Charge of a Judge.*

"Country Exchanges."—The Editor of the New York Musical World and Times, some time since, paid his respects to his "Country Exchanges" in the following language, which savors much "more of truth than poetry:"

"We sometimes find in a dirty looking eight-by-ten newspaper, published somewhere on the borders of civilization, articles more interesting, and written in better style than often appear in the 'mammoth weeklies,' or 'leviathan monthlies,' that emanate from the literary hot-houses of large cities; and many of the papers which we receive are not only well filled, but elegantly got up, printed on excellent paper and clear type, and in all respects worthy of commendation.

"Your country editor is generally an earnest man. He is a hard worker and a vigorous thinker. He has often to contend with difficulties and overcome obstacles, the mere thought of which would crush the soul of a city fopling. He has not a dozen or twenty assistants to make selections, read and prune correspondence, review books, notice magazines, look after and correct dispatches, attend public meetings, exhibitions, concerts, and lectures, and give reports thereof; he has no array of compositors to 'set a column in eight minutes,' no proof reader to correct typographical errors, no foreman to see that the paper is made up just right, leaving him simply to write the 'leader,' and a few self-suggesting paragraphs, nor has he a 'lightning press' to print off his paper at the rate of ten thousund an hour, while he is sleeping quietly at home, or enjoying a supper along with his friends."

Touching Incident.—We learn, says the Memphis Whig, from a reliable source, that as a married couple were traveling on a steamboat bound from New Orleans to an up-stream port, the man sickened and died. When the boat touched at Memphis, the bereaved and distressed widow landed there with the corpse, an undertaker was sent for, who came and took the measure for a coffin. The coffin was prepared, the body deposited therein, and all was in readiness to take the mortal remains of that dear husband to its last resting place. The lady, with all the fond affection and deep love of a wife, begged the privilege of taking one more look, a last parting kiss of him who was more dear to her than all others upon earth. The lid was taken off, and she laid upon that cold, icy brow, bathing it in tears, and smothering those cold lips with warm kisses, a sort of consciousness and symptoms of life became apparent; the body was taken from the coffin, and a physician sent for. Our tale is soon told. The man soon became convalescent, and but a few days since, the happy couple took passage from Memphis on an up-stream boat, and are now en route for their place of destination. But for that fond, loving wife, the husband might now be lying in the cold damp grave.

The Women of Glasgow.—A correspondent of the "Baptist Register," who writes from Glasgow, makes the following reference to the health of the women there, and its causes:

Many of the people here are very healthy—young girls, and married ladies, and even elderly ladies have rosy cheeks and a very youthful, healthy appearance. The ladies are fond of exercise; some of them walk from three to six miles per day. They love to jump from the healthy mattress bed into the bathing-tub every morning. The lady shoemakers here deserve a premium, for making shoes and gaiters. Instead of the sole being thin as a sheet of paper, as is often the case in America and Portugal, they are made very durable and substantial; and I can safely say, that the ladies of Glasgow, Greenock, and Paisley, wear stouter gaiters and shoes in the summer, than are worn by the ladies in the United States in the winter. Whatever may be the attainments of the ladies of Scotland, in other sciences, one thing in them is, in my mind, very praiseworthy—the care they take of their health. I am informed, by competent and very respectable physicians, that multitudes of the ladies of Scotland seldom take a teaspoonful of medicine, or enjoy the privilege of beholding the face of a physician, in his official capacity, till some months or years after marriage.

Singular Coincidence.—It is a little singular, that of five of the presidential candidates—one, Webster, is dead; another, and the successful candidate, lost his little boy, soon after his election, by a most distressing accident, and his own and his wife's lives were saved almost miraculously; while the third, fourth, and fifth, viz., Fillmore, Cass, and Douglass, have each had to mourn the loss of their wives since the canvass. Surely Death strikes in high places.

☞ There is nothing like courage in misfortune; next to faith in God, and in his overruling Providence, a man's faith in himself is his salvation.

The quality least met with in gallantry is love.

It is reported that a company to construct a railroad to the Pacific is now being organized in this city, at the head of which, it is said, are Erastus Corning, Simon Draper, and other capitalists. The object is to provide a substantial six feet gauge road from New York to the Pacific ocean, running through Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Northern Mexico, and California. The estimated cost is $100,000,000, which is to be the capital of the company. It is said that thirteen of the most responsible contractors of the United States have undertaken to build one hundred miles each on the route above described, and to take in payment fifty per cent. cash, twenty-five per cent. in the bonds of the company, and twenty-five per cent. in its stock.—*Scientific American.*

☞ The Fifth Annual Session of the Grand Union of the Daughters of Temperance of the State of Indiana will commence in the Hall of the Temple of Honor, in the city of Indianapolis, on Wednesday, October 26, 1853, at 3 o'clock P. M.

R. HINDS, G. P. S.
E. Richmond, G. S. S.

Notice.

The Grand Section of C. of T., of Indiana, will hold its Sixth Annual Session, in Temperance Hall, Indianapolis, commencing on Monday, October 24th, at 1½ o'clock, P. M. As there is much business of importance to transact, representatives will please be punctual in attending.

Sections will please forward their quarterly returns to the G. S. before the 20th of October, or they may loose their charters. Henry Ohr, G. S. of C. of T.

Indianapolis, August 17th, 1853.

Notice.

The Eighth Annual Session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of the State of Indiana, will commence in Temperance Hall in the City of Indianapolis, on Tuesday, October 25, 1853, at 6 o'clock P. M. P. S. Sage, G. W. P.

C. Woodward, G. S.

August 1, 1853.

$25 Premium.

The undersigned Committee on the state of the Order of the Grand Section of Cadets of Temperance of Indiana, offer the above premium for the most acceptable Initiatory ceremony for Cadets of Temperance. Competitors for the same to be members of some Temperance organization.

All manuscripts to be forwarded to Henry Ohr, G. S., on or before the 20th day of October next.

Theophilus Robinson,
H. C. Newcomb, } *Com.*
Henry Ohr,

Indianapolis, Aug. 6th, 1853.

Torchlight and Indiana Cadet please copy.

To Printers.

The Committee of Publication for the "Temperance Chart," will receive sealed proposals, until October 25, 1853, for the printing of said paper, including the paper and the delivery of the sheets folded, to the Editor, at his office in Indianapolis. The proposals to state the price of paper, and rate of composition and press work, with a sample of the quality of the paper to be used.

Wm. Hannaman.
James Hall.
C. E. Babb.
R. T. Brown.
August, 1853. J. B. Abbett.

TEMPLES OF HONOR.

The undersigned having received the Revised Constitutions of the Temple of Honor, is now prepared to furnish Temples with the Constitution and Bylaws, at the following rates, where not many alterations are made from the form kept standing:

100 copies,	$12 00	300 copies	$20 00
200 "	16 00	400 "	24 00

Subordinate, Degree, and Social Degree Constitutions, (in one book) are furnished at the above rates.

A copy of the form kept standing, will be sent to any Temple, by making application for the same.

Temples wishing Constitutions at the above rates, must send in their orders soon, as the form cannot be kept standing long.

JOHN H. OHR, G. W. R.

Indianapolis, Oct. 4th, 1853.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS,

We are still prepared to print Constitution and By-Laws, where the alterations are few from the copy recommended by the Grand Division, at the following rates:

100 copies, (or less)	$5 00
200 "	8 00
300 "	10 00

We will pay the postage on all ordered from us.

☞ All orders accompanied by the cash, will be promptly attended to.

Address, JOHN H. OHR,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00. Books, $2 00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. WOODWARD, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind., free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20 00.

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

J. H. OHR, G. W. R.

Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys of ——, believing the Order of Cadets of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Section of the State of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called the —— Section, No. ——, Cadets of Temperance, of the State of Indiana, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Section, and also those of the acting Head of the Order.

Enclosed is the fee for Charter, R. B.'s and officers' cards, $5 00.

It must also be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not; if they are, of what Section. The application to be directed to the Grand Secretary, free of postage.

It must also be certified by a W. P. or P. W. P, that the W. Patron elect is a Son of Temperance in good standing.

Address (post paid) HENRY OHR, G. S., C. o T., Indianapolis, Indiana.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the —— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00.

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

Address (post paid,) Mrs. ELIZA RICHMOND, G. S. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

New Watch and Jewelry Store.

No 1, Bates House, Washington Street,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

WE have now open the largest and best assortment of fine Watches and rich Jewelry ever offered in this city, to which we invite the examination of the public.

Our stock is all new—seleeted with great care, and comprises Watches, Diamond Work, Chains, Pins, Rings, Pencils, Lockets, of all kinds; Silver Ware, Clocks, Perfumery, Brushes, Soaps, Plated Ware, Castors, Fruit Baskets, &c., which we will sell for CASH at New York prices. Mr. E. W. NEFF, of this city, has taken charge of the Watch repairing department, and will spare no pains to give satisfaction to our customers.

july 6-tf E J. BALDWIN & CO.

D. CRAIGHEAD. R. BROWNING.

CRAIGHEAD & BROWNING,

Dealers in all kinds of

Drugs, Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Paints, Oils, Chemicals, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Glassware Window Glass, Brushes, Cosmetics, Spices, Cigars, Tobacco, Perfumery, &c.,

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ALL are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices, as we feel confident we can render satisfaction both as to prices and quality of articles. Great care is taken in the selection of articles, in reference to their purity, as we endeavor at all times to keep such articles as are strictly pure and genuine. Every article will be waranted as represented. Orders from Physicians and others promptly attended to. Particular attention given to filling Prescriptions and compounding Medicines, which, in all cases, shall receive the personal attention of one of the firm. june 30

HANNAMAN & DUZAN,

DEALERS IN

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Surgical Instruments, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Woods, Medical and Window Glass, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.

Washington, 3 doors west of Pennsylvania St.,

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WASHINGTON ST., INDIANAPOLIS.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and the people generally, are invited to examine his stock, which will be sold at the lowest cash price.

☞ QUALITY WARRANTED TO SUIT. ☜

june 22 4m

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

(Late Commercial Institute,)

Of Indianapolis,

Established March 31, 1851.

INCORPORATED, 1853.

W. McK. SCOTT, A. M., *Founder and President.*

JAMES C. HAYDEN, (*Late Professor in Bacon's Mercantile College, Cincinnati.*)

PROF. OF BOOK-KEEPING AND PENMANSHIP.

THE Session will commence at College Hall as follows:

1st Session on the first Monday of September.
2d Session on the 1st Monday of November.
3d Session on the 1st Monday of January.
4th Session on the 1st Monday of March.
5th Session on the 1st Monday of May.

Having secured, permanently, the services of the distinguished Professor above named, and leased for a term of years the commodious and beautiful Hall formerly known as CONCERT HALL, but now named COLLEGE HALL, which is to be fitted up in a style of great elegance, taste, and convenience, the President would say, that this College now offers advantages superior to all others, for imparting a sound, thorough, and accomplished business education

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The Course of Studies, as enlarged, will be as follows, viz:

1 Book-Keeping, by Single and Double Entry, in all its various branches, and its application to all kinds of business.

2. The Laws, Customs, and Usages of Trade and Commerce.

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5. Business Penmanship.

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EXPENSES.

Cards of Admission, *invariably in advance*, or secured, $25; Diplomas $3; Stationery $5; Boarding $2 50 per week; incidentals, at option of student, $15. Making entire expenses about $75.

On application, a Catalogne will be furnished, giving full particulars.

All letters will receive prompt attention on being directed, post-paid, to

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"*God never made his works for man to mend.*"
DR. FRANKLIN.

KIER'S ROCK OIL.

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IS drawn from a deep well near Pittsburgh—has been used with remarkable success in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and more Eastern States—and is now working its way West. An opportunity is now offered to the Afflicted for testing it. Where known and tried, it at once makes firm friends, and cures which are eloquent in its praise. Certificates of its power to heal are at hand—but we know well, reader, that such evidence, to have weight with you, now-a-days, must be in your own neighborhood.—You have only to try the Oil to be satisfied—it will SPEAK FOR ITSELF.

We have no war with the legion of Nostrums and Specifics of the day—we know but little about them—some say they are good for nothing. However that may be, the

Petroleum

will not be suppressed and kept back by reason of the above nostrums—duty and inclination both forbid it.

Those who are afflicted, are respectfully invited to get a Circular and look over the Directions for

Ague, Rheumatism, Piles, Diarrhœa, Flux, Tooth Ache, Burns, Worms, Scrofula, Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup, Old Sores, Cholera Morbus, Contractions of the Limbs and Joints, Sore Eyes, Blindness, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, and other Diseases.

By that time you may say, "it cures too much." But recollect it is not a HUMAN INVENTION, but compounded by Nature's master hand—and Nature does not do her work by halves.

The Oil is used both internally and externally.

As AGUE, SORE EYES, PILES, RHEUMATISM, and SCROFULA are so common in many parts of the West, we are constrained to say, that while this Oil will cure and relieve other diseases, it has been and is constantly used with most complete success in these cases.

☞ Price 50 cents per Bottle (half pint.)

Beware of all Rock Oil preparations, as some persons are offering a spurious article. Look for S. M. KIER'S name written on the label of the bottle.

For sale by the Druggists throughout Indiana, and by TOMLINSON BROTHERS, J P. POPE & Co., S. ROSENGARTEN, WM. TILLEY, and at wholesale by W. W. ROBERTS, Indianapolis, Indiana.

R. M. LYON, Fort Wayne,

may25 10w Proprietor in the Western States.

SOMETHING NEW.

LATHROP & STEVENS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, at the West room in the Bates House, Washington Street, Indianapolis.

We are now opening a new and splendid stock of Boots and Shoes of every variety and style, which we are receiving direct from the manufacturers.—We design to keep constantly on hand a good assortment of the best quality of goods manufactured, which we can warrant to give satisfaction to all who may give them a trial. We will sell by the case, dozen, or single pair, at low prices for cash.—Our stock consists in part of Gents' fine Cloth, silk warp, glove kid, buck, patent calf, and enameled Gaiters and Ties of every variety and style; Ladies' fine silk warp Gaiters, Buskins. Ties, Slippers and Boots; Misses' ditto; Men's calf, goat, kip, and thick Boots and Brogans; Boys' and Youths' ditto; assorted Ladies, kid, goat and calf Boots and Buskins; Misses' ditto. Also every variety of Children's Shoes. Come and see for yourselves.

LATHROP & STEVENS,

may 25 4w Indianapolis, Indiana.

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J. & S. M. ORCHARD, PROPRIETORS.

TRAVELLERS will find it to their advantage to call and try the accommodation of the TEMPERANCE INN. Stage office for all the different routes, in connection with this House. may25 6m ¶

THE LATEST WONDER of the 19th CENTURY.

DR. G. W. BENNETT'S

Celebrated Eye-Balm.

A SPECIFIC FOR CHRONIC, SORE, INFLAMED, AND WEAK EYES.

Prepared only by Dr. George W. Bennett, and for sale by Merchants and Druggists generally.

THIS Balm is an excellent and certain cure for sore and inflamed Eyes, in all cases of Psoroic, Scrofulous, and Purulent Opthalmia, and what is commonly termed wild hairs in the eye-lids. It is a specific in Infantile, Purulent, and Scrofulous Inflamed, and Sore Eyes, and all in the various diseases of the Eyes, that prevail among the human family, in every climate. It will be found a sovereign remedy if properly applied.

W. W. ROBERTS, Indianapolis, Ind. General Agent for State of Indiana, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price---Twenty-five Cents.

I warrant the above Balm to cure if the directions are strictly observed, or return the money.

june 22 4m G. W. BENNETT.

REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE,

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

UNDER THE CONTROL OF W. M'K. SCOTT, Attorney & Counsellor at Law, and Notary Public.

The attention of the Agency will be devoted,

First—To the collection of debts and the payment of Taxes for non-residents in any county in the State. Also, the redemption of Lands sold for Taxes, sale, purchase or lease of Lands, purchase of adverse claims, examination and perfection of Title, &c., &c.

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Third—All other Miscellaneous agencies as may be intrusted to the care of this office.

Fourth—The taking of Depositions and Attestation of all instruments requiring a seal

In all cases requiring an outlay of money for the benefit of individuals, the requisite funds must be transmitted in advance.

Prompt attention to all letters on business that are *pre-paid.* Address W. M'K. SCOTT,

Real Estate and General Agent,

jan 5-1y Indianapolis, Ind.

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS.

WE are now running a daily line East and West, accompanied by special messengers, and with the speed of the mails, running our own cars with the passenger trains.

Packages will be received at the cars up to the time of starting, and at our office until 1 o'clock each day.

We are prepared to transport packages, bank notes and specie, to and from any of the eastern cities, also, Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington, Ky., St. Louis, Mo., or any points on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; and to and from Terre Haute, and all intermediate points, and to forward freight from Terre Haute up and down the Wabash.

In addition to these, we have the most complete arrangements for transporting packages to and from California and Europe.

Exchange on England, Ireland, and Scotland, for sale, payable at any bank in the kingdom.

Foreign passage tickets; by Grinnell, Minturn & Co.'s line to Liverpool and London, constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.

Notes, drafts, and bills collected in any of the Eastern or Western cities.

Orders for goods to be returned by Express, sent free. Our rates of charges have been greatly reduced, and the public will find this a safe and expeditious method of transportation.

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Office open during business hours.

june30 1y C. WOODWARD, Agent.

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PRICE ONLY TEN CENTS A YEAR, or nearly three papers for one cent, where 100 copies are taken.

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The Youth's Penny Gazette,

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It is published (not monthly, nor weekly, but) every other week, or twenty-six numbers in a year. It is religious but unsectarian, and the matter is carefully prepared with a view to the habits, character and prospects of *American Youth.*

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☞ When the postage is paid at the place of mailing, the terms are very low. For $15 remitted, we will send 100 copies of the paper for one year, to one address—*we paying postage.* For $7 remitted, we will send 40 copies of the paper to one address, for one year—*we paying postage.* For $3 50 remitted, we will send 20 copies of the paper for one year, to one address—*we paying postage.* Less than 20 cannot be sent at this cheap rate.

Subscriptions received at the Society's House, No. 146 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Feb 16 3w G. S. SCOFIELD, Agent.

TO BUILDERS.

North Western Christian University.

THE Building Committee of the Board of Directors of the North-Western Christiana University, propose contracting for the west wing of the *University Building*, to be put up on the University grounds in the vicinity of Indianapolis.

Sealed Proposals in detail, with prices affixed for doing the work necessary to the completion of the said Wing, will be received until the 19th day of July next, and may be handed to the undersigned, or to J. T. Cox. Secretary of the Company, at the Book Store of Cox & Mathes, in Indianapolis.

The materials and work to be according to the plan, drawings and specifications prepared by Wm. Tinsley, Architect, which may be seen and examined at his room, on the east side of Pennsylvania street, three doors north of the north-east Diagonal, in Indianapolis. The specifications have been materially changed and modified, so as to reduce the cost of the building.

Proposals for the whole combined, would be preferred; but will be received for the different parts and portions thereof separotely. The whole to be completed and fit for use by the first day of September, 1854.

Payments will be made as the work progresses, at such short periods as may suit the covenience of the Contractors. Bond and security will be required for the performance of the work.

In behalf of the Building Committee:

OVID BUTLER,

President of the Board of Directors.

June 10, 1853. june 22 3w

1,000 BOOK AGENTS WANTED,

TO SELL PICTORIAL AND USEFUL WORKS FOR THE YEAR 1851.

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WANTED in every County of the United States, active and enterprising men, to engage in the sale of some of the best Books published in the country. To men of good address, possessing a small capital of from $25 to $100, such inducements will be offered as to enable them to make from $3 to $5 a day profit.

☞ The Books published by us are all useful in in their character, extremely popular, and command large sales wherever they are offered.

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General Agency for the sale of GRAND AND SUBORDINATE REGALIA, EMBLEMS, COSTUMES, &C., FOR THE ORDERS OF MASONS, ODD FELLOWS, TEMPLE OF HONOR, SON, DAUGHTERS, AND CADETS OF TEMPERANCE. oct27 1y

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THOS. S. SMITH, *Solicitor*

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CHARLES WOODWARD, Indianapolis, Ind., General Agent for the State of Indiana.

THIS Company issues policies at Total Abstinence Rates, Joint stock Rates, and at Mutual Rates, which for $1000 on the life of a person 30 years of age, are as follows:

Age.	*Total Abstinence.*	*Joint Stock.*	*Mutual*
30	$15.40	$19.60	$23.60

A further table of Rates will be furnished at the Office.

The condition in Total Abstinence rates (believed to be the lowest in the Union,) is *entire forfeiture* upon the departure of the Insured from Total Abstinence in its strictest sense.

Policies at Joint Stock and Mutual rates, contain no condition except as usual in Life Insurance.

HEALTH INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

All Moneys received from the Insured, for Annual Premiums, after deducting expenses, will be divided among the Sick

The Public have for some time been familiar with the subject of Life and Health Insurance, but it is obvious that too little thoughts has been given to the latter. LIFE Insurance benefits our successors, while HEALTH Insurance directly benefits ourselves. It makes provision for a time of sickness, when the products of a man's industry are cut off, and want unites with Disease to aggravate his distress. It is at this gloomy period, when he is prostrated and helpless, and when despondency would otherwise overwhelm him, that the holder of a *Health Insurance Policy* will realize its benefits.

RATES, under 50 years of age,

$2,00	per year,	for	$2,00	per week.
3,00	"	"	3,00	"
4,00	"	"	4,00	"
5,00	"	"	5,00	"
6,00	"	"	6,00	"

Over fifty and under sixty.

$2,50	per year,	for	$2,50	per week.
3,75	"	"	3,00	"
5,00	"	"	4,00	"
6,25	"	"	5,00	"
7,50	"	"	6,00	"

When the Fund shall amount to Three Dollars and upwards for every person insured and sufficient to warrant an additional distribution, the weekly allowances will be increased in accordance with the Rules of the Policy.

All the members of a Temple or Division insured at greatly reduced rates.

Applications for Agencies in any of the cities or towns in the State, should be made to the undersigned, *post paid*, or in person.

As Agent for the above Company, I am prepared to receive applications for Policies at any of the above rates.

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At ADAMS & CO.'S Express Office.

J. L. MOTHERSHEAD, *Medical Examiner.*

june 30 '52-1y

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" 18 K " " Levers at $28.
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THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF ART.

THE five numbers of this Magazine which are published, place it at the head of publications of this kind No expense will be spared to make it in every respect worthy of the name, the "Illustrated Magazine of Art. The Engavings which are preparing for the future numbers are in the hands of first-class American and European Artists.

A Series of most interesting Tales will appear in it. "The School of Life," written and Illustrated by ANNA MARY, daughter of William and Mary Howitt, will shortly appear; also, "The Dead Bridal," an historical romance, illustrative of the most interesting period in the history of the Venetian Republic, by JONATHAN FREKE SLINGSBY, of the *Dublin University Magazine;* contributions, too, from WILLIAM and MARY HOWITT, PERCY B. ST. JOHN, and other writers of distinction in America and Europe

The following is a brief outline of the plan of the Magazine:

I. The Historical Department will abound with picturesque representations of the most remarkable events which have occurred in this and other countries; accompanied with interesting anecdotes and details from the pen of the most eminent writers of the day. This department will contain several splendid engravings, designed by the first artists of the world, and engraved in the highest style of modern art.

II. The Men and Women of the Age. This department will consist of beautifully executed portraits of the leading characters of the age, especially of those who figure on the stage of humanity as the world's benefactors. Each portrait will be accompanied by an interesting biographical sketch.

III. The Wonders of Natural History, Botany, and other sciences, will be developed in choice Engravings of Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Insects, Forest Trees, Flowers, Geological and Fossil Specimens, &c., with accompanying descriptions.

IV. The Triumphs of Architectural Art will be displayed in exquisitely finished representations of Cathedrals, Churches, Palaces, and other models of ancient and modern Architectural Art.

V. The Works of the Great Masters, selected from the principal Galleries of Art in the World. In general, the portrait of the Master will be given, accompanied with a highly finished engraved copy of his *chef d'œuvre.*

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VII. Manufactures. The principal manufaciuring processes in use will be fully explained by minute details, and an abundance of beautiful engravings.

VIII. Machinery and Inventions will have due attention paid to them, and be described by numerous appropriate engravings.

IX. The Literary Department, independently of the various articles accompanying the illustrations, will comprise original and interesting narratives, contributed by the most popular writers of the day, with numerous illustrations.

In every respect, the "Illustrated Magazine of Art," will be decidedly

SUPERIOR TO ANY MAGAZINE OF THE DAY.

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A Weekly Journal:---Devoted to Temperance, Morality, Education, Literature, Useful Arts, Science, General Intelligenc, &c.

J. W. GORDON, M. D., Editor.] ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA. [JOHN H. OHR, Printer.

VOL. III. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12, 1853. NO. 16.

THE TEMPERANCE CHART,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THE GRAND DIVISION, S. of T. OF INDIANA.

Edited by J. W. Gordon, M. D.

To whom all Communications and Subscriptions must be addressed, post-paid.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Mrs. Dennison.

Mrs. Mary A. Dennison, whose recent volume of "Home Pictures" is attracting so much attention, we regard as one of our best delineators of social and domestic scenes. There is truth to nature in nearly everything she writes; and often a tenderness and pathos that overcome the feelings irresistably. Witness the following from the Olive Branch. A poor wife and her daughter are toiling hard, early and late, amid self-denial and privations, to pay a debt incurred by the husband and father. The daughter, who has twenty dollars in her purse, goes to the house of a rich creditor, in order to tender him the sum in part payment, when this scene transpires:—

"Softly her feet sunk in the luxurious hall carpet. Statuary in bronze and marble lined all the way to the staircase. The splendor of the room into which she was ushered, seemed to her inexperienced eyes too beautiful for actual use, and he who came in with his kind glance and handsome face. the noblest perfection of manhood she had ever seen.

"Well, young lady," he said blandly smiling, "to what am I indebted for this pleasure?"

"My father, sir, died in your debt," said Eva, blushingly, speaking very low and softly. "By the strictest economy and very hard work, we, my mother and I, have been able to pay all his creditors but yourself. If you will be kind enough to receive the balance of your account in small sums—I am sorry they must be so small, sir—we can, in the course of a few years. fully liquidate the debt, and then," a sweet expression lighted up her eyes—"we shall have fulfilled my father's dying wish, that every stain might be wiped from his honor."—She paused for a moment, and said again falteringly, "My father was very unfortunate sir, and broken in health for many years; but, oh, sir, he was honorable; he would have paid the last cent if it had left him a beggar."

Very thoughtful sat Mr. Miner, his dark eyes fastened upon the gentle face before him. After a moment of silence he raised his head, threw back the mass of curling hair that shadowed his handsome brow and said—

"I remember your father well. I regretted his death. He was a fine fellow, a fine fellow," he added musingly: "but, my dear young lady, have you the means? do you not embarrass yourself by making these payments?"

Eva blushed again and looking up, ingenuously replied. "I am obliged to work, sir, but no labor would be too arduous that might save the memory of *such* a father from disgrace."

'This she spoke with deep emotion. The rich man turned with a choking in his throat and tears glistening on his lashes. Eva timidly held out the two gold pieces, he took them, and, bidding her stay a moment, hastily left the room.

Almost instantly returning, he handed her a sealed note, saying. "There is the receipt young lady, and allow me to add that the mother of such a child must be a happy woman. The whole debt, I find, is nine hundred and seventy-five dollars.

You will see by my note what arrangements I have made, and I hope they will be satisfactory.'

Eva left him with a lighter heart, and a burning cheek at his praise. His manner was so gentle, so fatherly, that she felt he would not impose hard conditions, and it would be a pleasure to pay one so kind and forbearing.

At last she was home, and breathlessly sitting at her mother's feet, she opened her letter. Wonder of wonders—a bank note enclosed; she held it without speaking, or looking at its value.

"Read it,' she said, after a moment's bewilderment, placing the letter in her mother's hands—'here are fifty dollars; what can it mean?"

"This," said the sick woman, bursting into tears, "it is a receipt in full, releasing you from payment of your father's debt. Kind, generous man—Heaven will bless him—God will shower mercies upon him. From a grateful heart I call upon the Father to reward him for this act of kindness. Oh, what shall we say, what shall we do to thank him?"

"Mother." said Eva, smiling through her tears, "I felt as if he were an angel of goodness. Oh, they do wrong, who say that *all* who are wealthy have hard hearts. Mother, can it be possible we are so rich? I wish he knew how happy he has made us, how much we love and reverence him whenever we think or speak of him, or even hear him spoken of?"

"He has bound two hearts to him for ever," murmured her mother.

"Yes, dear Mr. Miner! little he thought how many comforts we wanted. Now we need not stint the fire; we may buy coal and have one cheerful blaze, please God. And the tea, and the strip of carpet, the little luxuries for you, dear mother; and the time. and a very few books for myself. I declare, I'm so thankful, I feel as if I ought to write back and tell him that we shall love him as long as we live."

"That evening the grate, heaped with Lehigh, gave the little room an air of ruddy comfort. Eva sat near, her curls bound softly back from her pure forehead, inditing a touching letter to their benefactor. Her mother's face, lightened with the loss of carking care, shone with a placid smile, and her every thought was a prayer calling down blessings upon the good rich man.

In another room, far different from the widow's home, but also bright with the blace of a genial fire, whose red light made richer the polish of costly furniture sat the noble merchant.

"Pa, what makes you look so happy?" asked Lina, a beautiful girl, passing her smooth hand over his brow.

"Don't I always look happy, my little Lina?"

"Yes, but you keep shutting your eyes and smiling—so;" and her bright face reflected his own. "I think you've had something very nice to-day; what was it?"

"Does my little daughter really want to know what has made her father look so happy? Here is my Bible, let her turn to the Acts of the Apostles, 20th chapter, 25th, and read it carefully."

The beautiful child turned reverently the pages of the Holy Book, and as she read she looked up in her father's eyes—

"And to remember the words of the Lord Jesus, how he said *it is more blessed to give than to receive.*"

"Ah! I know," she said, laying her rosy cheek upon his hand, "you have been giving something to some poor beggar, as you did last week, and he thanked you, and, said God bless you! and that's what makes you look so happy."

Lina read a confirmation in her father's smile, but he said nothing, only kept repeating to himself the words of the Lord Jesus, "*It is more blessed to give than to receive.*—*Arthur's Home Gazette.*

Moral Reflections, Sentences, and Maxims.

Our wit sometimes enables us to commit follies with impunity.

The vivacity which augments with years is not far from folly.

In love, he who is earliest cured is always best cured.

Young women who do not wish to appear coquettes, and men of advanced age who do not wish to appear ridiculous, should never speak of love as a thing with which they can have anything to do.

We may appear great in an employment beneath our merit, but we often appear little in ones too great for us.

Confidence contributes more than wit to conversation.

Nothing so much prevents our being natural as the desire of appearing so.

To praise good actions heartily is in some sort to take part in them.

MINUTES
OF THE
Indiana State Temperance Convention,
Held in Madison, Sept. 28 and 29, 1853.

Sept. 28th, 10 o'clock A. M.

Convention met—opened with prayer by Rev. John Keiger—was temporarily organized by appointing Rev. Jas. Crawford, of Dearborn Co., President, and B. F. Foster, of Jefferson County, Secretary.

Credentials were received from the following delegates:

Jefferson County.—Hon. W. M. Dunn, J. Y. Allison, Rev. J. P. Barnett, Rev. J. Brown, Rev. H. Gilmore, Rev. C. Keller, Rev. G. Taylor, Rev. B. F. Foster, Samuel Abbott, Jos. Roberts, W. Whetridge, R. J. Wharton, J. Dudley, Silas Ritchie, R. B. Hunt, L. J. Adams, Wm. Randall, S. Patton, H. Riley, S. C. Stephens, W. H. Fry, Jas. E. Lewis, J. D. Dubois, H. Quigley, Wm. M. Monroe, W. M. Taylor, R. Coffin, John H. Taylor, J. H. Chappell, Aquilla Robertson, Christopher Keller, M. Wiley, Z. Loyd, Nathan Roberson, John Wallace, Thos. Gazaway, Jno. H. Bower, J. Hoard, Henry Bear, Henry T. Hays, W. Wallace, Rev. Wm. Monroe, John Chambers, J. M. Tilford, A. Park, A. S. White, P. P. Wiley, John Brazleton, A. T. Wood, Thomas D. George, A. C. Dean, John R. Ritchie, J. H. Reynolds, E. H. Hammond, John Patterson, Jacob Giltner, Geo. A. Ransin, W. A. Young, Wm. C. Logan, Levi Ramsey, J. W. Brown, and Robt. Elliott.

Switzerland County.—Jno. McCollom, Wm. Shaw, James McCathon, Enos Littlefield, Rev. A. Atkinson, Geo. McCullough, Dr. Cheever, Rev. Mr. Dolby, Frederick M. Harris, U. H. Stowe, Benj. Robinson, John Framan, Solomon Washer, H. A. Tinker, Amos Edwards, Dr. P. S. Sage, James Shaw, E. Hafford, James Stewart, Ewd. Kerns, Jas. Cleghorn, W. McQuinn, Jas. Marsh, T. H. Downey, H. Drewrey, and S. T. Campbell.

Marion County.—Rev. John C. Steele, Rev. J. A. McClung, Rev. B. F. Crary, Rev. E. Whitten, John D. Defrees, J. L. Ketcham, Calvin Fletcher, J. H. Batty, T. S. L. Wainright, John Wilkins, William Hannaman, Thos. Gott, James H. Stapp, Jos. R. Wainscott, Rev. E. R. Guiney, and Dr. Thompson.

Floyd County.—Rev. John Kiger, Jas. E. Dishman, Thos. Dolby, J. D. Kelso, J. T. Creed, Orlando Gregg, E. Wathen, L. L. Gorner, B. F. Gravel, R. Elderkin, and E. M. Angel.

Scott County.—Willis L. Traylor, Robt. H. Nelson, E. G. Hallowell, Geo. Hauley, James H. Phillips, Alfred Hays, and Wm. B. Stout.

Bartholomew County.—Rev. John B. Abbott, Rev. W. W. Curry, Rev. A. G. Dunning, and B. Moore.

Clarke County.—David Forsyth, Alfred Hough, and Matthew Clegg.

Montgomery County.—Reuben Taylor, Dr. T. L. Forkner, and Fisher Dougherty.

Putnam County.—Col. Danl. Sigler and Rev. Wm. Maginnis.

Dearborn County.—Rev. James Crawford, and Dr. W. H. Harding.

Ohio County.—Rev. Geo. L. Key, and J. I. Works.

Tippecanoe County.—Adam Purkerton, Saml. R. Seawright, and Henry Williams.

Union County.—Rev. Lewis Hurbutt.

On motion, a committee of seven was appointed to nominate officers for the convention. Rev. John B. Abbott, Rev. Mr. Barnett, Dr. Harding, J. D. Kelso, Wm. Shaw, Cleghorn and Works, were appointed said committee.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a Business committee: Messrs. Wm. Hannaman, John Kiger, C. Keller, John C. Steele, H. A. Tinker, and M. A. Dishman—to which were added the Indiana State Central Committee.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee on Credentials: Messrs. John H. Batty, John H. Taylor, and L. L. Gorner.

Messrs. H. Gilmore, Geo. L. Key, and J. D. Kelso were appointed a committee on Public Speaking.

On motion, adjourned to meet at two o'clock.

Wednesday, 2 o'clock, P. M.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

Committee reported the following nominations for officers, which were concurred in:

For President.—Calvin Fletcher, of Marion County.

For Vice Presidents.—William Shaw, of Switzerland; L. L. Gorner, of Floyd; Col. Sigler, of Putnam; Silas Ritchie, of Jefferson; Rev. James Crawford, of Dearborn; and Reuben Taylor, of Montgomery.

Secretaries.—B. F. Foster and John H. Taylor, of Jefferson; W. L. Traylor, of Scott; and Orlando Gregg, of Floyd.

Committee on Business made a report, which was laid on the table, and made the special order of business for forenoon session of to-morrow.

Rev. H. Gilmore presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the temperance cause needs and has a right to expect, the full and constant co-operatiou and support of all the christian churches throughout our State, as well as others of our citizens, who regard the welfare of society.

Resolved, That there is a sufficiency of correct theory on the subject of temperance among our citizens, to secure any reasonable legislation for putting a stop to the distillation and traffic of ardent spirits as a beverage, if brought into practical application.

Resolved, That where there is a lack of action, according to correct theory, in reference to the temperance reformation, we permit selfishness to predominate over our benevolence and philanthropy.

Resolved, That we deem it of greater real advantage to ourselves and country, to take an open and unyielding position, even with a comparatively small number, than to have the patronage and good will of all the makers, vender, and drinkers in the world.

Resolved, That the principles of total abstinence, which we unhesitatingly adopt, prohibits, not only the making, vending, and drinking of all alcoholic liquors as a beverage, but also the manufacturing and sale of those articles designed or calculated to aid the cause of intemperance, and the renting of grounds, houses or rooms, for hotels, taverns, grog shops, groceries, or drinking or gambling saloons, where the work of intemperance is carried on.

On motion, a committee of the following gentlemen were appointed to prepare an address upon the subject of a prohibitory law:—Messrs. McClung, Crary, Barnett, Defrees, and Sigler.

On motion, adjourned to meet at eight o'clock to-morrow morning.

Thursday, 8 o'clock, P. M.

Convention met. Opened with prayer by Rev. B. F. Crary.

On motion, a special committee was appointed, to whom was referred the Report of the Business Committee. Messrs. John D. Defrees, McClung, Curry, Clegg, and Adams were appointed said committee.

Several interesting addresses were delivered touching the matter of a prohibitory law.

On motion, adjourned until 2 o'clock, P. M.

2 o'clock, P. M.

Convention met.

Mr. Defrees, of the special committee, submitted the following report as a substitute for the original report of the Business committee, which was freely discussed and adopted:

1. *Resolved,* That in the opinion of the friends of temperance, here, in convention assembled, the time has arrived when the public sentiment of this States requires the enactment of a law which shall entirely prohibit the manufacture or sale, as a beverage, of every description of ardent spirits, or liquors that can intoxicate those who use them.

2. *Resolved,* That in the election of members of the next legislature, we are determined to make an efficient prohibitory law the issue above all mere party considerations. We, therefore, that such an issue may be made as definite as possible, hereby appoint the following gentlemen, to-wit: J. Sulllivan, of Madison, J. L. Ketcham, of Indianapolis, A. C. Downey, of Rising Sun aud S. A. Huff of Lafayette, a committee, whose duty it shall be to prepare a bill to that effect, to be submitted to the consideration of the State temperance convention which shall assemble at Indianapolis on the second Wednesday of January next, and to the essential features of which said candidates should be required to pledge themselves.

3. *Resolved,* That we earnestly desire that the friends of a prohibitory law, in evecounty in the State shall hold at an early day, county conventions, for the purpose of sending delegates to the State Convention at Indianapolis on the day above designated, (to which meeting the propriety of requiring the same pledges from all candidates may be submitted,) and to take such other measures as they may deem proper to secure the enactment of the law above indicated, and to advance the great temperance reformation, now so rapidly progressing throughout our whole country.

4. *Resolved,* That a committee of five be appointed to devise the best plan of conducting the next summer's campaign, to secure the election of the right kind of men to the Legislature, and of raising the means of defraying the incidental expenses; and that said committee report to the convention at Indianapolis.

5. *Resolved,* That, in view of the fact that many counties of our State are not represented in this convention, and, in the expectation of a full representation in January, we defer until then the arrangement of a plan, in detail, for the canvass of 1854.

Mr. Abbott offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention do most cordially approve and recommend "Harris' Mirror of Intemperance and Crime" to the favorable consideration of the friends of Temperance throughout this country. As a work of art, this beautiful Panorama, from its character and design, cannot fail to be productive of much good, and prove a powerful auxiliary to the cause of Temperance.

Whereas, It is essential to all moral reforms, that they should be sustained by an enlightened public sentiment, and that to accomplish this desirable object, a well conducted paper is indispensable:

And Whereas, the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Indiana have established a reliable Temperance paper in the City of Indianapolis, entitled the "Temperance Chart;" therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention fully approve and endorse said paper, and will use their efforts to sustain it: *And further Resolved,* that this Convention recommend the Grand Division of Indiana to enlarge the "Chart," and increase the price to one dollar per year.

Mr. Taylor offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the several committees appointed by this Convention, be authorized to fill any and all vacancies that may occur in their respective bodies.

The thanks of the Convention were tendered to the citizens of Madison, for their hospitalities during the meeting.

On motion, the proceedings of the Convention were ordered to be published in the "Temperance Chart," city papers of Madison, and that all other papers in the State be requested to copy.

On motion, adjourned to meet at Indianapolis, on the 2d Wednesday in January, 1854.

C. FLETCHER, *Pres't.*

B. F. Foster,
John H. Taylor,
W. L. Traylor,
Orlando Gregg, } *Secretaries.*

To Bring the Drowned to Life.—*Intended to be put in every man's hat.*—Immediately as the body is removed from the water, press the chest suddenly and forcibly downward and backward, and instantly discontinue the pressure. Repeat this violent interruption until a pair of common bellows can be procured. When obtained, introduce the muzzle well upon the base of the tongue. Surround the mouth with a towel or handkerchief and close it. Direct a bystander to press firmly upon the projecting part of the neck, and use the bellows actively. Then press upon the chest, expel the air from the lungs, to imitate natural breathing.—Continue this at least an hour, unless signs of natural breathing comes on.

Wrap the body in blankets, place it near a fire. and do everything to preserve the natural warmth, as well as to impart a natural heat, if possible. Everything, however, is secondary to inflating the lungs. Send for a medical man immediately.

Avoid all frictions until respiration shall be in some degree restored.

Valentine Mott,
Surgeon General of the American Shipwreck Company.

A Dangerous Disease.—Some one telling the famous Marquis Spinola that a distinguished general had died of having nothing to do, he answered, "Upon my word, it is enough to kill anybody."

LIBRARY INDIANAPOLIS

TEMPERANCE CHART.

PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.
WM. HANNAMAN, C. E. BABB,
JAMES HALL, R. T. BROWN,
JOHN B. ABBETT.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12, 1853.

Correction.—In our notice of the Convention last week we stated that the resolutions were drawn up by Rev. Mr. Steele. This, it seems, was a mistake. It will be seen by the published proceedings in today's paper that the original resolutions were referred to a committee, who reported as a substitute the resolutions published.

☞ A meeting of young men was held on Wednesday evening last, at Wesley Chapel, for the purpose of organizing a "Young Men's Temperance Union," the object of which is to promote the cause of Temperance and Morality. The exercises were very interesting, and there was manifested an excellent spirit. We hope the organization will do much good.

Our Social Order.—Meetings of the Social Order have been regularly held every week for some time past at Roberts' Chapel, in this city, with apparently the best results. On Tuesday evening of last week the house was crowded, and many ladies were present. Our best citizens engage most heartily in this movement, and are always to be found at the meetings giving encouragement to the effort by every means in their power. As this Order presents a common platform upon which all good citizens can meet to labor in behalf of the common cause, we hope for much from its operations, and hail its revival with joy.

At the meeting above alluded to, a committee was appointed, consisting of six gentlemen and several ladies in each ward, to canvass the city and obtain signatures to a petition to the Council for an ordinance prohibiting the selling of liquors.

New Books.

Mapleton; or More Work for the Maine Law. By Pharcellus Church, D. D.—New York: L. Colby & Co.

We have not been able to more than commence this book, but should judge from what we have seen, as well as the opinions of others, that it is a work of extraordinary interest. It comes to us highly recommended; and, from the well-known character of the author, who is a Baptist minister in New York, we can safely commend it to the confidence of the public. The work can be had of the publishers, 122 Nassau street, N. Y.

We are informed by Rev. Mr. Williams, of this place, that he has a few copies for sale at the book-store of Cox & Mathes.

The Temperance Musician: a choice collection of original and selected Temperance Music, with an extensive variety of popular Temperance Songs. By A. D. Fillmore. Cincinnati: Applegate & Co.

This will certainly become one of the most popular temperance song-books which has been published in the country. We think it is, so far as we have examined it, the best collection of songs we have seen. Some of them are exceedingly beautiful and affecting.

Address Applegate & Co., No. 43 Main street, Cincinnati, O.

☞ The ladies in Ohio seem to be awake on the subject of temperance.—They are holding large and spirited gatherings in different parts of the State, at some of which good addresses have been delivered and other spirit-stirring exercises had. We were sorry to notice that the question of women's rights was introduced to some extent at one of them recently.

☞ Dr. Jewett is lecturing in Cincinnati to large audiences. He is said to be a very popular speaker, and goes in earnest for the Maine Law.

The Design of a Prohibitory Law.

Time and again it is said in relation to the Maine Law—"You cannot legislate men into good morals." My dear sir, we know that, and we are not trying to do any such thing.

Does a law exist, here and elsewhere, against stealing? If so, what is the object of it? It is to protect the community against the rascality of the dishonest. It is to prevent the overt act, the carrying out of a mischievous design, by which others are injured, and the attempt to do which constitutes crime. The law against stealing is not to make men more moral, or more honest, but to protect the community.

So the Maine law is not to restrain the drunkard, nor to control his conscience. Neither is it to correct the heart or purify the polluted soul of the man who sells the liquor. We know very well that we can not regulate the consciences of men. We do not expect by legislation to make them more moral in their outward conduct. We ask for no law to improve the morals of men, in the sense in which that phrase is generally used. So far as an act is a crime against God, it may be that human law has but little to do with it. Upon this point we have nothing to offer now. But where there is a crime against society, has not society the right to punish it? If a practice, common in the community, be an unmitigated and universally acknowledged injury to society, surely the people have a right to put a stop to it.

Our object is to prevent the overt act by which individuals are injured. We wish to prevent the swindler from taking the money of others and giving in return that which is not an equivalent. We wish to protect the weak from the aggressions of the strong—the simple and ignorant from the arts, the tricks, and the villainy of the unprincipled and designing. We aim to restrain by the strong arm of the law those who have had long experience, and are well skilled in the work, from fleecing the young and inexperienced of their property, their health, their reputation, and all else that would make life endurable.

The principle here presented is recognized as a proper basis for statutory enactment every where else; and why not when we come to consider it where, beyond all comparison, more mischief is the result than is produced by a similar disregard of right any where else.

Is there not in this business that which constitutes the very essence of crime? We lay aside the question as to the moral nature of the evil—though in this respect its name is Legion—and look at it alone as a *physical* evil. Does it ever produce poverty, disease, insanity, or death? And through what channels does it effect its work? We honestly ask what it is that liquor-sellers do? Do they not take the young and unwary, who are entirely free from the appetite, and with fiendish ingenuity decoy them into their net? Do they not place directly in the way of the poor slave of a depraved appetite (an appetite which some of their number created,) a temptation which even the most resolute reformed drunkard can scarcely resist? Do they not go on day after day, and year after year, feeding the appetite which they themselves have furnished the means to produce, and thus luring the victim forward till he takes the fatal plunge? Does not the presence of the temptation in the neighborhood of the poor inebriate, in many instances, prevent his return to sober habits when he has a desire to do so? Is it true that they do all this? Or is there nothing in all the machinery of this traffic to catch those who are now in the path of sobriety?

Yes, they do *all* this; and thousands, every year, go into drunkards' graves in this fair land, who might, were there no liquor establishments in the country, live on respectable, honored, and useful citizens. By every avenue through which poor fallen human nature can be approached, they endeavor to get an influence over both the young and the old to entice them to destruction. In instances without number they succeed in obtaining that influence and producing the dreadful habit which ends in the evils above spoken of, when but for them the individuals who fall might have been preserved to their friends and to society.

Don't we *know* all this to be true? Is there a man within the limits of this State so stupid as not to know it? Well, is there nothing unlawful in all this? Is there no crime in the act of deliberately placing in the pathway of utter, blind-fold ignorance, or of demented weakness, that over which they blunder into the pit of death? Is it not a fit subject for legislation?

Here is the ground upon which we claim the Maine Law. Civilized society has been a long time discovering the truth that certain classes of the community were not able to protect themselves from the ruinous effects of intemperance, and that it would be right to remove the cause of all their woe—that the man who furnished to them the means of destruction was guilty of a crime. But the time has come at last. The people have finally cut this Gordian knot, and they will go on conquering till the world is subdued. The guilty liquor-seller, who has heretofore been plying his art covered by a vail which obsured his crime, is now trembling with the fear of discovery, and the vail is being stripped from the murderous business, and it is being exposed in all its naked deformity. We trust we will not have to wait long for the consummation of this great work.

The good Work in Indiana.

A friend writing, from Bloomfield, in this State, under date, of Sept. 13, says:

"The cause is in pretty good condition here. The leaven of truth, is working, gradually with the masses. One grocery died, when the people put their iron hoof, upon license in April. We have but one more, and the keeper of that is now speechless on his bed. His friends think he is concerned for his future welfare; may God have mercy on him. He has meted out death to many. He has said he would never get well. The license that he got last year has been out but a few days. He said in April, he did'nt care if they did vote license down—that his would last as long as he would live any way.

"I have lately been in Bedford, and Salem, the County seat of Lawrence and Washington counties. The good folks have buried their last grocery, in each place. Oh, let us take courage, and do battle for the right!"

A correspondent, in Hamilton county, writes as follws:—

"As prohibition, is one of the standard principles, of the temperance reform, of this day, and as it is to the triumph of that that all sound temperance men, must look for the annihilation, of intemperance. it is necessary, in order to determine the true state of the cause, to find how public opinion is, for by that alone this principle, must gain the ascendancy."

"Last winter a county temperance, convention, was held for the purpose of obtaining signatures to memorials, to be presented to the Legislature. Several persons were appointed to canvass the county. At a day appointed, the canvassers met, to give an account of their success, and the number of petitions was greater than the most enthusiastic would have guessed. They all concurred in the opinion that three-fourths, of the people of Hamilton were ready for a prohibitory law. Rev. Mr. Smith said that so far as his circuit extended, he had taken some pains to find out what public sentiment was, and that he had found a large majority favorable to prohibition. They see, said he, that there is no security that their children, and children's children will not be brought under its blighting influence.

"Mr. Chipman, said that of those he visited about fifty signed the petition, while but eleven refused.

"If the Legislature of Indiana, will but submit the Maine law, or one as to good, the people for decision, they will find our county up and doing."

Thus the work goes on among the masses. When the time comes for deciding the question in this State, we have no doubt the people will be found on the right side to a much greater extent than some persons suppose.

We often take credit for faults opposite to those we have; when we are weak we boast of being obstinate.

We easily pardon in our friends those faults which do not concern ourselves.

Correspondence.

For the Chart.

Our Order.

BY DR. ELIEZER WILLIAMSON.

From the green hills of woody Maine,
To Louisiana's strand;
From east to west, from vale to plain,
Through all our happy land;
Our glorious Order has gone forth,
To spread its hallowed light,
To cheer misfortune's dark abodes,
And fill the world with light.

The unprotected orphan's cry,
And widow's wails are hushed,
And men redeemed, from ruin fly,
Whose fondest hopes were crushed.
In triumph still it onward goes,
To rescue and to save,
Though some its principles oppose,
It shall each storm outbrave.

A mighty Brotherhood combined,
A fearless, dauntless band,
Men of one heart, one soul, one mind,
The chosen of the land;
Resolved they are to never stop,
Till men have ceased to sell,
And manufacture, buy or make,
The beverage of hell.

The following letter was received some time since, and should have been published sooner, but it happened to be overlooked.

For the Temperance Chart.

Brother Gordon:—The work still progresses slowly, but surely, in this place and vicinity. We make no more noise than is just necessary to keep the Anties in the proper humor for manifesting their opposition, for when we are quiet, they are, and when we make a stir, they do the same; we want to keep them stirred up all the time, so that we can see what they are about, for of all things I do despise this under-current opposition.

Rev. Mr. Clifford, made quite a stir among the *serpents*, on the 7th of last June, insom uch that they crawled out of the tall grass in a hurry, and ever since that, they will not show their teeth. They even went so far as to threaten us with the cry, that they would stop us from meeting together, even if they had to use force.

The Methodists concluded a Camp Meeting, near this place, a week or so back, and I am happy to say the subject, of Temperance received due attention in nearly every sermon that was preached. And it smelled so strong in some of them that some persons could stand it no longer, but must leave the grounds they claimed to be members of a church, but its name or creed is seldom written, either from the fact that it has none, or that *ink cannot be found dark enough to indite it.* I am sorry, to see so many persons claiming to be advocates of Temperance, opposed to its being made mention of in the Pulpit. One Brother, and a particular friend of mine, after listening to a strong Temperance Sermon, at the afore-mentioned Camp Meeting, went so far as to say that that every sermon would entirely kill off the meetings. Well did it do it? No, but that very same night, a stronger Temperance Sermon than the other was listened to, and I never saw such a revival as followed that sermon in all my life. And I firmly believe that it would be a revival all the time to expell all of these whiskey members from the church. Temperance and Religion go hand in hand, and will continue to, till all the world is reclaimed from vice and folly, and brought to see the light of the blessings that follow wherever they go.

At our last meeting, six Delegate s were appointed to attend the convention, at Madison on the 28th. inst.

Inclosed I send you the names of eight subscribers, accompanied with the cash, and I promise to increase the list.

Yours in L. P. & F.
W. S. Schoonover.
Hardinsburg Indiana, Sept. 15.

A Terrible End.—On Sunday last, one mile outside of Troy, Ohio, the mangled body of a once respectable man was found, who of late has been a drunkard. With the exception of the extremities of the arms and legs, the flesh had been entirely consumed by the hogs. The lower jaw was torn off, stripped of every vestige of flesh, and was found several rods from the rest of the skeleton. A more revolting spectacle has seldom been witnessed.

Report.

Of the committee, appointed by the social order of temperance in the city of Indianapolis, on the power of lhe Common Council of said city under the act of June 18th 1852. for the incorporation of cities, to pass an ordinance similar to, or embodying the leading provision of the Maine law.

It is competent for a State legislature to regulate and restrain the internal traffic in any article; and to prohibit it altogether, if deemed for the public good.

If the State had not the power to do this, it would be incapable of answering the ends of its organization.

This power does not interfere with the civil liberty of the citizen.

Civil liberty is the not being restrained by any law, but what conduces in a greater degree to the public welfare; it consists in a freedom from all restraints, except such as established law imposes for the good of community.

If the State does not prohibit the traffic entirely, but merely restricts it, it may still be carried on within the statutory limits.

In the absence of any statute to the contrary every individual has the natural right to traffic in spirituous and other liquors.

The constitutional power of the State legislatures to pass laws prohibiting the retail and internal traffic in ardent spirits has been affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States in the cases of Thurlow against the commonwealth of Massachusetts, Fletcher against the State of Rhode Island, and Pierce and another against the State of New Hampshire, 5th Howard. 504, 633, and recognized as an established principle by the Supreme Court of this State. *Bepley vs. The State April term* 1653.

In the case of Bepley against the State Judge Stewart, delivering the opinion of the Court, said: "It is competent for the legislature to declare any practice deemed injurious to the public a nuisance, and to punish it accordingly."

The case of Bepley against the State grew out of a violation of the 17th section of the act of March 4th, 1853.

This act prohibits the sale of spirituous liquors, in the State of Indiana, in any quantity less than one gallon, except for certain specified purposes, without the consent of a majority of the legal voters of the proper township, who may cast their votes for license at the April election &c, and subjects any person offending, to a fine for each offense.

It declares all places wherein spirituous liquors are retailed, if kept in a disorderly manner, to be common nuisances, and punishes the keeper of any such nuisance by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars.

It makes all contracts entered into by a person, while in a state of intoxication, voidable at the option of such intoxicated persons. And all places or houses wherein spirituous liquors are sold or bartered, directly or indirectly, without license, in less quantity than one gallon, or suffered or allowed to be drunk in or about such place, house, out-house, yard, or appurtanance thereto, are declared to be common and public nuisances; and all persons keeping and maintaining such nuisances, on conviction, are finable in any sum not less than two nor more than one hundred dollars. Acts of 1853. 87-89.

There are some other provisions in the act tending, further, to restrict the sale, by making the seller liable for any damage sustained by the family of the person intoxicated &c, but the foregoing is sufficient for our purpose.

This act is said, by some, to be unconstitutional: not that they deny the constitutional right of the legislature to pass a prohibitory law, for that is too well settled to be the subject of controversy, but the ground they take, is, that the granting of license to retail being dependent on the vote of the majority in each township, is a violation of those clauses in the constitution of 1851, which require all laws to be general and uniform in their operation throughout the State, that no law shall be passed, the taking effect of which shall be made to depend upon any authority, except as provided in the constitution; and that no local or special law shall be passed for the punishment of crimes and misdemeanors. Sec. 25 Art. 1. Sec. 22, 23. Art. 4. Const. 1851. But we do not think the objections are well taken. The Supreme Court has, already, decided that the 17th section is constitutional. This, we admit, does not decide the constitutionality of the whole act. But the principle, on which that decision was made, secures all of the act, except that part relating to a vote by the people, and the action thereon. And if this part be deemed unconstitutional strike it out.

Although a part of an act of the legislature is unconstitutional, it does not affect a constitutional part of the same act relative to the same subject. "That part which is unconstitutional, is considered as if stricken out of the act, and if enough remains to be ictelligibly acted upon, it is considered as the law of the land. 2. Blackford. 8. All that part of the act of 1853 relative to a vote by the people and the

matlers dependent on such vote, may well be rejected, without, in the least, affecting the sense of the rest; and there is then, an absolute prohibition of the sale of spirituous liquors by a less quantity than a gallon at a time, except for the purposes specified in the act.

The term "*spirituous liquors*" does not embrace wine or other intoxicating liquors, which are not distilled. "Spirit is the name of an inflammable liquor produced by distillation" 5 Blackford. 118.

This act is far in advance of any previous legislative enactment of our State on the subject; and far behind the Maine law. It is not half as stringent as the Massachusetts acts in 5th Howard, 505, 511,

Now, as to the power of the State to adopt the Maine law, there does not seem to be any room for doubt. By nature each individual has the right of acting as he thinks fit, without any restraint or control, except by the law of nature. But every man, when he enters into society, gives up a part of this natural right as the price of so valuable a purchase. 1. Black. Com. 125. In other words, when a man becomes a member of the State, there is an agreement, express or implied, that he will yield obedience to its laws and regulations; and whatever natural liberty he retains, is held, subject to such regulations and restraints, as the State may afterwards deem necessary to make or impose for the good of the whole. And this is consistent with civil liberty, which we have shown, "is the not being restrained by any law, but what conduces in a greater degree to the public welfare."

In the case of Thurlow against Massachusetts, Chief Justice Tancy, said: "although a State is bound to receive and to permit the sale by the importer of any article of merchandise which congress authorizes to be imported, it is not bound to furnish a market for it, nor to abstain from the passage of any law, which it may deem necessary or advisable to guard the health and morals of its citizens, although such law may discouage importation, or diminish theiprofitsof the mporter or lessen the revenues of the general government.

And if any State deems the retail and enternal traffiic in ardent spirits injurious to its citizens, and calculated to produce idleness, vice, or debauchery, I see nothing in the Constitution of the United States to prevent it from regulating and restraining the traffic, or from prohibiting it altogether, if it thinks proper." 5. How. 577.

And Justice McLain, said "A State regulates its domestic commerce, contracts the transmission cf estates. real and personal, and acts upon all internal matters which relate to its moral and political welfare." And further:—"These subjects appertain exclusively to the State sovreignty, and the license laws of Massachusetts are essentially police laws. The acknowledged police power of a State extends often to the destruction of property. A nusance may be abated. Every thing prejudicial to the health or morals of a city may be removed. Merchandise from a port where a contagious disease prevails being liable to communicate the disease, may be excluded; and in extreme cases it may be thrown into the sea. This comes into direct conflict with the regulation of commerce; and yet no one doubts the local power. It is a power essential to self preservation, and exists, necessarily in every organized community. It is indeed, the law of nature, and is possessed by man in his individual capacity. He may resist that which does him harm, whether he be assailed by an assassin, or approached by poison. And it is the settled construction of every regulation of commerce, that, under the sanction of its general laws, no person can introduce into community malignant diseases, or any thing which contamenatts its morals or endangers its safety. And this is an acknowledged principle applicable to all general regulations. Individuals in the enjoyment of their own rights must be careful not to injure the rights of others." 5. How. 589. And, it may be added, individuals interests must be made subservient to the general interests of community. 2. Kent. 340.

If therefore, the police power of the State be so comprehensive, there is nothing to prevent the State legislature from authorizing the Common Council of a city to exercise like power within the city limits. A city is a public corporation. The Common Council is its legislative body. They "enjoy the prerogatives of government to a perscribed extent. Among these is the power to pass by-laws and ordinances upon certain subjects. They cann transcend the powers conferred on them by statute. This is their constitution. Neither can the State or general governments transcend the powers conferred by their constitutions. Every act beyond the constitution is void; and may be declared so by our courts of justice, whether it emenate from a general or local legislatiue." 7. Cow. 606.

The police power of a city must, necessarily be somewhat extensive or the corporation cannot protect the interests of the public, and subserve the purposes of its creation. It is useless to create a munidipal corporation, unless it is clothed to some extent, with general and even discretionary power. But as the legislative which creates it, is bound in its action by the constitution of the State and of the United States, so this general and discretionary power must be exercised within, and be in harmony with the State constitution, the power granted by the charter and the constitution of the United States.

This power is absolutely necessary in a city of large and increasing population; in order, first to secure the health, morals, and safety of the citizens, and their property; and, secondly, immunity from idleness, vice, and debauchery; the first being always more exposed, and the last, most prevalent in the midst of a dense, mixed, and often to a considerable extent, lawless population, who entertain enlarged views of liberty, believing it to consist in entire freedom from every restraint, except such as they, themselves, may see fit to impose upon their actions and that not as a matter of obligation, but of favor merely.

But it has been shown that there is nothing in the constitution of the United States to prevent a State from passing any law, which it may deem advisable or necessary to guard the health and morals of its citizens; nor, if it deems the retail and internal traffic in ardent spirits injurious to its citizens, and calculated to produce idleness, vice, or debauchery, to prevent it from regulating and restraining the traffic, or prohibiting it altogether; that this is a general principle, not confined to a particular case, but applicable to any thing calculated to contaminate the morals, or endanger the health or safety of the community, that without this power the State could not accomplish the objects of its organization; and, that there is nothing in it repugnant to the general rights and liberties secured to the citizen by the State constitution is apparent from the decisions in 5th Howard, in Bepley against the State, already cited, and in Lunts case Greenleaf. 412. And this power to act, in such cases, which is possessed by the State, may be granted to a municipal corporation. For a municipal corporation is the creature of the legislature; and the legislature is limited in its grant of power to such corporations, only by the constitution of the State. Now as it regards the traffic in spirituous liquors, the only difficulty which presents itself in the way of the Common Council interfe ing, is the fact that the State, in the exercise of its police power has passed a general law regulating the retailing of spirituous liquors. For if a difficulty really existed in this particular case, it could not be said to apply to any other liquors deemed injurious, and not included in that law. The act of June 18, 1853, has been adopted as the charter of this city, By the 35th, section of that act, it is declared, that "the Common Council shall have power to pass ordinances:

First. To regulate or prohibit the use of hand organs, or instruments of an annoying character, or other music of itinerant performers in the streets, lanes, alleys or public places of the city,

Second. To fill up or drain grounds thereon water has or may become stagnant, at the expense of the owner thereof.

Third. To prevent and regulate the use of fire arms, fire works, or other sports, or other thing or practice tending to endanger persons or property.

Fourth. To direct the location of tallow chandleries, soap factories, and other buildings or structures, and prohibit the erection of snch buildings, or the continuance of noxious trades or business therein whenever the health or welfare of the city shall require the same.

Fifth. To establish cemeteries or burial places within or without the City limits, and to provide for the sanction of the dead.

Sixth. To establish quarantine regulations.

Seventh.. To preserve peace and good order, prevent vice and immorality, and quell riots and disorderly assemblages &c, 1. R. S. 1852, 210'

The power granted in this section is independent of that contained in the 38th section of the same act. I. b. 212.

The Common Council is unconditionally authorized, to pass ordinances to accomplish the objets specified in the foregoing and subsequent specifications of section 35. On the subjects embraced in this section, the Common Council is limited, only, by the constitution. This was necessary, in order that the police power of the city might be effective. On these subjects, therefore the action of the Common Council is not made to depend, for its validity, on consistency with legislature enactments. Therefore, while that section stands unaltered and unrepealed, the Common Council may pass any ordinance necessary to secure the objects contemplated by it, without regard to general State legislation. But the power in section 38, to make other by-laws, necessary to carry out the objects of the corporation depends upon their being consistent with the laws of the State, that is, with the general enactments of the State legislative. The sixth and seventh specifications of section 35, cover the very ground on which the Supreme court of the United States bases the power of the State, to regulate and restrain the internal traffic in any article, and if thought proper, to prohibit it altogether; and would seem to justify the Common Cnuncil in affiixing a penalty to the doing of an act declared to be an offense against the State law, as it respects the retailing of spirituous liquors or any other practice affecting the health or morals of the city, and in prohibiting it altogether, if deemed advisable or necessary for either of those purposes.

But, secondly, if we are mistaken in our view of the 35th section, the power granted in the 38th, removes the difficulty. In the outset. we stated that if the traffic in any article was merely restricted, it might still be carried on within the statutory limit. But the vote in this township, at the last April election, was against license. In this city, therefore, the sale of spirituous liquors, in a less quantity than a gallon, except for sacramental, mechanical chemical, medicinal, or culinary purposes, is entirely prohibited, Beyond that limit the natural right is untouched. The statute neither sanctions nor authorizes iis exercise. The 38th section gives the Common Council additional power, "to make other by-laws not inconsistent with the laws of this State, and necessary to carry out the objects of the corporation." This clause gives the Council ample power to act, subjects to the right of the individual to sell for the above mentioned purposes, so long as the vote of the township is against license. Nor would such actions be inconsistent with the State law. For while the vote is against license, there is no law of the State authorizing the retail, except for the purposes aforesaid; and as to the sale in quantities of a gallon and upwards and for purposes other than those specified, the statute is silent. The right to do this last, exists, as any other natural right, so long as it is not inconsistent with the rights or interests of the community, and no longer,

The Common Council, then, may do this because it would not be inconsistent with the State law, and is not opposed to the constitution of the State, or of the United States. It is what the State might have done, or could do; and what it has authorized the Common Council to do.

The Maine law prohibits the manufacture and sale, directly or indirectly, of any spirituous or intoxicating liquors, or mixed liquors, a part of which are spirituous or intoxicating, except by persons duely authorized, to be used for medical and mechanical purposes and no other. and annexes certain penalties to a violation of the prohibition. It provides for the appointment of agents to sell for the purposes specified.

No person is permitted to be a manufacturer or common selller of any such liquors, other than those duly appointed, on pain of forfeiting a certain sum on the first and subsequent convictions; and it provides for the search, seizure and destruction of such liquors, by the proper officers, when they "are kept or deposited, and intended for sale, by any person not authorized to sell the same, under the provisions of the act, unless the owner shows by positive proof, that said liquors are of foreign productions, that they have been imported under the laws of the United States, and in accordance therewith that they are contained in the original packages in which they were imported, and in quantities not less than the laws of the United States prescribe." Such are the leading provisions of the act, seperated from the parts relating to the mode of practice and ammount of forfeitures established by it, and, which may be properly styled its machinery. Now; an ordinance prohibiting the manufacture and sale in this city, of spirituous or intoxicating liquors, or mixed liquors, a part of which are spirituous or intoxicating, except they are to be used for sacramental, mechanical, medicinal, culinary purposes and no other; and punishing the manufacturer or common seller of any such liquors, for purposes other than those specified, by appropriate personalties, would not be inconsistent with our State law which the vote on the license qestion remains unchanged. Such an ordinance would occupy no part of the ground covered by the statute. It would not punish an act made an offense against the State of Indiana. 1. Carter, 38. It would be consistent with the statute and aid in making it effective, nor would it interfere with the right to sell, by retail or otherwise, for purposes authorized by the statute,

If therefore the principles which we have laid down are corret, and that they are, we think has been fully and conclusively shown by, and clearly deduced from, the authorities cited, the conclusive is inevitable, that, under the power granted in the 38th section (elving out the 35th.) there is nothing to prevent the Common Council of this or of any other City in the State, where the vote has been against license, from passing an ordinance such as we have above sketched, that the power granted, fully authorizes them to do so if they think proper to exercise it It is true, that the ordinance would only be valid so long as the vote of the majority in the township is against license, unless the Supreme Court, by its decision in the case of Maize against the State now pending, should set aside, as unconstitutional, that part of the act of 1853, relative to a vote by the people, which we think highly probable. But the ordinance might be so framed, that the part affecting the manufacture and sale of liquors not embraced in the term "spirituous liquors" might be intelligibly acted upon independent of the rest, and such part would not be affected by a vote in favor of license; for as to the traffic in those liquors not embraced in the term "spirituous liquors," the Common Council have the same power to regulate and restrain, or prohibit it altogether within the City, that the State has; and there is no statute bearing, in the least, on the traffic in those liquors.

But if the power bestowed, on the Common Council, by the 35th section, is as comprehensive, as in our opinion it is, they have the power to pass an ordinance embodying the leading provisions of the Maine law, as detailed by us, with such changes or modifications in the penalties and mode of practice, or, in other words in the machinery of the law, consistent with the charter and practice peculiar to this State. The traffic in intoxicating liquors with its pruphealia of tippling shops, saloons, beer, shops, coffee houses and oyster cellars, is the very nursery of vice and immorality, the mother of riots, disturbances, and every species of crime and debauchery. It, with its concomitants, is the bane of all communities; especially of cities. It is to be hoped, that the day is not distant, when our legislators aided by a correct and enlightened public sentiment, will enact such laws as will be calculated to stop the progress of this great enemy of our race.

Size of the Ark.

Infidels have objected to the size of the Ark, and have asserted that it is quite absurd to suppose that ever there could be a vessel constructed large enough to hold all the creatures that must have been placed in it, together with sufficient food—it may be, for six or twelve months)—water for the fishes! corn for the four footed animals, seed for the birds, and so on. Now we will take the dimensions of the Ark from the record of Moses, and calculate them on the lowest possible scale.—There are two definitions given of a cubit: one that is 1 foot 18 inches, or a foot and a half—the other that it is 1 foot 8 inches. We will take it only at the lowest. Moses states that the Ark was 300 cubits long; this would make it 450 feet long, or about the length of St. Pauls' cathedral, London. The breadth of it he states to be 50 cubits; we then have it 75 feet in breadth. He states it to be 30 cubits high; so that it was 45 feet in heighth. In other words, it was as long as St. Paul's Cathedral, nearly as broad and half as high. The tonage of the Ark, according to the calculation of modern carpenters, must have been 32,000 tons. The largest English ship of war, the St. Vincent, for instance, which is of a size altogether unimaginable to those who have never seen it—is 2,500 tons burden; so that the Ark must have been equal to *seventeen first rate ships of war*, and, if armed as such ships are, it would have contained much beyond 18,000 men, and provisions for them for 18 months. Buffon has stated that all the four-footed animals may be reduced to 250 pairs, and the birds to a still smaller number. On calculation, therefore, we shall find that the Ark would have held more than five times the necessary number of creatures, and more than five times the required quantity of food to maintain them for twelve months.—*Dr. Cummings.*

Extravagance.—Hon. John A Dix, in a recent lecture before the Historical Society, made the following just remarks:

"Nothing can be more unwise than the erection of costly dwellings, which can only be maintained by princely fortunes. At the death of the head of a family, and a division of the ancestral property, no one of the children, as a general rule, has enough to support the establishment, and it passes into other hands. Nothing can be more cruel than to bring up children with expectations which cannot be fulfilled, and with habits of life which they are compelled to abandon. The parent, for the sake of a few years of ostentation, invests a large portion of his estate in a splendid dwelling, with the certainty that his death will be the signal for the expulsion of his children from it. Nothing can be more inconsiderate, if it is done without reflection, or more unfeeling. if it is done with a full view of the inevitable consequences. Look for the splendid mansions of thirty years ago, and see what has become of them. Scarcely one remains in the family by which it was constructed. They are boarding-houses, places of public exhibition; or the workshops of fashion."

Foreign.

We find the following items in the late foreign news:

The aspect of the Turkish difficulties is more threatening than ever. The Turks are roused. A dispatch from the fanatics even called on the Sultan to declare war or abdicate the throne. In the meantime the great powers are endeavoring to induce the Sultan to accept the original Vienna note, but Austria shows symptoms of backing out from the alliance with France and England, to side with Russia.

This news has seriously depressed the money market.

At Constantinople incendary placards continue to be pasted upon the walls, and there is a bitter feeling against England and caricatures of that goveanment are freely circulated.

The general feeling at Constantinople was that the Sultan would make no further concessions to Russia or the powers, and it was also rumored that the disputes between the English and French Minister had been revived. The French Minister insisted that the fleets should come up to Constantinople and Lord Radcliffe objecting.

To Subordinate Divisions.

NEW RITUAL.

The new Ritual of our Order has been received at this office.

All Divisions wishing it, must order immediately and enclose *Two Dollars* to the undersigned, when it will be sent free of expense.

C. WOODWARD, G. S.

Indianapolis, Oct. 5, 1853.

☞ The Fifth Annual Session of the Grand Union of the Daughters of Temperance of the State of Indiana will commence in the Hall of the Temple of Honor, in the city of Indianapolis, on Wednesday, October 26, 1853, at 3 o'clock P. M.

R. HINDS, G. P. S.

E. Richmond, G. S. S.

Notice.

The Grand Section of C. of T., of Indiana, will hold its Sixth Annual Session, in Temperance Hall, Indianapolis, commencing on Monday, October 24th, at 1½ o'clock, P. M. As there is much business of importance to transact, representatives will please be punctual in attending.

Sections will please forward their quarterly returns to the G. S. before the 20th of October, or they may loose their charters. Henry Ohr, G. S. of C. of T.

Indianapolis, August 17th, 1853.

Notice.

The Eighth Annual Session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of the State of Indiana, will commence in Temperance Hall in the City of Indianapolis, on Tuesday, October 25, 1853, at 6 o'clock P. M. P. S. Sage, G. W. P.

C. Woodward, G. S.

August 1, 1853.

$25 Premium.

The undersigned Committee on the state of the Order of the Grand Section of Cadets of Temperance of Indiana, offer the above premium for the most acceptable Initiatory ceremony for Cadets of Temperance. Competitors for the same to be members of some Temperance organization.

All manuscripts to be forwarded to Henry Ohr, G. S., on or before the 20th day of October next.

Theophilus Robinson,
H. C. Newcomb, } *Com.*
Henry Ohr,

Indianapolis, Aug. 6th, 1853.

TEMPLES OF HONOR.

The undersigned having received the Revised Constitutions of the Temple of Honor, is now prepared to furnish Temples with the Constitution and Bylaws, at the following rates, where not many alterations are made from the form kept standing:

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JOHN H. OHR, G. W. R.

Indianapolis, Oct. 4th, 1853.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS,

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CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00. Books, $2 00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. WOODWARD, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind., free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20 00.

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

J. H. OHR, G. W. R.

Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys of ——, believing the Order of Cadets of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Section of the State of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called the —— Section, No. ——, Cadets of Temperance, of the State of Indiana, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Section, and also those of the acting Head of the Order.

Enclosed is the fee for Charter, R. B.'s and officers' cards, $5 00.

It must also be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not; if they are, of what Section. The application to be directed to the Grand Secretary, free of postage.

It must also be certified by a W. P. or P. W. P, that the W. Patron elect is a Son of Temperance in good standing.

Address (post paid) HENRY OHR, G. S., C. o T., Indianapolis, Indiana.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the —— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00.

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

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The condition in Total Abstinence rates (believed to be the lowest in the Union,) is *entire forfeiture* upon the departure of the Insured from Total Abstinence in its strictest sense.

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The Public have for some time been familiar with the subject of Life and Health Insurance, but it is obvious that too little thoughts has been given to the latter. LIFE Insurance benefits our successors, while HEALTH Insurance directly benefits ourselves. It makes provision for a time of sickness, when the products of a man's industry are cut off, and want unites with Disease to aggravate his distress. It is at this gloomy period, when he is prostrated and helpless, and when despondency would otherwise overwhelm him, that the holder of a *Health Insurance Policy* will realize its benefits.

RATES, under 50 years of age,

$2,00	per year,	for	$2,00	per week.
3,00	"	"	3,00	"
4,00	"	"	4,00	"
5,00	"	"	5,00	"
6,00	"	"	6,00	"

Over fifty and under sixty.

$2,50	per year,	for	$2,50	per week.
3,75	"	"	3,00	"
5,00	"	"	4,00	"
6,25	"	"	5,00	"
7,50	"	"	6,00	"

When the Fund shall amount to Three Dollars and upwards for every person insured and sufficient to warrant an additional distribution, the weekly allowances will be increased in accordance with the Rules of the Policy.

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As Agent for the above Company, I am prepared to receive applications for Policies at any of the above rates.

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At ADAMS & CO.'S Express Office.

J. L. MOTHERSHEAD, *Medical Examiner.*

june 30 '52-1y

Ohio Life Insurance Company,

Capital $100,000.

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THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF ART.

THE five numbers of this Magazine which are published, place it at the head of publications of this kind No expense will be spared to make it in every respect worthy of the name, the "Illustrated Magazine of Art. The Engavings which are preparing for the future numbers are in the hands of first-class American and European Artists.

A Series of most interesting Tales will appear in it. "The School of Life," written and Illustrated by ANNA MARY, daughter of William and Mary Howitt, will shortly appear; also, "The Dead Bridal," an historical romance, illustrative of the most interesting period in the history of the Venetian Republic, by JONATHAN FREKE SLINGSBY, of the *Dublin University Magazine;* contributions, too, from WILLIAM and MARY HOWITT, PERCY B. ST. JOHN, and other writers of distinction in America and Europe

The following is a brief outline of the plan of the Magazine:

I. The Historical Department will abound with picturesque representations of the most remarkable events which have occurred in this and other countries; accompanied with interesting anecdotes and details from the pen of the most eminent writers of the day. This department will contain several splendid engravings, designed by the first artists of the world, and engraved in the highest style of modern art.

II. The Men and Women of the Age. This department will consist of beautifully executed portraits of the leading characters of the age, especially of those who figure on the stage of humanity as the world's benefactors. Each portrait will be accompanied by an interesting biographical sketch

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V. The Works of the Great Masters, selected from the principal Galleries of Art in the World. In general, the portrait of the Master will be given, accompanied with a highly finished engraved copy of his *chef d'œuvre.*

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VII. Manufactures. The principal manufacturing processes in use will be fully explained by minute details, and an abundance of beautiful engravings.

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J. W. GORDON, M. D., EDITOR.] ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA. [JOHN H. OHR, PRINTER.

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POETRY.

From the American Union.

Home.

I languish for my home, my home;
Kind mother, call me back,
My sicken'd heart will leap to see
My childhood's sunny track.
My wearied feet have strayed afar,
That loved with thee to roam;
The earth is but a wilderness—
Then, mother, call me home.

Alone I watch the silver stars
Upon the summer sky,
And fancy, in their holy light,
I see thy gentle eye;
And to my bosom's inmost depths,
Some secret whisperings come,
To tell me of the loving hearts
That glad mine early home.

Mother, loved mother, like the dove
That sought the holy ark,
I bring to that lone resting place,
A time-worn, weary bark.
It tempts no more the waves of life,
A wreck upon its foam;
Shatter'd and frail, it turns to thee—
Then, mother, call me home.

Thick thronging memories crowd my heart
And every gleam that's cast
Upon it now, is but the light
I borrow from the past.
In vain—in vain I seek for peace
Beneath God's bright blue dome,
Its angel form is but with thee—
Then, mother, call me home.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FAITH AND HOPE---A PARABLE.

BY WOODSWORTH.

One morning, as the sun rose, two spirits went forth upon the earth.

And they were sisters; but Faith was of mature age, while Hope was yet a child.

They were both beautiful. Some loved to gaze upon the countenance of Faith, for her eye was serene, and her beauty had changed not; but Hope was the delight of every eye.

And the child sported in the freshness of the morning, and as she hovered over the gardens and dewy lawns, her wings glittered in the sunbeams like a rainbow.

"Come, my sister," she cried, "and do chase with me the butterfly from flower to flower."

But her sister was gazing at the lark, as it arose from its low nest and warbled among the clouds.

And when it was noon the child said again: "Come, my sister, aud pluck with me the flowers of the garden, for they are beautiful and their fragrance is sweet."

But Faith replied, "Nay, my sister, let the flowers be there, for thou art young and delightest thyself with their beauty. I will meditate in the shade until the heat of the day be past. Thou wilt find me by the fountain in the forest. When thou art weary, come to me and repose on my bosom."

And she smiled and departed.

After a time Hope sought her sister. The tear was in her eye, and her countenance was mournful.

Then Faith said, "My sister, wherefore dost thou weep, and why is thy countenance sad?"

And the child answered, "Because a cloud is in the sky, and sunshine is overcast—see, the rain begins to fall."

"It is but a shower," Faith replied, "and when it is over, the fields will be greener than before."

Now, the place where they stood was sheltered from the rain, as it had been from the noontide heat. And Faith comforted the child, and showed her how the waters flowed with a fuller and clearer stream as the showers fell.

And presently the sun broke out again, and the woods resounded with song.

Then Hope was glad, and went forth to her sports once more.

After a while the sky was again darkened and the young spirit looked up, and behold there was no cloud in the whole circle of the heavens.

Therefore Hope marveled, for it was not yet night.

And she fled to her sister, and cast herself down at her feet, and trembled exceedingly.

Then Faith raised the child, and led her forth from the shade of the trees, and pointed to the sun and said—

"A shadow is passing over the face thereof, but no ray of his glory is extinguished. He still walketh in brightness, and thou shalt again delight thyself in his beams. See, even yet his face is not wholly hidden from us."

But the child dared not look up, for the gloom struck upon her heart.

And when all was bsight again, she feared to wander from her sister, and her sports were less than before.

When the eventide was come, Faith went forth from the forest shades and sought the lawn, where she might watch the setting of the sun.

Then said she to her young sister: "Come and behold how far the glories of the sunset transcend the beauties of morning. See how softly they melt away, and give place to the shadows of night."

But Hope was now weary—her eye was heavy, and her voice languid. She folded her radiant wings, and dropped on her sister's bosom, and fell asleep.

But Faith watched through the night—she was never weary, nor did her eyelids need repose.

She laid the child on a bed of flowers, and kissed her cheek. She also drew her mantle round the head of the young sleeper, that she might sleep in peace.

Then Faith looked upwards, and beheld how the stars came forth. She traced them in their radiant courses, and listened to their harmonies, which mortal ear hath not heard.

And as she listened, their music entranced her soul.

At length, a light appeared in the east, and burst forth from the portals of the heavens. Then the spirit hastened to arouse the young sleeper.

"Awake! oh, my sister, awake!" she cried, "a new day hath dawned, and no cloud shall overshadow it. Awake, for the sun hath risen, which shall set no more."

From the Cleveland Commercial.

The Two Homes.

BY C. E. FULLER.

Among the earliest pictures daugerreotyped upon the tablets of my memory, is a quiet little home, embowered in rosebushes, and adorned with living gems, fresh from Flora's matchless casket; and in the distance, blue and beautiful Erie, rolling its eternal tide of waves upon the sandy shore; and on her swelling bosom, the graceful schooner, whose white sails glistened in the sun, like the snowy plumage of some fabled sea-bird reared in Neptune's coral caves. Such are the remembrances of my early home, where an unbroken band of loved and loving ones dwelt in peace and happiness. But a change "came o'er the spirit of my dream." The Death angel came, and he laid his cold hand on one of our number, and now she is sleeping "the dreamless sleep that knows no waking," in a quiet grave-yard in the Peninsular State. Those bright scenes in life's unclouded morn have vanished, yet they have left a fadeless picture, graven upon my mind; one which the cold cares of life will only serve to brighten.

From the scenes thus impressed upon my youthful memory, permit me to sketch two homes, occupied by two brothers, at a short distance from my father's residence.

The one was a large and commodious brick house, surrounded by fruit and ornamental trees, and beautified by flowers; the barns and fences were in good repair, and the neatness of the fields was a sure index of comfort, if not of affluence.

On the opposite side of the street stood the residence of the other. It was an old house of logs, which looked as though it had borne the storms of thirty winters; the small windows, from which half the glass had been broken, were filled with boards and rags, and an old broken down fence partially surrounded the dilapidated tenement. There was a little orchard near the hovel, which had been struggling for existence for years, against the briars, and half conquering, half vanquished, it presented anything but a pleasant appearance. The fields looked as though some scathing sirocco, with its pestilential breath, had withered every living thing, and the miserable tenement remained as a crumbling monument of desolation and desert loneliness.

I was a child then, and the appearance of those houses, so unlike, produced an impression on my mind which time will never obliterate. Childish curiosity led me to inquire the cause of the different circumstances of these brothers; and I learned that the land occupied by each had been a gift from their father, one of the early settlers of the Western reserve. They had both married at nearly the same time, and commenced, with equally flattering prospects, the journey of life. The one had been sober and industrious,, and success had rewarded his efforts. The other was the poor fallen victim of Intemperance. At the shrine of the demon, strong-drink, he had offered up his good name, his prospects in life, his wife and his children, his home, and every talent that God had ever given him. Manliness was gone; in tattered habiliments, he wandered through the streets with fearful blasphemies upon his gibbering tongue. The fierce stimulant had blotted out the last trace of the image of God from his brow.

Years have passed by since I have seen the wretched wreck of humanity, whom I have endeavored to sketch. I believe he yet lives, if possible more loathsome and degraded than in former years. But his days on earth must be few, for "the way of the transgressor is hard." Ere long he will be swept into the grave, unnoticed and unnumbered, with none to drop a tear to his memory.

O, young man! beware of the poison cup, the envenomed drought that lures but to destroy.

'Twill blast each pleasure, wither every joy
And breathe a mildew on the holiest hopes;
With it is mingled every woe. It rolls
A fiery wave of desolation oe'r
The brightest spots that cheer man's pilgrimage;
Dries up the purest fountains in the soul,
And leaves the heart, bereft of hope and love,
Withered and desolate.

For a thousand years Intemperance has been the vice, in comparison with which all other vices have whitened into virtue. Its pathway has been strown with blighted hopes, ruined homes, and broken hearts, and

"The woes it creates and the horrors of crime,
Have been written with blood on the records of Time."

Yet a star of hope has at length appeared in the Eastern horizon; its first glimmering beams fell on the forest-clad hills and rock-girt shores of Maine. The despairing sons of Progress took fresh courage, and after one desperate struggle, they were free. Then arose to Heaven, one long, loud shout of victory, and the pean notes echoed o'er the granite hills of New England; Ontario's billows bore it on like music o'er the waters, and Erie's crystal waves re-echoed it. Michigan, the darling of the inland seas, with her thousand limpid lakes and murmuring streams heard the exulting shout, and when her cowardly legislators asked her if she would be free, she gave an aye, full twenty thousand strong; an aye so loud and long, that it rolled like the voice of thunder, down the Mississippi valley, and westward to the wild crags of the "Sierra Nevada. The world has heard it now. There's scarcely a hamlet in our happy land, where the name of NEAL DOW is not a household word. And the laurels he has won will be great when the fame of the Cæsars is forgotten. May the glittering banner of Temperance soon wave its glorious folds over every land, and "*the noble Law of Maine,*" be the motto of the world.

HIRAM, O., Sept. 26th, 1853.

THE GARDEN OF THE HEART.—I see it is much easier to pull up many weeds out of a garden, than one corruption out of the heart; and to procure a hundred flowers to adorn a knot, than one grace to beautify the soul. It is more natural to corrupt man to envy, than to imitate the spiritual excellencies of others.

There are no fools so troublesome as those who have some wit.

Ardent Spirits.

When treated of by medical writers, and arranged according to its effects, on the human body, distilled spirit is placed in the same class, and considered under the same relations, with henbane, deadly nightshade, tobacco, hemlock, opium, and various other poisons; and, in other points of view, as exerting an influence on the human system similar to the continued action of the contagion of the plague, typhus fever, and small pox. Discovered by a Mahammedan alchemist, while tortuing the wholesome gifts of a benificent Creator, in search of a universal solvent, by which to extract gold from its hidden recesses, and minutest state of division, distilled spirits continued, for centuries to be employed in their mysterious, and in general, vain inventions; and it was not till more than fifty centuries of the world's history had passed away, that the unhappy ingenuity of a Spanish physician, first suggested its use as a remedy in disease; nor till several centuries afterwards, that the popular taste established it as a remedy to health. How literally it has since, in innumerable instances, in this latter character, realized the Italian epitaph, "I was well; I would be better; and here I am."

Till the reign of William and Mary, ale had been the common beverage of the laboring classes in England. But no sooner was ardent spirits ingrafted in their habits by an act for the encouragement of distillation, than its employment became so excessive as to call for legislative interference; and it was not till 1751, that the measures of the government were successful, in bringing back the consumption of ale to its original quantity; before which, according to Smollet, "such a shameful degree of profligacy prevailed, that the retailers of this poisonous compound (gin) set up painted boards in public, inviting the people to be drunk for the small expense of a penny; assuring them that they might be dead drunk for two-pence, and have straw to lie on till they recovered, for nothing." From this time till the removal of the restrictions on the sale of gin, in 1827, continued again to be the favorite drink of the English workmen; but immediately on the nation being again, the second time, exposed, with all its ale quaffing habits, to the light, diffusive, and a greeable stimulous of distilled spirit it fell;—the thirst for the new liquor spreading with the rapidity of lightning, and its consumption increasing in two years, twelve millions of gallons.

Distilled spirits began to be prepared on the continent of Europe, on a large scale, in the commencement, and was first introduced into this country in the latter end, of the 16th century; and in the comparatively short period which has elapsed since its consumption has extended in the United Kingdom, to about 40,000,000 gallons per annum. The earliest notice of its application to the purposes of ordinary life, which we have seen, in its exhibition, as a supposed preservative from cold and damp to the laborers in the Hungarian mines; and Cambden mentions its as having been adopted in 1581, for the first time, as a cordial, by the English soldiers engaged in assisting the Dutch in Netherlands. And from this little cloud, no bigger than a man's hand, has been evolved the mighty mass, which is now suspended over our country, and pouring its fiery streams into all the currents of public and domestic intercourse.

It was not till the end of the the 13th century, that spirits of wine impregnated with certain herbs, was introduced into use as a remedy in the treatment of disease. The first ardent spirits known in Uurope was made from grapes, and was sold as a medicine both in Italy and Spain. The Genoese afterwards prepared it from grain, and sold it in small bottles, at a very high price, under the name of *aqua vitæ* or the *water of life.*—Down to the 16th century, it continued to be kept exclusively by the apothecary, and its use restricted to medicines.

It appears, however, that as early as the reign of Henry VIII., a liquor termed *aqua vitaæ*, supposed to have been brandy, was known in Ireland; it being decreed by that monarch, that there be but one maker of *aqua vitaæ* in any borough or town. In 1556, an act of parliament was passed at Drogheda, against distilling at all; it being described in the language of the act, as "a drink nothing profitable to be daily drunken and used."

Fortune and humor govern the world.

Moral Reflections, Sentences, and Maxims.

It is more easy to become acquainted with men in general, than with any man in particular.

We should not judge of a man's merit by his good qualities, but by the use he can make of them.

There is a certain lively gratitude which not only acquits us of the obligations we have received, but by paying what we owe them makes our friends indebted to us.

We should desire few things ardently if we had a perfect knowledge of what we were desiring.

What causes the majority of women to be so little touched by friendship is, that it is insipid when they have once tasted of love.

In friendship, as in love, we are often more happy from the things we are ignorant of, than from those we are acquainted with.

We endeavor to make a merit of faults that we are unwilling to correct.

The most violent passions leave us some moments of relaxation, but vanity always agitates us.

Old fools are more foolish than young ones.

Weakness is more opposed to virtue than vice is.

What renders the pangs of shame and of jealousy so acute is, that vanity cannot help us to support them.

Propriety is the least of all laws, and they must eb obeyed.

The pomp of funerals is more interesting to the vanity of the living than to the memory of the dead.

A well regulated mind has less difficulty in submitting to ill-regulated ones than in governing them.

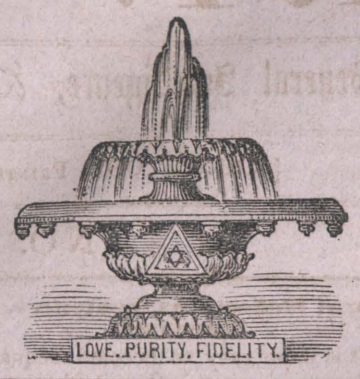
When fortune surprises us by bestowing on us an important office, without having conducted us to it by degrees, or without our being elevated to it by our hopes, it is almost impossibly that we should sustain ourselves in it with propriety, and appear worthy of possessing it.

A SCENE.—We saw yesterday, at the Depot, a poor, pale, little girl peddling peaches among the passengers who were constantly coming and going through the place. Her sorrowful look, her timid way, her thin pale face, with the traces of tears visible upon it, and her meek blue eye, "all and singular," had their effect upon the strangers around and many there were that bought her fruit to cheer her heart, and with their bits of silver dropped a word of kindness and encouragement in her ear, more precious than coin to her, after the pressing necessity that drove her among that crowd should be satisfied. But one there was who excited our indignation. With a costly overcoat upon one arm, a well-stuffed carpet-bag in one hand, in elegant apparel and with a massive gold watch-chain dangling a foot in length from his fob ending in a costly seal, he passed through on his way to the western cars. "Please buy some peaches, sir?" said the little girl, with an arch twist of the head and a pleasant smile playing about her lips, brought there by the cheerful words that had fallen so like a gentle blessing on her heart, "Some peaches? only a penny a piece," and she held out her basket. "Get away with your trash!" was the surly response of this human mastiff, accompanied by a kick, which knocked the basket from the poor creature's hand and scattered its contents among a crowd of greedy boys, who commenced picking up the fruit and devouring it. The clouds of sorrow all came back again in a moment, and, at this new trouble, the tears gushed from her eyes afresh. A citizen who stood by quietly stepped up and paid for the peaches and bade her never mind. This man (?) who did it went on with a look of consious mightiness and seated himself in the car. We saw that his baggage was labelled—"Cleveland—home"—where he doubtless secures the fawning attendant upon wealth, and is considered a "respectable" member of the community.—*Buffalo Rough Notes.*

The indictment of nearly a thousand unlicensed liquor dealers in New York city, shows that the Mayor and other city officers are really in earnest in their attempt to break up some of the vilest rum holes on earth.

LIBRARY INDIANAPOLIS

TEMPERANCE CHART.



PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.
WM. HANNAMAN, C. E. BABB,
JAMES HALL, R. T. BROWN,
JOHN B. ABBETT.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 26, 1853.

☞ Absence of the Editor during the past week, will account for the scarcity of editorial.

A CARD.

We observe in this morning's Sentinel an editorial on the subject of the *Temperance Chart* and Gov. Wright, in which the Editor of the *Sentinel* says: "this then settles the question. The whole abuse—the charge of corruption and official perjury which Dr. Gordon makes against Gov. Wright has the sanction and endorsement of Wm. Hanaman, James Hall, C. E. Babb, R. T. Brown and John R. Abbott."

Justice to ourselves and fidelity to the cause of Temperance demands of us that we shall in the most public manner disavow ever having given the least shadow of ground for such a conclusion as the above. Within the last year the Committee of publication have twice instructed the editor of the Chart to withhold his personalities and especially to discontinue his attacks on Gov. Wright. It has ever been our desire that the *Chart* should confine itself strictly to the principles of "Total Abstinence" in the use, and legal prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating drinks without stooping to mingle in the political broils of the day. For ourselves, and for the Grand Division which we represent, we disavow paternity or even approbation of those personal attacks of the *Chart*, whether on Gov. Wright or any other individual which seem to have been prompted more by a desire to gratify personal or politicul feelings than to promote the cause of universal sobriety.

WM. HANNAMAN,
R. T. BROWN,
JOHN B. ABBOTT,
JAMES HALL,

October 25th 1853.

Our Cause!

The friends of Temperance are anxious to know the prospects of the cause throughout the country; and to all such we can say, and do say, with gratiude to God, that there never was a time, when its mighty interests were rising to such importance in the public mind. Six of the independent States of this Union, have most triumphantly adopted the Maine Law, and seven more only await the time and opportunity to let their decree be heard at the ballot box, against the monster vice—the traffic and use of intoxicating liquors—"a vice," in the language of Gov. Wright, "whose haggard victims meet us everywhere. They throng upon every avenue of life, chilling us with an overpowering sense of their wretchedness and moral degradation." Friends of a prohibitory law, look upwards and onwards. The mighty revolution is moving before you with the strength of God and the prayers of the good of every land. Let the Maine Law be your watchword, and while you bend over fallen husbands and bleeding families still continue to point to its glorious beams brightning the eastern heavens as the star of hope—promising the return of peace and protection to our families, our altars, and our homes.

No good soldier will now desert the field at this stage of the was, when success has attended every effort, and our cannon are now thundering and shaking the very citadel of the enemy. Let every good man draw the sword and never sheath it until the last head of the Rum Kingdom shall fall and fall forever.

Our pride is often increased by what we retrench from our other faults.

☞ The somewhat eccentric but more than somewhat talented Theodore Parker, thus discourseth of the causes of national downfall. His reflections are not unworthy of attention. We hope they will be pondered by all who desire to do justice and love mercy.—[ED. CHART.

Do you know how empires find their end? Yes, the great States eat up the little. As with fish, so with nations. Aye, but how do the great States come to an end? By their own injustice, and no other cause. They would make unrighteousness their law, and God wills not that it be so. Thus they fall; thus they die. Look at these ancient States, the queenliest queens of earth. There is Rome, the widow of two civilizations,—the Pagan and the Catholic. They both had her, and unto both she bore daughters and fair sons. But, the Niobe of Nations, she boasted that her children were holier and more fair than all the pure ideas of justice, truth, and love, the offspring of the eternal God. And now she sits there, transformed into stone, amid the ruins of her children's bones.—At midnight I have heard the owl hoot in the coliseum and the forum, giving voice to desolation; and at midday I have seen the fox in the palace where Augustus gathered the wealth, the wit, the beauty and the wisdom of a conquered world; and the fox and the owl interpreted to me the voice of many ages, which came to tell this age, that though hand join in hand, the wicked shall not prosper.

Come with me, my friends, a moment more, pass over this Golgotha of human history, treading reverent as you go, for our feet are on our mothers' grave, and our shoes defile our fathers' hallowed bones. Let us not talk of them; go further on, look and pass by. Come with me into the Inferno of the nations, with such poor guidance as my lamp can lend. Let us disquiet and bring up the awful shadows of empires buried long ago, and learn a lesson from the tomb.

Come, old Assyria, with the Ninevitish dove upon thy emerald crown! What laid thee low? "I fell by my own injustice. Thereby Nineveh and Babylon came, with me, also, to the ground."

Oh queenly Persia, flame of the nations, wherefore art thou so fallen, who troddest the people under thee, bridgedst the Hellespont with ships, and pouredst thy temple-wasting millions on the western world? "Because I trod the people under me, and bridged the Hellespont with ships, and poured my temple-wasting millions on the western world. I fell by my own misdeeds!"

Thou muselike, Grecian queen, fairest of all thy classic sisterhood of States, enchanting yet the world with thy sweet witchery, speaking in art, and most seductive in song, why liest thou there with beauteous yet dishonored brow, reposing on thy broken harp? "I scorned the law of God; banished and poisoned wisest, justest men; I loved the loveliness of flesh, embalmed it in the Parian stone; I loved the loveliness of thought, and treasured that in more than Parian speech. But the beauty of justice, the loveliness of love, I trod them down to earth! Lo, therefore have I become as those Barbarian States—as one of them!"

Oh manly and majestic Rome, thy sevenfold mural crown, all broken at thy feet, why art thou here? It was not injustice brought thee low; for thy great book of law is prefaced with these words, justice is the unchanging, everlasting will to give each man his right! "It was not the saint's ideal: it was the hypocrite's pretence! I made iniquity my law. I trod the nations under me. Their wealth gilded my palaces,—where thou mayst see the fox and hear the owls,—it fed my courtiers and my courtezans. Wicked men were my cabinet counsellors, the flatterer breathed his poison in my ear. Millions of bondmen wet the soil with tears and blood. Do you not hear it crying yet to God? Lo here have I my recompense, tormented with such downfall as you see! Go back and tell the new-born child, who sitteth on the Alleghanies, laying his either hand upon a tributary sea, a crown of thirty stars about his youthful brow—tell him that there are rights which States must keep, or they shall suffer wrongs! Tell him there is a God who keeps the black man and the white, and hurls to earth the loftiest realm that breaks His just, eternal law! Warn the young Empire that he come not down dim and dishonored to my shameful tomb! Tell him that justice is the unchanging, everlasting will to give to each man his right. I knew it, broke it, and am lost. Bid him to know it, keep it, and be safe!"

"God save the Commonwealth!" proclaims the Governor. God will do his part,—doubt not of that. But you and I must help Him save the State. What can we do? Next Sunday I will ask you for your charity; to-day I ask a greater gift, more than the abundance of the rich, or the poor widow's long remembered mite. I ask you for your justice. Give that to your native land. Do you not love your country? I know you do. Here are our homes and the graves of our fathers; the bones of our mothers are under the sod. The memory of past deeds is fresh with us; many farmer's and mechanic's son inherits from his sires some cup of manna gathered in the wilderness, and kept in memory of our exodus; some stones from the Jordan, which our fathers passed over sorely bested and hunted after; some Aaron's rod, green and blossoming with fragrant memories of the day of small things when the Lord led us—and all these attach us to our land, our native land. We love the great ideas of the North, the institutions which they founded, the righteous laws, the schools, the churches too—do we not love all these? Aye. I know well you do. Then by all these, and more than all, by the dear love of God, let us swear that we will keep the justice of the Eternal Law. Then are we all safe. We know not what a day may bring forth, but we know that Eternity will bring everlasting peace. High in the heavens, the pole-star of the world, shines Justice; placed within us, as our guide thereto, is Conscience. Let us be faithful to that

"Which, though it trembles as it lowly lies,
Points to the light that changes not in heaven."

Pennsylvania Election.

We copy the following from the Olive Branch, published at Norristown Pa., in regard to the election recently held in that State:

As far as heard from, the Democratic party has gained largely, and their State ticket it elected by a tremendous majority, including Mr. Brawley. The Prohibition ticket has been large in all the counties where it was agitated. Candidates pledged to Prohibition were run in the following counties:—Philadelphia, Mifflin, Centre, Berks, Clinton, Lycomiug, Potter, Columbia, Montour, Crawford, Cumberland, Dauphin, Erie, Fayette, Westmoreland, Franklin, Lancaster, Lebanon, Luzerne, Montgomery, Monroe, Pike, Perry, Schuylkill Susquehana, Sullivan, Wayne, York, Wyoming, and Bucks. Let the friends of Reform continue their exertions, and we shall achieve a glorious result.

In Philadelphia the result is most cheering. Eli K. Price, prohibition candidate for Senate from the City, is elected. Of the Assembly men, three out of four are in favor of Prohibition.

In Philadelphia County, seven of the eleven Assembly men are in favor of the Maine Law—three belonging to the Democratic party, and four to the Natives. A large portion of the Whigs nobly abandoned the ticket forced upon them by their corrupt leaders, and determined to go for temperance and reform. In Chester, two Democrats are elected and one Whig—all, it is said are in favor of Prohibition. In Lancaster, the rummy Whig candidates are elected by a small majority, but the Maine law vote is over 4000. In Dauphin, one Whig and one Democrat are elected—the Maine Law candidate received nearly 1500 votes—within about three hundred as high as the Whig vote.

Temperance Meeting To-night.

The Young Men's Temperance Union meets to-night at Wesley Chapel, and we hope the friends of Temperance will generally turn out. We regard this effort of the young men of our city, as one calculated to do much good. Every young man that has the cause of Temperance at heart, should come forward and take an active part in this glorious enterprise. We understand that the Rev. John McClung will address the meeting.

☞ Mr. J. W. McIntyre, General Agent of the American Sunday School Union, for the State of Indiana, has laid upon our table a copy of Sewell's Plates, representing the effects of Alcohol on the stomach of the Drunkard. There are four of these plates, which, if framed and hung up in your Temperance Halls and Business Offices, would be an excellent Temperance Lecture to the eye.

Members of the Grand Division and others, wishing a copy of these plates and book describing them, can procure them of Henry Ohr, at Temperance, Hall, during the session of the Grand Division. Price of four plates and accompanying book, only 20 cents.

As some of our friends in attendance at the Grand Division, may have some Sunday School business to transact with Mr. McIntyre, he can be found at Mr. Landis' Boarding House, one square south of Masonic Hall.

John B. Gough, the great temperance lecturer, is now addressing the people of England on the importance of total abstinence. The Leeds Mercury says he has decided to remain in that country till next June.

☞ Every thing is pardoned in a man except prosperity.

From the Independent Press.

Temperance.

The South East Indiana Conference of the M. E. Church, at its recent session in Brookville, adopted the following report on Temperance:

WHEREAS, As christians, philanthropists, and patriots, we owe it as a solemn duty to our Fathers, our Country, and our God, to transmit unimpaired to our children the priceless heritage bequeathed us, and which is and must be, mainly supported by the pillars of TEMPERANCE and VIRTUE; and whereas the great evils of intemperance have given to the world, in the mournful facts of its history, testimony written and repeated in ten thousand instances in letters of blood, of opposition, bitter and soulless, to all systems and efforts of the Church and of Temperance men, banded together in Societies of various kinds for the sake of strength and more efficient action, have been rendered comparatively powerless and ineffectual on account of the encouragement and protection given by the laws of the land, to the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits as a beverage, as well as, the respectability and pecuniary inducement which our lawmakers have given to the infamous traffic; and whereas, the object of all government and legislation should be to secure the greatest amount of happiness to the greatest possible number, and whereas, a course of legislation based upon this principle, pursued and carried out in several of our sister States, has resulted in effectually breaking down, the hitherto impregnable bulwark of "KING ALCOHOL," and in driving him in utter dismay from his usurped dominions; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a Conference, are in favor of the enactment by the Legislature of Indiana, of a law similar in its provisions to the Maine Liquor Law.

Resolved, That as ministers of the Gospel of truth and righteousness we will more faithfully preach, speak and write against the Liquor trade, and whilst we live to pray, we will war against it as the great corruptor of public and private morals.

Resolved, That we admire and applaud the humane, the patriotic and Christian conduct of all coopers, who refuse to make whisky barrels, of all farmers who refuse to sell hogs or grain to distilleries, of all business men who disclaim any and all connection with the traffic, and of all who exhibit the moral courage, and patriotic honesty to advocate the Temperance cause.

Resolved, That no man professing Christianity can with any degree of consistency sell his grain for distillation, loan his credit to keep up a still-house, or 'touch, taste, or handle the unclean thing."

Resolved, That we respectfully ask the Editors of the various periodicals of our State, in the name of patriotism and christianity, to strive less fearlessly, and more faithfully to bear aloft our glorious standard of civil and religious freedom, and to inform the American mind as well as the Foreign immigrants, that if Benedict Arnold reaped the requiem of infamy, in endeavoring to sell his country,—that those who sell their countrymen to the drunkard's grave, should take warning by his fate, for their crime is no less infamous and inhuman.

Improvement in California.

Amongst the late news from California, we find the following highly encouraging item in a San Francisco letter to the *Journal of Commerce:*

"Our city has become a city of churches, and the Sabbath day is regarded almost universally as a day of rest. Society is blessed with the presence of women, who are now flocking to our shores in vast numbers, bringing the children of the East to bless and cheer the sterner sex.—*Gambling is fast dying out.* Houses that one year ago would have rented for $3,000 to $5,000 per month for Gambling purposes, are now offered for business marts at $1,000 to $1,500 per month. On Long Wharf, where one year ago there were over a dozen gambling houses there is but one in operation. The same may be said of other prominent localities.—It seems now to be the grand aim and strife of this people to do good; to contribute largely and freely of their wealth for the upbuilding of the Redeemer's Kingdom in the land. May God hasten it in his own good time and way!"

☞ We understand that *seventeen* barrels ef whisky per week, on an average, arrive at the Railroad depot—are drayed to the different "snake holes" in this city, and guzzled down the throats of the citizens of this city and vicinity, *by the gallon*, we suppose, as the snake-hole keepers are not allowed to retail it. And yet we boast of being a temperance community!—*Richmond Palladium.*

In suits against rum-sellers, perjury of tippling witnesses is as common as their habits are notorious. Under the Maine Law, such wickedness is avoided. The liquor itself before mixed with debased natures, never commits perjury. A steaming bung hole tells the truth, for it can't lie.—*Cayuga Chief.*

Foreign Items.

Lately nearly two hundred gentlemen in Edinburgh agreed to ascertoin the actual amount of Sunday traffic in the public houses in that city, and their report, entering into the statistics of each house, has been published. There are in all, 454 licensed houses in Edinburgh, of which 312 were opened on the Sunday referred to. The visitors that day to these liquor houses were 22,202 men, 11,931 women, 4,631 children under 14 years of age, and 3,032 children under eight years of age. Total number of visitants at the liquor houses during the Sunday, forty-one thousand, seven hundred and ninety-six. The population of Edinburgh is about 150,000; one-quarter part of the population, therefore, run to the taverns on Sunday, for tippling.

The snow on Mount Etna furnishes a source of wealth to the Catanians, by no means inconsiderable. Above a certain height, it is found in congealed masses, and in this state is fit for conveyance to all the large towns in the island, and even as far as Malta. Constantinople and the vicinity are in like manner supplied with this article—of paramount necessity in a warm climate—from the cavities near the summit of Mount Olympus, where the snow lies throughout the year.

According to a recent paper, there are in London 1,316 children under 14 years of age at large as mendicants and thieves, and 1,783 of the same character found in lodging-houses. The number of children living in idleness, without education, and neglected by parents, is 20,641 under 15 years of age.

London extends over an area of seventy-eight thousand and twenty-nine acres, or one hundred and twenty-two square miles; and the number of its inhabitants—rapidly increasing—was two million, three hundred and sixty-two thousand, two hundred and thirty-six, on the day of the last census.

The English papers furnish unfavorable news from Madagascar. The Queen was still pursuing a course of rigorous hostility toward the Christians, who were suffering greatly from her prosecutions.

The Russian clergy are ignorant and immoral. The priestly office is regarded as a means of escaping slavery, and the priests pass nearly half their lives in a state of intoxication.

The estimated total number of volumes now in the library of the British Museum is 510,110. The additions since 1848 have been at the rate of 15,000 volumes a year.

Madame Jenny Lind will next season visit England, to give concerts. Benedict the composer, has gone to see her at Dresden, and to stand godfather to her son.

John Mitchell has escaped from Van Dieman's Land, and is supposed to be on his way to America.

The deficiency of grain in France amounts to nearly one-fourth of an average crop.

Queen Victoria had a narrow escape, lately, from destruction by a railway accident.

Dickens is said to have cleared $20,000 from the Bleak House.

Turkey has two hundred thousand men under arms.

From the Sandwich Islands.

The small-pox was raging on the islands without abatement, and had been made matter of a good deal of political excitement. On the 20th of July last the citizens of Honolulu held a spirited meeting, and prepared a petition to the King for the dismissal from office of Dr. Judd and Mr. Armstrong, the Ministers of Finance and Public Instruction.

The petition among other criminations, alleges that these gentlemen of the Ministry are responsible for the prevalence of the small-pox, and that it was through their influence that the government rejected the proposals made by the Board of Physicians, on the first appearance of the epidemic, to arrest the progress by vaccinating the entire population of the islands. Counter petitions and statements had been made in a very excited spirit.

The Royal Commissioners of Public Health had, in favor of the petitions of the foreign residents, made some arrangement in the nature of hospital and vaccine establishments and health districts, and had provided for burials at the public expense. The last health report shows the most desperate fatality on the island of Oahu, while only a few cases are reported to remain in Honolulu. The total number of cases reported on the islands is 3456; deaths, 1276. The deaths at Hawaihae were twenty-eight out of a population of about fifty.

The wheat crop on east Maul had been very successful. The attention of the people seems to be enthusiastically devoted to wheat-growing, and it is said that the sowing for 1854 will be capable of a yield of twenty thousand bushels. Agricultural and manufacturing machinery is being fast introduced in the islands.

Two shocks of an earthquake had been experienced at Hawaihae on the evenings of the 25th and 29th of July last.

The Cincinnati Enquirer.

This paper, for several weeks past, has been indulging in the lowest slang and abuse of the editor of the organ. His private character has been assailed, and all his family relations have been dragged before the public. His motives and conduct have been attacked, with a zeal worthy of a better cause.

The editor of the Organ has deemed all these malicious assaults upon him as unworthy of even a passing notice, and hence, has uniformly remained silent.

The editor was born in this county, and his life has been passed here. He feels that it would be undignified to enter upon a vindication of his own good name, for whatever of praise he merits for anything of good he may have done, or whatever of censure he may deserve for his blameworthy walk and conversation, as will be accorded to him by those who know him best.

As editor we have alwas made it a rule to avoid all personal attacks, preferring to vindicate the great cause which we have espoused, and to advance which, we have labored the best period of our manhood. We do not say that we have not felt deeply wronged by the course of the *Enquirer*, but we have had more self-respect than to notice the calumnies and abuse of any and all the political presses who have deemed us worthy of their malace. A reputation which can be successively assailed by a political party press, is unworthy of being preserved. To those of our friends who censure us for not descending from the advocacy of a great moral reform, into the arena of political gladiators, we would say that we have no taste for such rencounters. If our good name is worth preserving, it cannot be injured by the vile billingsgate of our enemies, and we should not hope to come forth from any such conflict with any new laurels worth the wearing.

The cause of Temperance and the prohibition of the liquor traffic, are the subjects which the *Enqirer* may appropriately assail; and these would furnish a more fruitful theme for the assault of a gentleman, than the personal assault of their humble advocate.

Of the offensive article in the Organ of last week, which is attributed to our authorship, we knew nothing until several days after the issue of the paper. We were absent at the time, and had been for some two weeks, publicly discussing the great subject of prohibition. Every body understands that we have no interest whatever in the Organ; and whatever we write is furnished gratuitously to the publisher. For all articles from our pen, we hold ourself personally responsible.

If, as editor, we shall do any person, even our worst enemy, any wrong, we shall most cheerfully make the *amende honorable*. We wish we could reasonably expect the same course from those who have maliciously and wantonly traduced and abused us. For the purity of our motives, we appeal to the Great Searcher of hearts, before whose unerring tribunal we expect to appear; and for the rectitude of our conduct, we appeal from a corrupt party press to the judgment of our countrymen.

S. F. CARY.

"The Party is nearly Ruined."

Such is the exclamation of the Enquirer, because of the defeat of the Democratic candidate for governor in Maine.—"This Maine Law has so invaded our ranks that the party is ruined! our prowess has gone." Every defeat is laid to the Maine Law. Because 48,000 honest temperance Democrats did not vote for the whisky candidate, who only received 9,500 votes in the entire State, after a thorough drumming up of all the "whisky boys," they must be denounced, and charged with the awful crime. Whisky is the sole cause of the defeat, as the figures show, and thus we hope it will ever be, until decent, respectable men are put in nomination. This last election tells the tale as to the popularity of the Maine Law in Maine. The whig candidate for Governor, (favorable to the Law,) received about 49,000 votes; the temperance Democrat, 48,000, and the whisky Democrat, 9,500. This looks very much like the law was unpopular! The more they see of its working, the better they like it.. No power on earth can repeal this law in Maine!—*Ohio Organ.*

On Sept. 28th, says the Portland Advertiser, snow fell in the town of Rangely, Maine, to the deprh of one foot. Between that place and Phillips, travel was interrupted for several days in consequence.—The trees bordering the road were so loaded with snow that they bent down and obstructed the way. The Portland Argus states that snow fell in Carthage, in the same state, on the same day, to the depth ef six inches, among the mountains.

A movement has been set on foot by the Rev. J. A. James, of Birmingham, Mr. Thompson, and others, in England, to procure a million of copies of the New Testament in Chinese, for distribution among the insurgents. The cost will be £17,000. Mr. Thompson gives 1,000 copies, and Mr. James 500.

The Maine Law in Portland.

The following extracts are taken from an official report made by the Mayor of Portland to the City Council, at the end of the muncipal year for 1851–2:

"A great many families situated thus (poor and miserable) a year since, are now comfortable and happy, being entirely relieved by the suppression of the grog shops, from their former troubles.—The extinguishment of the traffic in intoxicating drinks will not only be the means of saving a great amount of money to the poorer part of the people, but the productive industry of the country will be stimulated to an extent that we cannot at present foresee. The whole of the great sum which was formerly expended for strong drinks by the people of this city and State, will henceforth be expended for necessaries and comforts of life, with the additional amount which will accrue from the more industrious habits of the people, or that will be added year by year to the accumulating wealth of the State.

"There were committed to the almshouse from June 1, 1850, to March 20, 1851, (before the law) 252; from June 1, 1851, to March 39, 1852, (after the law) 146—difference in 9 months, 106. Number in alms house March 20, 1851, 112; number in alms house March 20, 1852, 90—difference 22. Number of families assisted out of the alms house from June 1, 1850, to March 20, 1851, 135; from June 1, 1851, to March 20, 1852, 90—difference in nine months, just one-third, 45. Seventy-five of the ninety in the alms house, March 20, 1852, came through intemperance—four of the ninety were not brought there through that cause; the history of the remaining eleven is not known.

"Committed to the house of correction for intemperance, from June 1, 1850, to March 20, 1852, 40; for larceny, etc., etc., 12—in all 58; from June 1, 1851, to March 20, 1852, for intemperance ten; for larceny, etc., etc., 3—in all 13; a difference in nine months of more than three fourths! Committed in April, 1851, 9; in May, 10—19. "The Maine Law" was enacted June 2, 1851, and from the first of that month to March 20, 1852, 10 months, the number committed was only 10, although great activity was displayed by the police in arresting all offenders.

"At the term of the District Court in Portland, March, 1852, but one indictment was found for larceny, and that was the result of a mistake; while at the March term of 1851, seventeen indictments were found. These results have been obtained notwithstanding an increased vigilance in arresting persons found under the influence of strong drink.

Committed to the jails for drunkeness, larceny, &c., from June 1 1850, to March 20, 1851, 279; for the corresponding period of 1851–2, 135; difference 144. Deduct liquor sellers (72) imprisoned in the latter term, and we have 63 for drunkenness, larceny, &c., &c., against 279 for the corresponding period before the enactment of the Maine Law, a deduction of almost seven-ninths in the short period of nine months! There were in jail on the 20th of March 1851 25 persons, on the 20th March 1852, 7 persons, 3 of whom were liquor sellers; without them the number would be 4 against 25 of the corresponding day of 1851, a falling off of more than 83 per cent, in the short period of nine months.

"There were committed to the watch house from June 1, 1850, to and including March 1851, 481 persons. For the corresponding period of 1851–2, after the enactment of the Maine Law, the number was 180, a deduction of almost three-fifths notwitstanding the increased vigilance of the police in the latter period, in arresting persons in a state of intoxication."

Population of the Grave.—The following extract is taken from the Merchant's Ledger:

"From extensive calculation, it seems the average of human births per second, since the birth of Christ to this time, is about 815, which gives about thirty-two thousand millions; and after deducting the present supposed population of the world, (960,000,000,) leaves the number of thirty-one thousand and forty millions that have gone down to the grave, giving death and the grave the victory over the living, to the number of thirty thousand and eight millions. Of this number in the grave, about

9,000,000,000 have died by wars;
7,920,000,000 by famine and pestilence;
500,000,000 by martyrdom;
580,000,000 by intoxicating drinks;
13,000,000,000, natural or otherwise."

The Maine Law is like the Point Comfort churn, spoken of in Major Jack Downing's letters, and which Gen. Jackson was struck with on account of its remarkable simplicity. Said the General, "If Congress had made that churn, they would have put a hundred wheels into it; but here there is but one wheel, and that one a 'smasher.' The Maine Law I conceive to have but one wheel, and that is capable of smashing in the heads of the rum barrels throughout the length and breadth of the land.

A Noble Governor.

George R. Gilmer, Esq., Ex-Governor of Georgia has written a letter, which appears in the Georgia papers, and which thus concludes. It is quite refreshing to see our political men speaking out on the right side.

The candidates for the Legislature who are still strong in the faith, that the devil and the grog-shops are more popular with the people than God and his country, and that electioneering with half pints will get more votes than doing what good men desire, are led into their mistakes by the triumphs of the dram candidates in former times, when whiskey was drank by everybody; when the Bible was a novelty; when schoolmasters got drunk; when preachers when they were pointing out the straight and narrow way, sometimes followed in the reeling tracks of their flocks; when the special treat given to a visiting neighbor was to draw out the bottle; when merchants encouraged people to buy decanters of whiskey upon their counters; and when on muster days, election days, and court days every one considered it a mark of regard to drink with his neighbor. If the whiskey candidates will but look beyond their noses, they will see that the Bible now is in every house; that the old lifelong drunkards are all gone;—that the preached word comes from the lips unpolluted by whiskey; that our teachers are the sober men of our country; that the neighbor who now offers whiskey blushes from the consciousness of the wrong done; that the decanter has been taken away from the counter, lest solvent men should be kept away from the store; and the candidate for the legislature who offers the half-pint to a voter, is eyed as a fit person to be sent elsewhere.

The time is rapidly passing away, if not already gone, when the old may lead the young to dram shops; when fights between neighbors in cups make delightful amusement for the crowd; when the legislature can sell the inheritance of the people for bribes, and members cannot read the laws which they help to pass.

Men have the power to discern good from evil. And yet with all the aids which they can call to their assistance, they find it difficult to do right. Will the dram drinkers strive to continue the temptation which, when indulged in, fuddles the brain beyond discernment.

In ancient times when kings wanted money they sold licenses to commit crimes. Shall our Republic, in these enlightened times, grant licenses for money to evil doers to sell what excites to the commission of the most flagrant offences.

Very respectfully,
George R. Gilmer.

Empire of Queen Victoria.—Finche, in his "Boundaries of Empire," rather grandiloquently dishes up the wonder and greatness of Queen Victoria's empire as follows:

"The Queen of England is now sovereign over one continent, a hundred peninsulas, five hundred promontories, a thousand lakes, two thousand rivers, and ten thousand islands. She waves her hand, and five hundred thousand warriors march to battle, to conquer or to die. She bends her head, and at the signal a thousand ships of war, and a hundred thousand sailors, perform her bidding on the ocean. She walks upon the earth, and one hundred and twenty millions of human beings feel the slightest pressure of her foot. Come, all ye conquerors, and kneel before the Queen of England, and acknowledge the superior extent of her dependent provinces, her subjugated kingdoms, and her vanquished empires. The Assyrian empire was not so wealthy. The Roman empire was not so populous. The Persian empire was not so extensive. The Arabian empire was not so powerful. The Carthaginian empire was not so much dreaded. The Spanish empire was not so widely diffused. We have over-run a greater extent of country than Attila, that scourge of God, ever ruled! We have subdued more empires and dethroned more kings than Alexander or Macedon! We have conquered more nations than Napoleon, in the plenitude of his power, ever subdued! We have acquired a larger extent of territory than Tamarlane the Tartar ever spurred his horse's hoof across." This is indeed a proud boast, and should stimulate to good actions.

A New Line.—Whisky is now conveyed to this city by wagons from the Westville depot—that point being more *convenient* than receiving it at the Richmond depot, and letting everybody see who gets it, and where it goes to; besides, the drays (there being *two* of the proprietors of these vehicles who are willing to haul the stuff,) could not accommodate all within the time required, *as the demand by the gallon exceeds the supply!—Richmond Palladium.*

☞ A young nobleman, celebrated for his Herculean strength and rashness, has made a voyage from Venice to Trieste, alone, standing on two planks four feet long, by one foot wide and four inches thick, fastened by an iron clasp, and without any other help than a pole. He arrived at Trieste, seventy miles from Venice, safe and sound, having gained his wager.

Few Drunkards in Wine-Growing Countries.—This has long been the cry of opponents to total abstinence. A few months since, we published testimony from Jas. Fennimore Cooper and others, showing the fallacy and falsity of this argument in a strong light. Mr. Cooper made particular observation and inquiry in France, and found that intemperance of the grossest character was terribly prevalent there. We have further corroboration of this fact in extracts from a work entitled "Parisian Sights"—said to be fully reliable. The writer says:

"The increase of licensed retailers of wines and spirits throughout France has been rapid since 1830. Then there existed but 250,000. Now there are upwards of 350,000, an increase of 100,000 in twenty years, and of 20,000 during the last three years, under the republic. This augmentation has been among the lowest class of cabarets, of which there has been an increase of 70,000 within nineteen years, paying a license of only six francs each. Were Beelzebub permitted to select an agent for the demoralization of humanity, he could not find one better adapted to his purpose, than that which is sanctioned by the government of France. That I may not be accused of exaggerating the evil influence of the licensed dram shop, I quote the following from the work of M. Villerme, upon the physical and moral condition of the working class. The description he gives refers to the cabarets of the quarter Etaques at Lille.

"'I could have wished," says Villerme, "to have entered the places, where I have seen through the doors and windows across a cloud of tobacco smoke, crowds of people, agitated like the inhabitants of an anthill; but it was evident that notwithstanding the precaution I had taken to disguise myself in a manner not to create suspicion, my appearance among them would have created surprise, if not violence. A great number stood, from want of room to sit down; all drank the detestable corn brandy or beer. I heard even children utter the vilest obscenities. I can affirm that I have never seen at once so much pollution, misery and vice, and nowhere under an aspect more hideous and revolting.'"

This is a strong testimony, but our author adds something more direct:

"In Paris it is estimated that there are 7,000 habitual drunkards, of the most brutal character. The mayor of Paimpol, in his official report, says: "I can affirm that the greater part of the paupers of this town owe their misery to the excess of drinks, particularly brandy; that almost all the disorders and crimes which have come before me have been committed by persons either drunk or given to intoxication."

Such evidence should destroy the common delusion, that because light wines are cheap in France, intoxication is rare.—Brandies of the most deleterious nature are equally cheap, and are more generally used.

Why We need the Maine Law.—We need it to diminish by one half and more our pauper tax. We need it for the prevention of crime. We need it to protect our children from the demon of intemperance. We need it as an auxiliary to the reformation of the drunkard, thousands of whom would hail it as the messenger of mercy. We need it to staunch the tears of the drunkard's wife, and to snatch his children from the degradation and the misery which he entails upon them. We need it to close one of the largest flood gates of vice, and open the channel through which health, virtue and general prosperity may pour their blessings upon the whole community.

Humility.—Humility is a Christian duty. It is more than a duty; it is a principle of religion, and its influence is exceedingly great, not only upon our religious, but our social character. They who are truly humble-minded have no quarrels, give no offense, contend with no one in wrath and bitterness. Still more impossible is it for them to *insult* any one under any circumstances. And the way to be humble-minded is, to think less of our virtues and more of our sins.

An Item for Temperance Men.—The Madison Courier says the following resolution was adopted by the Grand Jury of the county on the 28th:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Grand Jury of Jefferson county, Indiana, that in the investigation of the crimes that came under our notice, that nine-tenths of said crimes were directly or indirectly caused by the use of intoxicating liquors.

Go in for Matrimony!—Every school boy knows a kite would not fly unless it had a string tying it down. It is just so in life. The man who is tied down by half-a-dozen blooming responsibilities, and their mother, will make a stronger and higher flight than the bachelor who, having nothing to keep him steady, is always floundering in the mud. If you want to ascend in the world, tie yourself to somebody.

Gradations of a French Newspaper. When Napoleon escaped from Elba and returned to France, the Moniteur announced the event as follows:—First announcement—"March, 1815. The monster has escaped from the place of his banishment; he has run away from Elba." 2nd—"The Corsican dragon (l'ogre) has landed at Cape Juan." 3rd—"The tiger has shown himself at Gap. The troops are advancing on all sides to arrest his progress. He will conclude his miserable adventure by becoming a wanderer among the mountains; he cannot possibly escape. 4th—"The monster has really advanced as far as Grenoble; we know not to what treachery to ascribe it." 5th—"The tyrant is actually at Lyons. Fear and terror seized all at his appearance." 5th—"The usurper has ventured to approach the capital to within sixty hours' march." 7th—"Bonaparte is advancing by forced marches; but it is impossible he can reach Paris." 8th—"Napoleon will arrive under the walls of Paris to-morrow." 9th, "The Emperor Napoleon is at Fontainebleau." 10th—"Yesterday evening his majesty the emperor made his public entry, and arrived at the Tuilleries—nothing can exceed the universal joy!"

☞ On a tomb stone in an English burial-ground is the following epitaph:

"Here lies Robin Fellows,
The maker of bellows,
He bellows did make till the day of his death,
But he that made bellows, could never make breath."

Most epitaph writers give the good qualities of the departed, leaving the bad unnoticed. Not so with the writer of the following:

"Here lies John Hill,
A man of skill,
His age was five times ten:
He never did good,
Nor ever would,
Had he lived as long again."

Very Poetic.—Thackeray says a woman's heart is just like a lithographer's stone—what is once written upon it can't be rubbed out.—Let an heiress once fix her affections on a stable boy, all the preaching in the world will not get her thoughts above oat-boxes and curry-combs. "What is written on her heart can't be rubbed out." This fact shows itself not only in love, but in religion. Men change their Gods a dozen times, a woman never. To convert a Sister of Charity to Methodism would require a greater amount of power than you would have to make use of to overturn the Pyramids.

Grand Temple of Honor.

☞ The Fifth Semi-Annual Session of the Grand Temple of Honor of Indiana, will be held in the city of Richmond, commencing on Wednesday, November 23d, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Representatives are requested to make their arrangements to be there by the first session.

JOHN H. OHR, G. W. R.

To Subordinate Divisions.

NEW RITUAL.

The new Ritual of our Order has been received at this office.

All Divisions wishing it, must order immediately and enclose *Two Dollars* to the undersigned, when it will be sent free of expense.

C. WOODWARD, G. S.

Indianapolis, Oct. 5, 1853.

TEMPLES OF HONOR.

The undersigned having received the Revised Constitutions of the Temple o Honor, is now prepared to furnish Temples with the Constitution and Bylaws, at the following rates, where not many alterations are made from the form kept standing:

100 copies,	$12 00	300 copies	$20 00
200 "	16 00	400 "	24 00

Subordinate, Degree, and Social Degree Constitutions, (in one book) are furnished at the above rates.

A copy of the form kept standing, will be sent to any Temple, by making application for the same.

Temples wishing Constitutions at the above rates, must send in their orders soon, as the form cannot be kept standing long.

JOHN H. OHR, G. W. R.

Indianapolis, Oct. 4th, 1853.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS,

WE are still prepared to print Constitution and By-Laws, where the alterations are few from the copy recommended by the Grand Division, at the following rates:

100 copies, (or less)	$5 00
200 "	8 00
300 "	10 00

We will pay the postage on all ordered from us.

☞ All orders accompanied by the cash, will be promptly attended to.

Address, JOHN H. OHR,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00. Books, $2 00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. WOODWARD, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind., free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20 00.

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

J. H. OHR, G. W. R.

Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys of ——, believing the Order of Cadets of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Section of the State of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called the —— Section, No. ——, Cadets of Temperance, of the State of Indiana, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Section, and also those of the acting Head of the Order.

Enclosed is the fee for Charter, R. B.'s and officers' cards, $5 00.

It must also be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not; if they are, of what Section. The application to be directed to the Grand Secretary, free of postage.

It must also be certified by a W. P. or P. W. P, that the W. Patron elect is a Son of Temperance in good standing.

Address (post paid) HENRY OHR, G. S., C. o T., Indianapolis, Indiana.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the —— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00.

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

Address (post paid,) Mrs. ELIZA RICHMOND, G. S. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

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4,00	"	"	4,00	"
5,00	"	"	5,00	"
6,00	"	"	6,00	"

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3,75	"	"	3,00	"
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J. L. MOTHERSHEAD, *Medical Examiner.*

june 30 '52-1y

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The undersigned having been appointed agent for the above Company, is prepared to fill applications for Life Insurance, on favorable terms.

Any information on the subject and pamphlets explaining the nature and utility of Life Insurance, furnished without charge, at the office of the Agent.

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june 30, '52-1y.

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THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF ART.

THE five numbers of this Magazine which are published, place it at the head of publications of this kind No expense will be spared to make it in every respect worthy of the name, the "Illustrated Magazine of Art. The Engavings which are preparing for the future numbers are in the hands of first-class American and European Artists.

A Series of most interesting Tales will appear in it. "The School of Life," written and Illustrated by ANNA MARY, daughter of William and Mary Howitt, will shortly appear; also, "The Dead Bridal," an historical romance, illustrative of the most interesting period in the history of the Venetian Republic, by JONATHAN FREKE SLINGSBY, of the *Dublin University Magazine;* contributions, too, from WILLIAM and MARY HOWITT, PERCY B. ST. JOHN, and other writers of distinction in America and Europe

The following is a brief outline of the plan of the Magazine:

I. The Historical Department will abound with picturesque representations of the most remarkable events which have occurred in this and other countries; accompanied with interesting anecdotes and details from the pen of the most eminent writers of the day. This department will contain several splendid engravings, designed by the first artists of the world, and engraved in the highest style of modern art.

II. The Men and Women of the Age. This department will consist of beautifully executed portraits of the leading characters of the age, especially of those who figure on the stage of humanity as the world's benefactors. Each portrait will be accompanied by an interesting biographical sketch

III. The Wonders of Natural History, Botany, and other sciences, will be developed in choice Engravings of Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Insects, Forest Trees, Flowers, Geological and Fossil Specimens, &c., with accompanying descriptions.

IV. The Triumphs of Architectural Art will be displayed in exquisitely finished representations of Cathedrals, Churches, Palaces, and other models of ancient and modern Architectural Art.

V. The Works of the Great Masters, selected from the principal Galleries of Art in the World. In general, the portrait of the Master will be given, accompanied with a highly finished engraved copy of his *chef d'œuvre.*

VI. The Scientific Portions will be rendered highly interesting by the familiar explanations, and the numerous diagrams which will accompany each subject.

VII. Manufactures. The principal manufacturing processes in use will be fully explained by minute details, and an abundance of beautiful engravings.

VIII. Machinery and Inventions will have due attention paid to them, and be described by numerous appropriate engravings.

IX. The Literary Department, independently of the various articles accompanying the illustrations, will comprise original and interesting narratives, contributed by the most popular writers of the day, with numerous illustrations.

In every respect, the "Illustrated Magazine of Art," will be decidedly

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Each Monthly part will contain at least *Thirty superb Engravings*, four of which will be printed separately, on supefine Plate Paper.

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Cassell's Natural History.

On the First of July will commence

CASSELL'S NATURAL HISTORY, which for variety, beauty and completeness, will claim to be considered as a first-class work, upon this most interesting subject. The First volume will be devoted to the Feathered Tribe of the Creation and will contain upwards of Three Hundred Engravings, in the first style of Art. The volume will be completed in Twelve Monthly Parts, Imperial Octavo. Price 25 cents each.

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On the First of July will appear Part I., price 25 cts. of THE ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF ENGLAND, from the earliest period on record to the present time. Edited by ROBERT FERGUSON, LL. D.

This History, which is intended to form a great National Work, will extend to Four Volumes, Imperial Octavo; each Volume to be completed in Twelve Monthly Parts, price 25 cents each. The Work will comprehend the Political, Civil, and Domestic History of the Nation, and its Progress in Civilization, Literature, Art, &c. It will be profusely Illustrated with Engravings from Designs by GILBERT, PHILLIPPOTEAUX, WILLIAMS, and others. Representations of the most remarkable Events will be worked separately upon Plate Paper. The Portraits will form a complete Gallery, not only of the Monarchs, but of those individuals whose names are prominent in England's History. Also, Antiquities, including Autographs, Buildings, Costume, Furniture, Arms, Coins, Monuments, Manufactures &c., of each Epoch.

History of Hungary.

July First will be published, in one Handsome Volume, Imperial Octavo, price, One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents, in Cloth Boards,

THE ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF HUNGARY, AND THE MAGYARS, from the Earliest Period to the close of the late War. By EDWARD LAWRENCE GODKIN. The Volume will be Illustrated with One Hundred highly finished Engravings, including representations of the principal Battles; Portraits of the early Kings, and of the Statesmen and Generals who figured in the War of Independence; Costumes of the Peasantry, &c.; Views of the chief Towns and Fortresses, &c.; with an accurate Description of the Manners and Customs of the People, their Literature, Commerce, Arts, &c.

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ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF INDIANA. [JOHN H. OHR, PRINTER.

VOL. III. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2, 1853. NO. 19.

THE TEMPERANCE CHART,

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POETRY.

"GO FORTH INTO THE COUNTRY."

BY MRS. JAMES GRAY.

Go forth into the country,
From a world of care and guile,
Go forth to the untainted air,
And the sunshine's open smile,
It shall clear thy clouded brow—
It shall loose the worldly coil
That binds thy heart too closely up,
Thou man of care and toil!

Go forth into the country,
Where gladsome sights and sounds
Make the heart's pulses thrill and leap
With fresher, quicker bounds.
They shall wake fresh life within
The mind's enchanted bower;
Go, student of the midnight lamp,
And try their magic power.

Go forth into the country,
With its songs of happy birds,
Its fertile vales, its grassy hills,
Alive with flocks and herds.
Against the power of sadness
Is its magic all arrayed—
Go forth and dream no idle dreams,
Oh, visionary maid!

Go forth into the country,
Where the nut's rich clusters grow;
Where the strawberry nestles mid the furze
And the holly-berries grow.
Each season hath its treasures,
Like thee all free and wild—
Who would keep thee from the country,
Thou happy, artless child?

Go forth into the country,
It hath many a solemn grove,
And many an altar on its hills,
Sacred to peace and love.
And whilst with grateful fervor
Thine eyes its glories scan,
Worship the God who made it all,
Oh! holy Christian man.

[*Dublin Univ. Mag.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Beautiful Story.

BETTER THAN DIAMONDS.

I was standing in the broad, crowded street of a large city. It was a cold winter's day. There had been rain; and, although the sun was shining brightly yet the long icicles hung from the eaves of the houses, and the wheels rumbled loudly as they passed over the ground. There was a clear, bright look, and a cold wind, which quickened every step. Just then, a little child came running along—a poor, ill-clad child; her clothes were scant and threadbare; she had no cloak and no shawl, and her little bare feet looked red and suffering. She could not have been more than eight years old. She carried a bundle in her hand. Poor little shivering child! I, even I, who could do nothing else, pitied her. As she passed me, her foot slipped upon the ice, and she fell, with a cry of pain, but she held the bundle tightly in her hand, and, jumping up, although she was limping sadly, endeavored to run on as before.

"Stop, little girl, stop," said a sweet voice; and a beautiful woman, wrapped in a huge shawl, and with furs all around her, came out of a jeweler's store close by. "Poor little child," she said; "are you hurt? Sit down on this step and tell me." How I loved her, and how beautiful she looked! "Oh, I cannot," said the child; "I cannot wait—I am in such a hurry. I have been to the shoemaker's, and mother must finish this work to-night, or she will never get any more shoes to bind." "To-night," said the beautiful woman—"to-night!" "Yes," said the child—for the stranger's kind manner had made her bold—"yes, for the great ball to-night; and these satin slippers must be spangled; and—" The beautiful woman took the bundle from the child's hand and unrolled it. You do not know why her face flushed and then turned pale, but I, yes I, looked into the bundle, and on the inside of a slipper I saw a name—a lady's name—written but—I shall not tell it.

"And where does your mother live, little girl?"

So the child told her where and then she told her that her father was dead, and that her little baby brother was sick, and that her mother bound shoes that they might have bread; but that sometimes they were very cold; and that her mother sometimes cried, because she had no money to buy milk for her little sick brother. And then I saw that the lady's eyes were full of tears; and she rolled up the bundle quickly, and gave it back to the little girl, but she gave her nothing else—no not even one sixpence, and, turning away, went back into the store from which she had just come out. As she went away, I saw the glitter of a diamond pin. Presently she came back, and stepping into a handsome carriage, rolled off. The little girl looked after her for a moment, and then, with her little bare feet colder than they were before, ran quickly away. I went with the little girl, and I saw her go to a narrow, damp street, and into a small dark room and I saw her mother—her sad, faded mother, but with a face so sweet, so patient, hushing and soothing a sick baby. And the baby slept, and the mother laid it on her lap, and the bundle was unrolled; and a dim candle helped her with her work, for, thought it was not night, yet her room was very dark. Then, after a while, she kissed her little girl, and bade her warm her poor little frozen feet over a scanty fire in the grate, and gave her a *little* piece of bread, for she had no more, and then she heard her say her evening prayer, and, folding her tenderly to her bosom, blessed her, and told her that the angels would take care of her. And the little child slept, and dreamed—oh such pleasant dreams—of warm stockings and new shoes, but the mother sewed on, alone. And, as the bright spangles glittered on the satin slippers, came there no repinings in heart. When she thought of her little child's bare, cold feet, and of the scant morsel of dry bread, which had not satisfied her hunger, came there no visions of a bright room and gorgeous clothing, and a table loaded with all that was good and nice, one little portion of which spared to her would send warmth and comfort to her humble dwelling?

If such thoughts came, and others—of a pleasant cottage, and of one who had dearly loved her, and whose strong arm had kept want and trouble from her and her babes, but who could never come back—if these thoughts did come, repiningly, there came also another: and the widow's hands were clasped, and her head bowed low in deep contrition, as I heard her say, "Father, forgive me. for thou dost all things well, and I will trust thee." Just then the door opened softly, and some one entered. Was it an angel? Her dress was of spotless white, and she moved with a noiseless step. She went to the bed where the sleeping child lay, and covered it with soft warm blankets. Then presently a fire sparkled and blazed there, such as the little old grate had never known before. Then a huge loaf was upon the table, and fresh milk for the sick babe. Then she passed gently before the mother, and drawing the unfinished slipper from her hand, and placed there a purse of gold, and said, in a voice like music, "Bless thy God, who is the God of the fatherless and the widow"—and she was gone; only, as she went out, I heard her say, "*better than diamonds—better than diamonds!*" What could she mean? I looked at the mother. With clasped hands; and streaming eyes, she blessed her God, who had sent an angel to comfort her. So I went too; and I went to a bright room, where there were music, and dancing, and sweet flowers; and I saw young, happy faces, and beautiful women, richly dressed, and sparkling with jewels; but none that I knew, until one passed me whose dress was of simple white, with only a rose-bud on her bosom, and whose voice was like the sweet sound of a silver lute. No spangled slipper glittered upon her foot; but she moved as one that treadeth upon the air, and the divine beauty of Holiness that so glorified her face, that I felt, as I gazed upon her, that she was indeed an angel of God.

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY INDIANAPOLIS

THE BIBLE.—There are in all sixty-six books which compose the volume of Holy Writ, which are attributed to more than thirty different authors, or writers of the whole. Half of the New Testament was composed by St. Paul, and the next largest writer is the gentle and beloved St. John. With the single exception of Paul, neither history nor tradition has ever testified that these powerful thinkers and writers ever enjoyed the benefits of education, or that they were trained to scholarship and learning; and how ably have they written; what eminent characters have been chronicled by them; and what great events recorded, both for time and eternity! Jeremiah is sorrowful; Isaiah sublime; David poetical; Daniel sagacious; Habakkuk and Haggai terrible and denunciatory, but they all seem to have exercised their natural gifts under the influence of Divine direction and inspiration! Moses, with his vast knowledge, and profound intelligence—the legislator, the reformer, the deliverer, commenced the work; and John, with his depth of feeling and exquisite tenderness and simplicity, completed it. And, what do we know of the lives of all those, or even of the two last mentioned? Nothing that human vanity might exult in. Moses was rescued from the oozy rushes of the Nile; and John died in his old age, a lonely exile on the small island of Patmos.

BE YOURSELF.—Insist on yourself, never imitate. Your own gift you can present every moment with the emulative force of a whole life's cultivation; but of the adopted talent of another, you have only an extemporaneous, half possession. That which each can do best, none but his Maker can teach him. No man yet knows what it is; nor can, till that person has exhibited it. Where is the master who could have taught Shakspeare?—Where is the master who could have instructed Franklin, or Washington, or Bacon, or Newton? Every great man is a unique. The Scipionism of Scipio is precisely that part he could not borrow.—Shakspeare will never be made by the study of Shakspeare. Do that which is assigned you, and you cannot hope too much. There is at this moment for you an utterance brave and grand as that of the colossal chisel of Phidias, or trowel of the Egyptians, or the pen of Moses, or Dante, but different from all these.—*Emerson.*

WHICH IS THE WORST?—A liquor-seller, in a heated discussion about the Maine Law, exclaimed—

"These temperance men carry matters altogether too far. We never compel men to buy or use liquor, but if they are fools enough to do it, it is their look out, not ours.'

'Sir,' said a bystander, 'do you say a man is a fool who buys and drinks liquor to excess?

'Yes, any man is a fool to do it, I don't care who he is,' said the liquor dealer.

'Well, sir,' replied the bystander, I will not dispute you; but if the man who drinks is fool to spend his time and money in a way that is ruining his property, character, health, happiness, family, soul and body, what must be the character of the man who will take advantage of his folly, because he can make money by it? If the one is a fool, is not the other a knave?'

AMERICA IN LESS THAN FOUR DAYS.—We are enabled to announce, that, by a new and much improved construction of vessels, it will be perfectly practicable to accomplish the voyage between the United States and the United Kingdom in considerable less than four days; in fact, in about three days and a half; the ports connecting the Old and New Worlds, being Halifax and Galway. This is no speculative statement. It is grounded on experiments which have already been made to test the sailing capabilities of vessels constructed on the new principle. With the submarine telegraph, which is about to be laid down between Halifax and Galway, and the passage of vessels in three days and a half across the Atlantic, America and Great Britain will virtually become one colossal country, inhabited and governed by the Saxon race.—*London Morning Advertiser.*

Innocence is very far from finding as much protection as crime.

Beautiful Illustration.

Rev. Mr. Willets, of Philadelphia, in illustrating the blessedness of cultivating a liberal spirit uses this figure:

"See," he says, "that little fountain yonder—away yonder in the distant mountain, shining like a thread of silver through the thick copse, and sparkling like a diamond in its healthful activity. It is hurrying on with tinkling feet to bear its tribute to the river. See! it passes a stagnant pool, and the pool hails it: 'Whither away, master streamlet?' 'I am going to the river, to bear this cup of water God has given me.' 'Ah, you are very foolish for that—you'll need it before the summer's over. It has been a backward spring and we shall have a hot summer to pay for it—you will dry up then.' 'Well,' said the streamlet, 'if I am to die so soon, I had better work while the day lasts. If I am likely to loose this treasure from the heat, I had better do good with it while I have it.' So on it went, blessing and rejoicing in its course. The pool smiled complacently at its own superior foresight, and husbanded all its resources, letting not a drop steal away. Soon the midsummer heat came down, and it fell upon the little stream. But the trees crowded to its brink, and threw out their sheltering branches over it in the day of adversity, for it brought refreshment and life to them; and the sun peeped through the branches and smiled complacently upon its dimpled face, and seemed to say, 'It's not in my heart to harm you; and the birds sipped its silver tide and sang its praises, the flowers breathed their perfume upon its bosom, the beast of the field loved to linger near its banks, the husbandmen's eye always sparkled with joy as he looked upon the line of verdant beauty that marked its course through its fields and meadows; and so on it went, blessing and blessed of all!

"And where was the prudent pool? Alas! in its inglorious inactivity it grew sickly and pestilential. The beasts of the field put their lips to it, but turned away without drinking; the breeze stopped and kissed it by *mistake*, but shrunk chilled away. It caught the maleria in the contact, and carried the ague through the region, and the inhabitants caught it and had to move away; and at last the very frogs cast their venom upon the pond and deserted it, and Heaven in mercy to man, smote it with a hotter breath, and dried it up!

"But did not the little stream exhaust itself? Oh, no! God saw to that; it emptied its full cup into the river, and the river bore it into the sea, and the sea welcomed it, and the sun smiled upon the sea, and the sea sent up its incense to greet the sun, and the clouds caught in their capacious bosom the incense from the sea, and the winds like waiting steeds, caught the chariots of the clouds and bore them away—away to the mountain that gave the little fountain birth—and there they tipped the brimming cup, and poured the grateful baptism down; and so God saw to it, that the little fountain, though it gave so fully and so freely, never ran dry. And if God so bless the fountain, will he not bless you, my friends if 'as ye have freely received, ye freely give?' Be assured he will."

A Delighted Mother.

A mother, who was in the habit of ask- her children, before they retired at night, what they had done to make others happy, found her young twin daughters silent. One spoke modestly of deeds and dispositions founded on the golden rule, 'Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you.' Still these little bright faces were bowed in silence. The question was again repeated.

'I can remember nothing good all this day, dear mother; only one of my schoolmates was happy because she gained the head of the class, and I smiled on her and ran to kiss her; so she said I was good.—This was all dear mother."

The other spoke more timidly: A little girl, who sat with me on the bench at the school had lost a little brother. I saw, that while she studied her lesson, she hid her face in her book and wept. I felt sorry, and laid my face on the same book and wept with her. Then she looked up and was comforted, and put her arms around my neck; but I do not know why she said I had done her good.

Old age is a tyrant, which prohibits all the pleasures of youth upon pain of death.

There is an excess of good and evil which passes our sensibility.

Down with the Groggeries.

Wherever we go, we see the awful evidence of that curse, which has so long desolated our country. We hear constantly of brilliant *youth* and venerable *age,* and consumed by the destroying vice of mothers, wives and daughters, rendered wretched and broken hearted by its fatal facination; and we ask ourselves how long is this scourge to last—when will society, aroused to its danger drive the dread demon from its bosom? We speak of the vice itself, not of the indulgence.

There is such a vice prevailing in almost every community, and it is insidiously hardening the hearts, subduing the consciences, and destroying the lives of its votaries. They resort at first to the delusive gratification for the sake of health, or consolation, convivial enjoyment, but whilst they are gradually enslaved, and neither fear nor affection, however eloquent their appeals, can effectually sever the chain. How bitter the tears this vice is now wringing in secret from hopeless eyes! How keen the pangs it is inflicting every day, upon the hearts that throb in vain for the ruin it has produced! What is its cause and what the remedy.

The cause of all this sin and sorrow may be found in the *drinking habits* of the people.—These habits are fostered by various causes, but more especially by the temptations held out by the vast number of houses and shops established all over the country for the purpose of creating and pandering to the vicious propensities of men. The *groggeries* and other similar establishments, are school houses of intemperance, crime and infamy, and must be put down, or the dreadful work of demoralization and ruin will still go on with all its horrible results. How this can be prudently and safely accomplished, we are not prepared or qualified to determine. Legislation of some sort, directed at the source of the evil, is evidently needed, and yet there are delicate rights belonging naturally to man, which are liable to be violated by almost any measures adopted for this end. These rights must be respected, and some radical remedy applied at the same time to the awful curse, which, yielding to no other means, seems to require at the hands of society the most strenuous exercise of the law-making power for its removal.—*Raleigh (N. C.) Weekly Post.*

KEEP TO THE RIGHT.

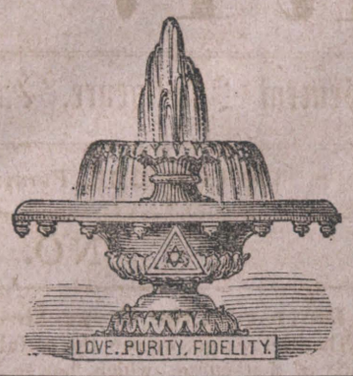
"Keep to the right, as the law directs,
For such is the law of the road;
Keep to the right, whoever expects
Securely to travel life's road."

A most excellent regulation is that of "keeping to the right." For centuries such has been the "law of the road."—For centuries they who traveled north or south, and they who traveled east or west, did obey the law, and there were no collisions, no disturbances. But in this nineteenth century the letter of this law hath been broken in order to give its spirit more power and effect. Plank roads are a peculiar feature of this age. Plank roads are a great accommodation—a decided improvement over the old road. But the law of the plank road is changed. Loaded vehicles are entitled to the plank, and light vehicles must turn out, no matter whether it be to the right or to the left. They who travel for pleasure must give the track to those who are loaded and carry burdens. Such is the law of plank roads. A most righteous law is this.

Like the law of the roads, so do the civil laws yield before the progress of the age—yield not in spirit but in the letter. The old law which defined and enforced "right," was most wise, quite necessary and very excellent in its day and generation. But its stern and unbending rules must yield, in order that the pure principles of justice, on which it was founded, may prevail. Its letter must give way, that its spirit may give life. They who travel life's road for pleasure should be made to turn—no matter if it be to the right or to the left—when they meet those who are heavily laden.—*American Artisan.*

☞ Eight hundred gallons of liquor were condemned at Bangor, Maine, on the 7th, and swallowed by mother Earth, who seems to be indulging rather freely in the use of intoxicating liquors. The Bangor *Mercury* says that City Marshal Farnham of that city has seized under the liquor law, eight thousand four hundred and forty-three gallons of liquor, and most of it has been condemned and destroyed.

TEMPERANCE CHART.



WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2, 1853.

Notice.

The Committee appointed by the Grand Division to provide for the future publication of the Temperance Chart, respectfully solicit bids to take said Chart and publish it on individual responsibility. And as there is now due from said Chart to its subscribers about $700, bids will be taken for the supply of papers to said subscribers. Bids to be forwarded to the Grand Scribe by the 15th day of November.

C. F. CLARKSON, *Ch'n.*

Oct. 28, 1853.

The Committee will meet at Rushville, on Thursday, Nov. 17th, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Grand Division.

The Eighth Annual Session of the Grand Division of Indiana, was held in this city last week.

The attendance was larger than at any meeting of this body ever before held, evincing the fact that although the friends of temperance and morality are not as active as they should be in view of the importance of their work, yet when the occasion demands it they are not wanting in duty, and if thoroughly roused, as we doubt not they will be before the next annual election, they will leave their mark upon some of those Janus-faced politicians who are now feeding at the public crib.

The amount of business transacted was not as great as at some former sessions, but as a general thing the legislation at this session was of a practical kind, and well calculated for the present crisis of the temperance cause.

Several appeals were decided, settling the following principles:

That a Son of Temperance cannot deal out whiskey to hands in his employ, even though he has no interest in the same, and does so only to keep them from getting too much.

A brother cannot resign his membership in a Division after he has violated the pledge, in order to avoid expulsion.

A Brother after passing the W. P's chair, may be elected to another office by the Division without serving as P. W. P. for three months and thereby looses none of the honors of office.

No brother who has violated the pledge can hold office for twelve months after being re-instated.

No Son of Temperance can *vote in favor of a Grocery License.*

Other local appeals of no general interest to the Order, were also decided. The Report of the Grand Scribe showed the following condition of the Order for the past year:

Initiated, 3843; admitted by card, 352; withdrawn, 985; suspended, 643; expelled, 1779; violated pledge, 1104; deaths, 83; present number of members, 11,077 in 301 Divisions, the balance not having reported.

The receipts for the year, including the amount in the treasury at its commencement, have been - - - $3,665 62

And the expenditure, - 3,946 40

The Grand Division is in debt about Eight Hundred Dollars.

Strong resolutions were passed against the practice of Sons of Temperance spending their time about Groceries and Beer Shops, and against the use or sale of Cronks or other Beers by them—against the practice of some Divisions initiating persons under eighteen years of age. Also in favor of suspension of Benefits, and circulation of Temperance tracts by Divisions.

The Grand Division also voted to borrow one thousand dollars, to pay up its outstanding debts and future liabilities—to give the Temperance Chart to some responsible publisher, have the same enlarged one-third and published at one dollar per annum, and a committee of five was appointed to make the necessary arrangements. Until those arrangements are made, (which will be in a few weeks,) the publication of the Chart will be suspended.

We publish in another column some resolutions to which we invite the attention of temperance men and members of the Order generally.

After a session of near three days, the Grand Division adjourned on Friday to meet at Lawrenceburgh, on the second Tuesday in April next, at 6 o'clock P. M.

In no session has more harmony prevailed, and scarcely a disputed proposition came before the Grand Division. Nearly every proposition or resolution was carried by a unanimous vote, and often with applause, which could not be checked by the presiding officer, so much in earnest were the members. We yet hope to see many such sessions. The proceedings of the session will be published as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

R. T. Brown, Crawfordsville, G. W. P.
E. M. H. Berry, Milroy, G. W. A.
C. Woodward, Indianapolis, G. Scribe.
Henry Ohr, " " G. T.
J. T. Wallace, Bowling Green, G. C.
J. B. Abbett, Columbus, G. Chap.
Peter Winchel, Indianapolis, G. Sent.

The New Ritual.

The Ritual adopted for the Sons of Temperance by the National Division, is now for sale by the Grand Scribe, at Two Dollars a sett, including Odes.

By reference to the following resolutions, passed by the Grand Division, it will be seen that it is absolutely necessary for Divisions to obtain it previous to the first of January next:

Resolved, That from and after the 1st of January, 1854, the old Ritual shall cease to be used in all the Subordinate Divisions, and the new Ritual provided by the National Division, be substituted in its place.

Resolved, That the Grand Scribe be required to withhold the pass-words from all Divisions not complying with the above requirements, and that they be not entitled to a representative in the Grand Division.

Resolved, That the Grand Division require of all Subordinate Divisions to destroy the old Rituals in their possession by burning the same so soon as the new is received by them, and to report that fact to the G. S., attested by the signature of their W. P. and R. S.

Constitution of Subordinate Divisions.

The National Division at its late session at Chicago, made the following changes in the Constitution of Subordinate Divisions:

Initiation Fee.—Subordinate Divisions may initiate for one dollar.

Suspension.—Members suspended for six months may be admitted as new members, but forfeit all honors previously obtained.

Members suspended for non-payment of dues, to retain their honors, must pay the whole amount of dues which may have accrued to the time thev are re-instated.

Installations.—Installation ceremonies in Grand and Subordinate Divisions may be performed in public at the option of Divisions.

Financial Basis.—Each Subordinate Division shall pay not more than five cents per quarter for each of its members, whose name may appear on the F. S's books, to be sent with the returns to the Grand Division, at the close of each quarterly term.

This last change makes a material difference in the reports of Divisions to the Grand Division, as hereafter all Divisions will be required to pay 5 cents per quarter for each member they report, instead of 5 per cent. on receipts as heretofore.

Harris' Mirror of Intemperance and Crime.

We insert the following resolution passed last week by the Grand Division of Indiana, in reference to this Panorama:

Resolved, That we regard the exhibition of Harris' Mirror of Intemperance and Crime, as an appropriate and valuable agency in the furtherance of the cause of temperance, and that we recommend it as worthy the patronage of temperance men.

☞ A man recently, while in liquor, crawled in on top of a boiler in a machine shop, in Detroit, and dropping asleep, was literally baked when he was discovered.

Grand Union.

The Grand Union D. of T. of Indiana convened in this city on the 26th inst. Mrs. R. C. Hinds, of Madison, G. P. S.

We notice the following resolutions passed by that body:

Whereas, We believe our favorite Order, which was planned in love, and dedicated to God with prayer, has done an untold amount of good, in laying a solid and permanent foundation, upon which can be built a temple immense in structure and immortal in renown, and which charitably admits of additions and improvements; Therefore,

Resolved, That we recommeud to subordinate Unions the experiments of holding public meetings in the several communities, where it may seem expedient, to be addressed by ladies or judicious gentlemen, on the subject of female co-operation with them in the Temperance reformation, to the exclusion of every other subject foreign from this great, this *woman's* work. The same to be held at such time and place as they may deem proper.

Resolved, That we recommend to each member of this Grand Union to subseribe for a copy of the Temperance Chart, and also, that we recommend the members of subordinate Unions to subscribe individually. Also,

Resolved, That we recommend the Recording Scribes of each subordinate Union to contribute to the columns of the Chart.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Grand Union are due, and they are hereby tendered to G. H. Dunn, Esq., President of the L. & U. M. R. R. for his kindness in presenting the delegates from Lawrenceburgh Union with a through ticket.

The following officers were elected to serve the ensuing year:

G. P. S., Mrs. E. Foote, of Danville.

G. S. A., Mrs. M. Maulsby, of Economy.

G. S. S., Mrs. E. Richmond, of Indianapolis.

G. S. T., Mrs. M. Given, of Indianapolis.

G. S. Chap., Mrs. S. C. Blair, of Perrysville.

G. S. Con., Mrs. A. M. Stewart, of Mount Vernon.

G. S. Sen., Miss M. A. Tolman, of Lafayette.

The proceedings of the Grand Union will be published in pamphlet form.

To the Point.

The Cayuga Baptist Association, at its fifty-third Annual Meeting, held in Skaneatelas last month; passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we look upon intemperance as one of the greatest hindrances to the spread of the gospel of Christ—that it is relatively and positively an unmitigated evil and crime—that it not only hinders those who are its most degraded victims from entering into the kingdom—"No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God" but by means of its temples and shrines which are erected and crowded with worshippers throughout the length and breadth of the land, outnumbering the Churches of the living God—it is keeping thousands and thousands of the youth, middle aged, and aged of our country from the places and means of grace.

Resolved, That we regard the passage of a "Maine Law," or a law resembling that in its principle features, and its faithful execution, to be the most efficient means now before the people for stopping the fearful ravages which intemperance is making upon the Christianity and political integrity of our land—and as ministers and laymen we pledge ourselves to use all the lawful means which God has placed in our hands, to secure the passage of such a law.

Indiana Sabbath School Agency.—The American Sunday School Union has established at Indianapolis a depository and agency for the State of Indiana. Mr. J. W. McIntyre is the agent. All persons who wish for information in regard to the operations of the Union, or to obtain employment as missionaries, or to procure its publications, or generally any advice or assistance in regard to Sabbath Schools, should address Mr. McIntyre. The location of this agency is permanent, the stock is ample to meet all the wants of the State, and the numerous railroads and other facilities of travel enable the agent to send books promptly to any part of the State. We hope that ministers and Christians of all denominations will avail themselves of the offered assistance of this agency, and do more in their respective localities to establish and sustain Sabbath Schools.

Those visiting Indianapolis, may learn the residence of the agent by obtaining his card at Fridley & Cottman's clothing store, No. 21 South Washington street, opposite the Capital House.

As many of our readers are Sabbath School men, we recommend the preservation of this notice.

Temperance Legislation.

The following Report and Resolutions unanimously adopted at the Session of the Grand Division in this city last week were ordered to be published in the Chart and all the papers in the State were requested to copy the same. We hope they will do so:

To the Grand Division of the State of Indiana.

Your Committee to whom was referred so much of the G. W. P's. Report as referred to legal Suasion or Legislative action, beg leave to say, that they are more than pleased with the sentiment so ably expressive in that Report, and feel, that it does honor to the man, the cause it advocates, and the body over which he had presided for the last year, and after having given as much consideration to the subject as time and circumstances would permit beg leave to submit the following Preamble and Resolutions.

Whereas your Committee would join with the G. W. P. in saying that we believe the time has fully come when high ground should be taken by Temperance men generally, and that ground should be taken now; And Whereas, that stand should be taken boldly, fearlessly. And not to be surrendered until the victory is won, and continued upon the principle of victory or death until the accomplishment of that desired object; And Whereas, it is a principal in moral ethics fully sustained by experience that to be successful in any good work that is contested by enemies is for the persons engaged in the contest to understand each other and to be united in all their efforts when this becomes the case, Victory sets perched upon our Banner; And Whereas, it is believed by your committee that in order to this understanding and union of effort, the G. D. should take decisive action in recommending some mode of warfare together with the means to be employed in carrying it out. And in the opinion of your committee the plan suggested by the G. W. P. is as good a basis of action as we can adopt; And Whereas, other orders both Ecclesiastical and Moral have been and still are passing stringent resolutions upon the subject of a prohibitory law such as the Maine Law, or something better: Therefore

1st. *Resolved,* That this G. D. fully and heartily endorse the sentiments of the G. W. P. in his Report on the subject of legal Suasion or Legislative Enactment.

2nd. *Resolved,* That as members of the order of Sons of Temperance, we individually pledge ourselves to vote in future for no man for law making or law enforcing, who is opposed to a prohibitory law, but on the contrary we will without regard to party, vote for men in favor of such a law, when such candidates can be found, but at the same time we would discountenance the organization of a distinct temperance party.

3d. *Resolved,* That the G. D. recommend to the members of the order, their co-operation with the members of the different Temperance orders in their vicinity, and the friends of Temperance generally, the formation of a society to be styled the Prohibitory Law Temperance League in each of their respective townships throughout the State, the object of which shall be to promote that union so much desired in carrying out the principles couched in the foregoing resolutions on the subject of voting by a combination of all the elements of Temperance, and their concentration to the one great and important object we have in view.

4th. *Resolved,* That this G. D. recommend the holding of Prohibitory Law Temperance meetings in every School District throughout the State, and that every Son of Temperance consider himself special lecturer in his own township, and wherever else he may happen to go, and that it be made a subject of conversation in all the families and circles we may happen to be thrown.

6th. *Resolved,* That it is the opinion of this G. D. that for any Son of Temperance to refuse or fail to carry out the principles couched in the foregoing shall be deemed a palpable violation of the faith and trust reposed in him by the G. D. as a true Son of Temperance.

7th. *Resolved,* That a copy of the above preamble and resolutions be furnished by the G. S. for publication in the Chart, and that all the papers published in the State be respectfully requested to copy.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

John Wallace,
John Leach,
A. C. Mitchell.

☞ The following lines present a lively portraiture of one of the most trying positions in which man can be placed. We hope there may not be many to whom they will apply in future:

"There is a deadlier pang than that which beads
With chilly death-drops the o'ertortured brow,
When one has a big heart and feeble hands,—
A heart to hew his name out upon time
As on a rock, then in immortalness
To stand on time as on a pedestal;
When hearts beat to this tune, and hands are weak,
We find our aspirations quenched in tears,
The tears of impotence and self-contempt,
That loathsome weed up-springing in the heart,
Like nightshade 'mong the ruins of a shrine."

Items of News.

☞ Lancaster City, Pa., gave a majority of about 200 votes for the Prohibition candidates, at the late election.

☞ The license for selling liquor has been raised to $1,500 in Marion, Ala., by the town council.

☞ Eleven millions of bushels of corn are annually used for purposes of distillation in the United States.

Connecticut.—The State Temperance Convention met at Meriden, on the 13th ult., and resolved on strong political action, without forming a third party. The Maine Law will be the great issue throughout the State.

The principal liquor sellers in Chicago held a meeting on Thursday evening last week, and adopted a resolution to charge "ten cents per drink for all liquors except beer and cider,"—the resolution to take effect on the first of October.

☞ It is stated that the annual gains of the East India Company on the pernicious drug, opium, are, on a moderate estimate, $21,000,000; and it is presumed to exceed even that enormous sum. This is a most inhuman traffic, spreading poverty, disease, crime, ruin, and death among millions.

☞ No man ever found in the Bible any incitement to liquor drinking or selling until he had first found it somewhere else; and no man ever felt impelled by the Bible to favor the liquor traffic one moment longer than he was inclined that way by considerations outside of the Bible.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ The Prosecuting Attorney of Tuscarawas County, Ohio, after careful scrutiny, has declared that costs, expenses, loss of time, fees, &c., of lawsuits, growing out of the use of liquor, has cost the people of that county more than $18,000 in eighteen months! This is a greater sum than the entire county tax levied in that county.

☞ A Carson League State Convention was held at Rochestor, N. Y., last week. The object of this Society is the suppression of the liquor traffic. The members all consent to be taxed at the rate of fifty cents on each thousand dollars of their property, to raise a fund to be used in prosecutions, and to form the basis of a political and moral organization. In some counties the league covers three or four millions of property.

☞ The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Kentucky, which was in session at Frankfort last week, adjourned on Saturday. The attendance was large. Charles Eginton resigned the position of editor of the New Era. R. H. Buckley, of Newcastle, was elected Grand Worthy Patriarch, and Rev. H. H. Kavanaugh, of Versailles, Grand Worthy Associate, for the ensuing year.

Vermont.—*The Anti-Liquor Law.*—The Grand Jury of Chittenden County, Sept. 1853, say:

"The Grand Jurors in obedience to the charge of the Court, have inquired into the operations and effect of the present Liquor Law, and are unanimous in the opinion of its good effect upon the morals and happiness of the community. They commend the fidelity of those officers of the law, whose duty it has been to see this law enforced."

From the Fountain Journal.

Grand Division.

The Annual Session of the Grand Division was held in Portland on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. There was a fair attendance, and all of the members present seemed full of the right spirit. It seemed to be the determination of all present to do all they could to infuse a new spirit of life into the order.

The pecuniary affairs of the G. D. have for a long time been in an embarrased condition, and its debt has hung like an incubus upon it. We are now glad to be able to say that it will all be paid up the next session, at Buckfield, unless something wholly unexpected turns up. The whole debt was some three hundred and fifty dollars, and money enough was pledged and raised at this session to cover it all, with the exception of about seventy five dollars. We know this will be good news for every member of the Order.

The reports from brothers from different sections of the State showed a great deal of energy and determination in suppressing the evils of intemperance by enforcing the law. They have been at work and much good has been the result. We hope ere long to give an account of these operations to our readers.

The officers of the G. D. for the ensuing year are

G. W. Bourne, Bennebunk, G. W. P.
Thos. Chase, Ruckfield, G. W. A.
H. K. Morrell, Gardiner, G. S.
Chas. Hamlin Augusta, G. T.
J. B. Thorndike, Portland, G. C.
G. C. Grant, Prospect, G. Sen.
Rev. J. L. Stevens, Norway, Chaplain.

Report of the G. S. S. of the Grand Union D. of T. of Indiana.

Sisters of the Grand Union:

In accordance with the requirements of the constitution, I present you with a report of the transactions of the Grand Union since its last session, viz:

RECEIPTS.

Cash in Grand Treasury, October 27th, 1853,	$10,19
Receipts for Charter fees,	25,00
Receipts for Constitutions, Forms,	10,23
Receipts for Per-centage,	18,10
Receipts for sale of Regalia,	3,50
	$67,02

EXPENDITURES.

Stationery and incidental expenses,	$08,95
Postage,	6,03
Grand Scribe's Salary,	37,50
Cash on hand to balance;	14,54
	$67,02

The following is the condition of the Order, as obtained from the quarterly returns, which will be imperfect, as half the Unions have failed to forward their returns.

Initiated,	131
Admitted by Card,	1
Withdrawn,	32
Suspended,	14
Expelled,	5
Deaths,	3
Present number of Members,	600
Received on Initiations,	$47,60
Received on Dues,	250,68
Received on Donations,	15,75
Per-centage due the Grand Union	16,50

Charters have been granted to the following Unions, viz:

Golden Union, No. 69, at Romney,
Manchester Union, No. 70, at New Manchester,
Rushville Union, No. 71, at Rushville,
North Salem Union, No. 72, at North Salem,
Laurel Wreath Union, No. 73, at Trouts,

The thanks of the Grand Union, are due to the G. D's., S. of T. who have kindly aided us in organizing Unions in districts where we found it impracticable to send a delegate from our own body.

The following Unions have surrendered their Charters and thereby become extinct. Madison Union, No. 1, Brazil, No. 15, Excelsior, No. 34, and Pleasant. No. 51.

The following Unions have responded to the resolution passed at the last session of the Grand Union, recommending subordinate Unions to contribute, from their treasury the sum of two dollars or more, to defray the expense of a delegate to the National Union, viz:

Delaware, No. 56,	$2,00
Perrysville, No. 48,	5,00
Bowling Green, No. 59,	8,00
Lawrenceburgh, No. 10,	5,00
Evergreen, No. 44,	2,00
Purity, No. 46,	3,00
Pleasant, No. 51,	2,00
Economy, No. 57,	2,00
Sugar Grove, No. 61,	2,00
Manchester, No. 43,	2,00
Excelsior, No. 34,	2,00
Fidelity, No. 37,	2,00
Newburgh, No. 58,	2,00
Sigourney, No. 2,	5,00
Hemans, No. 3,	2,00
	$41,00

The above sum being insufficient to defray the expenses of a delegate to Philadelphia, it was by order of the advisory committee placed on interest in the hands of Mr. S. Fletcher, and it remains with this body to say what further disposition shall be made of the same.

DEAR SISTERS: Standing as we do at the close of another year, it becomes us to pause, and while we cast a retrospective glance over the past, to ask ourselves what we have accomplished in the great cause in which we have been engaged—the cause of Temperance. Have we existed merely as an Order without producing any beneficial results? or has our example been like the gentle dews, which though it falls quietly and unseen, yet gives a deeper tint to the rose and a richer fragrance to the violet.

While we claim not for woman a place in the arena of public strife, yet we believe that a field of usefulness, broad and extensive is stretched out before her, into which she may enter and claim her *rights* without infringing upon those of the other sex.

To us my sisters are committed the care and education of the youth of both sexes. Let us see to it then that we perform our part well, and while we may fail to accomplish all we might desire, in reclaiming the inebriate, let us endeavor so to educate the youth of our Land, that when the present generation of Rumsellers and Rumdrinkers shall have gone down to their graves of degradation, these youths may be prepared to come forward as the advocates of Temperance and good order.

Let us as Mothers educate our Sons so thoroughly in the principles of Temperance, that no arguments of the seducer shall be able to lead them astray. Let us so educate our daughters that they will give no countenance to the inebriate, or to him who is ten fold worse than the inebriate, would make his fortnne and gild his palace with the tears and groans of the widow and orphan. Yes we will teach our daughters to shun him as they would the libertine, the gambler, the thief, and the murderer. In short let us endeavor to make our homes so pleasant and our firesides so cheerful and entertaining that our sons will have no need to go elsewhere to seek amusements. Let us throw wide our doors for the reception of those who are bereft of a mother's home and a mother's welcome, and furnish for them amusements and entertainments of such a character, that they will have no relish for the crowded saloon or the bachanalian revel.

But we need not confuse our sphere of action within the family circle; our influence should be felt throughout the length and breadth of our State. Let us then withdraw our patronage from all who are in any way connected with the horrid trafic in Intoxicating Liquors. Let us form Societies for the purpose of circulating Temperance Tracts, and if our brethren should fail to go forward in this matter, let us prepare Memorials to the Legislature for a prohibitory law, and then visit every city, town and neighborhood, and call upon every man and every woman for his or her signature, so that by the next Session of our Legislature we may be able to present such an array of names as shall convince them that the people of Indiana *must* and *will* be heard.

This is no time to slumber, too many, Alas! of our fellow beings have already gone down to the drunkard's grave, while the wail of the widow and orphan may be heard throughout the length and breadth of our land; and though our Legislators and rulers may heed it not, yet it is still ascending and entering into the ear of Jehovah, who will, most assuredly, cause his vengeance to fall not only on him who drinks and him who sells, but also on him who, having the power to make laws to prevent these evils, turns a deaf ear to the cries of humanity and hiding himself behind the screen of popular favor refuses to act. Ah! there will be a day of awful reckoning when one sigh from the myriads that have ascended from broken hearted widows, and one tear from the ten thousands that have fallen from the eye of the orphan, will weigh more in the scales of eternal justice than all the popular applause that has ever floated upon the breeze.

Restpectfully submitted,
ELIZA RICHMOND, G. S. S.

Foreign Items.

Halifax, Thursday, Oct. 27, 1853.

The Royal Mail steamship Niagara, Captain Leitch, from Liverpool on Saturday the 15th inst., arrived here at one o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

The Collins steamship Arctic, from New York on the 1st inst., arrived out on Wednesday morning the 12th.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Sultan has announced that if the Russians do not evacuate the Principalities within fifteen days, Turkey will considerate it as a case of declared war, and will act accordingly, but will not at present cross the Danube.

The proclamation of war is posted on all the mosques.

The Sultan has invited the combined fleets up to Constantinople.

The Black Sea is free to neutral flags.

THE LATEST RECEIVED AT LIVERPOOL.

The Paris Police has made a search for Kossuth in the house of M. Kif, a Hungarian. Kossuth, however, was not there.

Louis Napoleon is reported to have stated on the 12th inst., that unless Russia yields, war must be proceeded with.

A letter from Turin says the Piedmontese Government had refused to admit M. Foresti, a naturalized American, as Consul for the United States, alleging that he is a disciple of Mazzini.

Corn may be imported into the Papal States, duty free, until February next.

The Emperor of Russia has authorized the free importation, into any port of Finland, all the materials for equipping ships. This privilege to endure for 5 years.

A Paris Correspondent writes that in the private Constantinople letters, the Eastern question is examined in every point of view, and the conclusion unanimously come to is, that there is no escape from war.

Russian agents are actively at work stirring up insurrections in Turkey.

A number of English officers, most, if not all, belonging to the Indian service, are moving between the Turkish camps, and a number are also now on their way to Constantinople.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* says:

"Notwithstanding all that we hear of preparations for war, the impression here that peace will be preserved is very general. The number of offers of aid to the Turkish Government from Poles, Hungarians, &c., is almost incredible. These offers are not confined to the refugees in France, they have come from the United States—also from Hungary, Poland, and Italy."

☞ Snow fell on the Philadelphia and Baltimore road on Sunday the 23d ult., in considerable quantity.

From the Watchman and Evangalist.

Intemperance.

The ravages of Intemperance are most appalling. The continuation of the traffic, as a beverage, drives the plough-share of destruction over the whole surface of society, and even to its deepest foundations. It is utterly at war with every interest of society.

Intemperance is the scourge of our race, far more terrible than war, famine and pestilence. In Great Britain, year by year, it destroys 60,000; and in the United States 30,000, to say nothing of other countries. While most controlled, the traffic in intoxicating drinks eats like a cancer, and hurries men prematurely and wretchedly into eternity. It is morally and politically wrong. The interests of all mankind call upon us to detest and frown upon the traffic, and to sustain and enforce every enactment designed for its extermination.

Our State Legislatures do not hesitate to guard against frightful casualities on railroads and steamboats, and the spread of pestilence from city to city. Why are they backward to pass a prohibitory statue? Why do they keep up a wicked coalition with dram shops, liquor manufacturers, wholesale and retail venders? It is time for State Governments, Mayors and City corporations, and magistrates, not only to pass stringent prohibitory statues, but firmly to execute them. They should refuse to enter into any combination with manufacturers and tippling shops for base purposes, or the attainment of political power. We can but view any persons, or party, that will act so selfishly, with detestation, and as forfeiting the respect and countenance of all the upright and intelligent portion of the community.

We are not for making temperance a question of party politices; but if any party makes intemperance a part of its politics, for the purpose of retaining or gaining political power, we can view such only with contempt and alarm, and their action as tending to the overthrow of all morality, and consequently of all law and order.—From such, every friend of temperance should withhold his vote, and not give it to any one whose example and influence are thrown on the side of intemperance, or whom he knows will not secure and sustain the law demanded. There can be no want of power in the State to enact the law, and the object and end of the enactment is its enforcement.

In every State it is the duty of the people to demand of the government to protect them and their children from the evils of the liquor traffic. It is time for the people to see to it, that their government does its duty. Let them rise and shake off the cruel and miserable government of the tippling dens. Who that has a soul in him can tamely bow to the control of a few wealthy manufacturers and large dealers, and the swarming multitude of dram-shop keepers? The people should prevail. No longer permit themselves to be the foot-ball of office holders or seekers. Let the press, openly and independently, plead the cause of sobriety and virtue.

The newspapers daily chronicle numerous and varied instances setting forth, in some degree, the ruin and wretchedness produced by the traffic of intoxicating beverages, but lift up no voice against that traffic; not a few even plead for its continuance. Alas, what debasement and corruption of public sentiment! Here permit us to give a single one of the occurrences to which we have just made allusion. It is given in one of the city papers, as follows:

FIRE AND HORRIBLE DEATH.—Authur Stevenson, a confirmed inebriate, in Concord, Lewis county, Ky., went home drunk late on Saturday night, and while carelessly walking about the room with a candle in his hand, it is supposed, accidentally set fire to the musquito bar of the bed in which his wife lay asleep. The flames spread so fast that before Mrs. Stevenson could get out of bed, her clothes were all on fire and she burned almost to death, surviving but a few hours. The house was burnt to the ground with its contents. The old man was going about on yesterday, talking wildly and refusing to believe that his wife was burned to death.

WATER DRINKING.—Prof. Silliman closed a recent Smithsonian lecture in Washington, by giving the following sensible advice to young men,

"If, therefore, you wish for a clear mind, strong muscles, and quiet nerves, and long life, and power prolonged to old age, permit me to say, though I am not giving a temperance lecture, avoid all drinks but water and infusions of that fluid. Shun tobacco and opium and every thing else that disturbs the normal state of the system. Rely upon nutritious food and dilutent drinks, of which water is the basis and you will need nothing beyond this but rest, and the due regulations of your powers, to give you long, and happy, and useful lives and a serene evening at the close."

The same pride which makes us censure the faults from which we fancy ourselves exempt, induces us to despise the good qualities which we want.

The Carson League.

Mr. Carson began as a worker in the Temperance ranks, but found his efforts embarrassed and impeded by the fact that the apparent, immediate, palpable pecuniary *interest* is all on the side of Alcohol. The distiller, the brewer, the dealer, the grocer, the inn-keeper, are all making money, or expecting to do so, by their business, while the opposition to it is entirely a matter of principle, conscience, philanthropy. And while these are apt to nod or relax their vigilance, self-interest is sure to keep its weather eye steadily open. Thus the temperance meeting is held perhaps weekly, and with something of effort at that; while the tippler's seminary is found at almost every frequented corner, and is hardly ever shut.

And yet there is an interest antagonistic to that of the rumseller, which is even more extensive and powerful than his if it can only be fully organized and brought fully into action. It is the interest of the taxpayer. Every dollar of profit realized from the liquor traffic, it is demonstrated, is more than paralleled by consequent additions to the aggregate of taxation. The crime, the litigation, the pauperism, resulting from the liquor traffic more than consume all the profits of that traffic, which lives only because one set of men grasp the profits and saddle the payment of expense mainly upon the residue of the community. Mr. Carson's aim is to put the saddle on the right horse.

To this end he calls together the taxpayers and sets the facts before them in a homely, colloquial fashion. He says to them, "Let us make this entirely a matter of business. You are now paying about fourteen cents a year in taxes on every hundred dollars of your property, as valued in the tax lists, for the support of the pauperism and repression of the crime whereof the liquor traffic is the cause. What I propose is, that you form an association and engage with each other to be taxed, so far as may be necessary, inside of the burden thus imposed on you, for the suppression of the traffic. If you don't like the temperance cause enough for this, do it to save your money, now unjustly taken from you to fill other men's coffers."

It is not necessary to set forth the details of the plan based on the foundation above stated. Here is a township, for example, wherein the tax-list shows a property valuation of $300,000, two-thirds of it held by friends of temperance, or at all events by men averse to being taxed merely to line other men's pockets. These two-thirds join the Carson League, and club their votes or obligations accordingly, binding them to spend as much of their property respectively to suppress the liquor traffic as they are now compelled by law to pay for the punishment or subsistence of its victims. They establish an office, and employ an agent to keep a stern eye on all the dealers in Alcoholic poisons, and haul them up whenever they break the law. If the Maine Law or No License is the predominant, the road is short and easy. If rumselling is legalized, there are still conditions and restrictions enough in every license law to make the business a losing one if they are only enforced. There are not one-tenth of the rum holes in this city that are conducted in accordance with the laws, lax and vicious as these are.

THE GRAND DIVISION OF EASTERN NEW YORK.—This body (says the *Tribune*) convened in annual session on Wednesday the 12th ult., in Convention Hall, at which time the election for Grand Officers took place. A large and imposing number of Delegates were in attendance, and a very animated feeling manifested itself among them in anticipation of the successful issue of their labors as evidenced in the improved state of public feeling, as regards prohibitory laws for the suppression of the liquor traffic, and consequent diminution of crime and pauperism. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

John Reid, Albany, G. W. P.
Hon. Eli W. Rogers, G. W. A.
Thos. Edgerly, G. S.
James Mackean, G. T.
Rev. W. H. Meeker, G. C.
J. Hungerford, G. Con.
Mark Finley, G. Sent.

Resolutions were passed to memorialize the Legislature for a law to prohibit the sale of liquors at its next session. The places for holding the quarterly sessions of the Grand Divisions were, by resolution appointed as follows: January session at Albany; April session in Port Jervis, and July session at Rouse's Point.

ADVANTAGES OF GOODNESS.—One of the almost numberless advantages of goodness is, that it blinds its possessor to many of those faults in others which could not fail to be detected by the morally defective. A consciousness of unworthiness renders people extremely quick-sighted in discerning the vices of their neighbors; as persons can easily discover in others the symptoms of those beneath which they themselves have suffered.—*Godfrey.*

The generality of friends disgust us with friendship, and the generality of devotees disgust us with devotion.

Moral Reflections, Sentences, and Maxims.

There is no man who thinks himself in any of his qualities inferior to the man he esteems the most in the world.

In important affairs we ought not so much to apply ourselves to create opportunities, as to make use of those which present themselves.

It would seldom be a bad bargain for us to renounce the praise, on condition of escaping the censure of the world.

Whatever disposition the world may have to judge incorrectly, it more often shows favor to false, than injustice to true merit.

We sometimes see a fool with wit, but never one with judgment.

We should gain more by letting ourselves be seen such as we are, than by attempting to appear what we are not.

There are many cures for love, but none of them infallible.

We are very far from knowing all that our passions make us do.

FOOD FOR SHEEP.—A late writer, of great intelligence on this subject says:—"No farmer can feed either cattle or sheep profitably, without either ruta bagas, mangel wurtzel, corrots or parsnips. The experiments made in England and Scotland, in the last two years, have demonstrated this beyond all doubt."

NATIONAL CHARACTERS.—However poetic an Englishman may get, he never allows himself to soar above comfort. If he goes to Nineveh, it is in company with a hamper of bottled ale. Meet him on the Great Pyramid, and it will be behind a mug of black tea, and a side dish of sandwiches. John never allows his reverence of the ancients to do injury to himself.—Should he ever explore the internal arrangements of Ætna, it would be with three pockets filled with crackers and cheese, and one with London Porter. John differs radically from Jonathan. Let the former meet a native in the Great Desert, and the first thing he would inquire for would be the nearest hotel. The first thing Jonathan would ask for would be the latest news from York, add "What is going on in Bosting?" A friend of ours once met an Englishman and an American, on a cliff near the Falls of St. Anthony. The former was imbibing a little "alf and alf," while the latter was going it blind on the *Morning Herald.* John can do nothing till he eats; while Jonathan is *non compos* till he imbibes "the latest news."—*N. Y. Dutchman.*

Grand Temple of Honor.

☞ The Fifth Semi-Annual Session of the Grand Temple of Honor of Indiana, will be held in the city of Richmond, commencing on Wednesday, November 23d, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Representatives are requested to make their arrangements to be there by the first session.

JOHN H. OHR, G. W. R.

To Subordinate Divisions.

NEW RITUAL.

The new Ritual of our Order has been received at this office.

All Divisions wishing it, must order immediately and enclose *Two Dollars* to the undersigned, when it will be sent free of expense.

C. WOODWARD, G. S.
Indianapolis, Oct. 5, 1853.

TEMPLES OF HONOR.

The undersigned having received the Revised Constitutions of the Temple o Honor, is now prepared to furnish Temples with the Constitution and Bylaws, at the following rates, where not many alterations are made from the form kept standing:

100 copies, $12 00	300 copies $20 00
200 " 16 00	400 " 24 00

Subordinate, Degree, and Social Degree Constitutions, (in one book) are furnished at the above rates.

A copy of the form kept standing, will be sent to any Temple, by making application for the same.

Temples wishing Constitutions at the above rates, must send in their orders soon, as the form cannot be kept standing long.

JOHN H. OHR, G. W. R.
Indianapolis, Oct. 4th, 1853.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS,

WE are still prepared to print Constitution and By-Laws, where the alterations are few from the copy recommended by the Grand Division, at the following rates:

100 copies, (or less)	$5 00
200 "	8 00
300 "	10 00

We will pay the postage on all ordered from us.

☞ All orders accompanied by the cash, will be promptly attended to.

Address, JOHN H. OHR,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

CHARTERS.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A DIVISION S. OF T.

(Date.)

The undersigned inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Division of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the —— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also, by those of the National Division.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00. Books, $2 00.

This must be signed by at least eight persons of good character and standing in community, and sent to C. WOODWARD, G. S., Indianapolis, Ind., free of postage.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR A TEMPLE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more firmly our fraternal relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the —— of ——, to grant them a Charter to open a new Temple, to be called the —— Temple of Honor, No. —, of the —— of ——, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $20 00.

To be directed to the G. W. R., free of postage.

This must be signed by at least twenty persons of good standing, and if not known to the G. W. T. or G. W. R., must send satisfactory references.

J. H. OHR, G. W. R.

Indianapolis, Ind.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The undersigned, boys of ——, believing the Order of Cadets of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of total abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Section of the State of Indiana, to grant them a charter to open a new Section, to be called the —— Section, No. ——, Cadets of Temperance, of the State of Indiana, to be located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Section, and also those of the acting Head of the Order.

Enclosed is the fee for Charter, R. B.'s and officers' cards, $5 00.

It must also be stated whether the applicants are members of the Order or not; if they are, of what Section. The application to be directed to the Grand Secretary, free of postage.

It must also be certified by a W. P. or P. W. P, that the W. Patron elect is a Son of Temperance in good standing.

Address (post paid) HENRY OHR, G. S., C. o T., Indianapolis, Indiana.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.

(Date.)

The undersigned, inhabitants of ——, believing the Order of the Daughters of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Union to grant them a charter to open a new Union to be called the —— Union, No. —, D. of T., of the State of Indiana, located in ——, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Union.

Enclosed is the Charter Fee, $5 00.

The above must be signed by at least eleven females, of proper age and good standing in community.

Address (post paid,) Mrs. ELIZA RICHMOND, G. S. S., Indianapolis, Indiana.

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3,00	"	"	3,00	"
4,00	"	"	4,00	"
5,00	"	"	5,00	"
6,00	"	"	6,00	"

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6,25	"	"	5,00	"
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I. The Historical Department will abound with picturesque representations of the most remarkable events which have occurred in this and other countries; accompanied with interesting anecdotes and details from the pen of the most eminent writers of the day. This department will contain several splendid engravings, designed by the first artists of the world, and engraved in the highest style of modern art.

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